

Report of Mr. Samuel A. Eliot,  
and Mr. William H. Ketcham,

on the

PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION.

February, 1914.



*for printing*

February 2, 1914.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,

Chairman, United States Board of

Indian Commissioners.

Dear Sir:

Acting upon the request and under the com-

mission of the Board, we have just completed a visit to the Papago Reservation.

We arrived at Tucson on Tuesday morning, January 13, and were met there by Superintendent H. J.

McQuigg of the San Xavier Agency, (Papago Reservation)

Mr. C. R. Oldberg, Superintendent of Irrigation, and

Mr. N. J. Irefeld, Assistant Engineer, with two auto-

mobiles. We were able during the morning to secure

interviews with Professor R. H. Forbes, Director of the

Agricultural Experiment Station, connected with the

University of Arizona, with Mr. John Mets and several of

his associates, connected with the Tucson Farms Co., and

with Dr. William R. Kingsley, and Mrs. William F. Kitt, who

were able to give us interesting information as to health

conditions among the Papagos. On the way to the Agency,



we called at the Presbyterian School and conferred with Dr. Record and with Rev. F. S. Herndon, who has been for twenty years a Missionary among the Papagos. At the Agency we inspected the Mission, Church and School conducted by the Franciscan Fathers and met the Agency workers and some of the leading Indians. There we were joined by Father Bonaventura, who works as a missionary among the nomadic Papagos and can speak their language.

In the afternoon we proceeded sixty-five miles across the desert to Indian Oasis, noting the character of the country and the nature of the Indian industries. At Indian Oasis we had interviews with Mr. E. M. Goss the farmer, with Mr. Ralph Aspaas, Allotting Agent, and with Rev. and Mrs. Wilson in charge of the Presbyterian Mission.

The next day we travelled through the scattered Indian villages and farms of the Santa Rosa Valley eighty-five miles to Casa Grande, and thence to the Pima Agency at Sacaton.

The main problems in the Papago Country are those relating to land, irrigation, education and health.

1. LAND: Approximately 5,000 Papago Indians are living, as they have lived since they were first known to history, on the public domain in Pima and Pinal Counties. They are an



industrious and self-supporting people and maintain the habits of life that have been theirs for many generations. They know no other home than the desert and are able to sustain life under conditions which would be difficult, if not impossible, for white people. These Indians on the public domain are more or less nomadic, moving from two to four times each year from their farms in the Valleys to the ranges on the foot hills. They are scattered in some fifty or sixty small villages over a vast tract of desert and mountain country. On their farms, which they break out of the desert wherever water can be obtained, they raise two crops a year, in summer raising beans, peas, squashes, melons and corn, and in winter wheat and a little barley. Each family or village owns some cattle, horses and mules. Their tribal *customs* ~~laws~~ are good and the habits of family life, while exceedingly primitive, are excellent. The Franciscan Fathers have long maintained Missions and some schools among these nomadic Papagos and the Presbyterian Board of Missions has also several Chapels and Schools in the chief villages.

These Papagos on the public domain have no title whatsoever to the lands where they have made their homes from time immemorial. The desert nature of their country is such that thus far they have had little contact with white settlers. The

protection of the Government.

An almost equally urgent situation exists on the Papago Reservation itself. The Indian population on the Reservation is mostly



time is, however, fast approaching when the better parts of the land which they occupy will be desired by white settlers or prospectors. A railroad project, the Tuscon-Ajo Railroad, has already put a survey through the Santa Rosa Valley for the purpose of transporting the output of the Ajo Mines in Southern Arizona to market and opening the country to settlement. If this project is completed it will mean the coming of whites into this territory and inevitably imperil the continued occupation by the Indians of the irrigable lands. In order to preserve the rights of these people it is our judgment that a number of ~~small~~ Executive Order Reservations drawn upon lines to be recommended by the Department of the Interior should at once be made. The reservations should contain the lands adjacent to the villages which are needed for farming and grazing purposes and sufficient sources of water supply for irrigation, stock and domestic use. The allotments heretofore made to Indians upon the Public Domain should then be cancelled where actual residence has not been established. ~~Now is the time to prevent disaster in the near future.~~ Any delay will greatly imperil the character and prospects of these self-sustaining Indians, who have never had any trouble with white men, and who deserve the sympathy and protection of the Government.

An almost equally urgent situation exists on the Papago Reservation itself. The Indian population on the Reservation is mostly



centered about the Agency at San Xavier. This is the only part of the Reservation where there is water. The remainder is ~~absolutely~~ arid and uninhabitable. These Indians are also self-supporting and well governed by their own tribal laws and chiefs. Their farms are productive, wherever water can be secured, and they have good habits, so long as they remain beyond the evil influences of the neighboring city. Their continued welfare is obviously dependent upon the supply of water. The Tucson Farm Co. has acquired practically all the land between the Agency and the City of Tucson, and is opening this land for cultivation. The Farm Company also owns the land bordering the Reservation on the east and a considerable tract to the south of the Reservation. There is naturally some conflict as to the water rights between the Farm Company and the Indians. The welfare of the City of Tucson can evidently be promoted by increasing the agriculture<sup>l</sup> productiveness of the land held by the Farm Company and the plans by which the Farm Company hopes to encourage settlement are well-devised, but it must be borne in mind that the Indians, who have lived at San Xavier for many generations, have the prior claim upon the water supply. It is hoped and expected that there is in the adoption of this plan not only the lines of the allotments will be correctly adjusted, but also the Indians will be protected



the Santa Cruz Valley enough water for both the Indians and the incoming white settlers, but the utmost vigilance will be necessary to protect the rights of the Indians to the water which is absolutely essential to their well-being.

The trust patents under which most of the Indians near the Agency hold their allotments will expire in the course of the next two or three years. The officers of the Farms Company evidently expect at that time to acquire title to the Indian lands together with any improvements which the Indians or the Indian Service may have made. It is much to be feared that the Indians will too readily yield to this temptation to sell their lands. We earnestly recommend that these trust patents be extended and the Indians thus protected. It appears that the lines of the original allotments were badly surveyed, and the present fences or boundaries of the Indian allotments do not conform to the survey. If, therefore, an Indian should sell his allotment, he will very probably be selling the land occupied by the homestead of another Indian. We recommend, therefore, that new allotments be made to the Papago Indians living at San Xavier, and that trust patents be dated from the time of the new allotment. By the adoption of this plan not only the lines of the allotments will be correctly adjusted, but also the Indians will be protected



recommend: (1) The extension of the trust patents under which they in the possession of their lands.

We understand there is litigation pending between the Government and the Tuscon Land Company in regard to the title to the Berger Ranch at San Xavier. The Agency offices and residence have always been located in the buildings of this ranch and it is obvious that the Government must own and control the property. *The suit should be pressed to settlement and title established.*

2. IRRIGATION: The plans for the irrigating of the Indian land at San Xavier have been well studied and the report of the Superintendent of Irrigation is on file at the Indian *62nd Congress, 3rd Session* Bureau (Senate Document No. 973). We recommend the adoption of the plan there suggested, but only if the trust patents can first be extended. In other words it is obviously undesirable for the Government to expend a considerable sum of money for irrigating Indian lands which in the course of two years may become the property of the Tuscon Farms Company. It is true that better irrigation will increase the value of the Indian lands and the Indians will secure more for their property than they otherwise would, but it is to be feared that this increase in price will simply accrue to the benefit of the saloon keepers at Tuscon and other persons eager to prey upon the Indians. In order to save these self-respecting, industrious and peaceful Indians from ~~utter~~ demoralization and vagabondage, we earnestly



recommend: (1) The extension of the trust patents under which they now hold their lands, and: (2) The prompt adoption and carrying out of the plans by which they will obtain an adequate and reliable supply of water.

*The Government maintains only two small Day Schools for the Papagos.*  
3. SCHOOLS: <sup>^</sup> ~~The only schools for the Papagos, whether~~

*a few elementary*  
living on the Reservation or upon the public domain, are these

*Schools are also*

maintained by the Catholic and Presbyterian Missions. It is not

necessary for the Government to duplicate these schools, which

~~are doing reasonably good work.~~ They cannot, however, reach

more than a small proportion of the school population. Without

further and more careful survey of the best centers of popula-

tion, we do not wish to recommend the establishment of any con-

*They will naturally be established where permanent*  
siderable number of Government Day Schools, ~~but we believe that~~  
*water supplies can be developed. We believe, however, that*  
provision should at once be made for the opening of Day Schools

at the villages known as Indian Oasis and Coyote, which are

natural centers of population within the proposed new Executive

Order Reservations. We understand that plans have already been

formed for the establishment of the first of these Schools.

4. HEALTH: The health conditions among the Papagos are not

different from those on other Indian Reservations. There is a

great deal of tuberculosis and trachoma, and there is not

hospital provision whatever. We earnestly recommend the estab-

lishment of field hospitals at San Xavier and at Indian Oasis.



These hospitals should be of slight construction, but they are greatly needed for the welfare of the Indians.

5. LIQUOR: The Indians living on the Papago Reservation and on the public domain seem to be well protected because of their remoteness from white settlements, their own good habits, the vigilance of the Agency Officers, and the influence of the Missionaries. The Indians living near Tucson, Casa Grande or Maricopa are much more exposed to temptation and are too often demoralized and vicious.

6. NATIVE INDUSTRIES: It is highly desirable that the that the Papagos should be encouraged both in the industries by which they have always sustained themselves and also in the arts which they practice. They are remarkably successful desert cultivators. They have more to teach whites about desert farming than the whites can teach them. Nevertheless, there are certain methods of farming which can be brought to their attention by skillful and tactful Government farmers, and we commend the present activity of these officers. In particular the Indians can be helped in the use and conservation of water, and in the securing of water for domestic purposes apart from its use for stock. The Superintendent of Irrigation has now at its



his disposal a small appropriation which he is using to discover and develop new sources of water supply and in teaching the Indians to separate their own drinking water from the water used for the stock.

7. We recommend the installation of telephones to connect the Agency at San Xavier with the markets, railroad and telegraph offices at Tucson. The absence of telephones necessitates a great waste of time and of money in communication between the Agency and the centers of supply and information.

8. We recommend the increased use of automobiles by the Agency Officers. It is not only the quickest, but the most economical form of transportation in the desert country. Forage and freightage are exceedingly high and the up-keep of an automobile is said to be less expensive than the up-keep of teams. The Superintendents are now supplied with automobiles, but the Government Doctors and Farmers ought to have the same facilities.

9. The Papago Indians are at present a primitive, but self-supporting people. The Government does very little for them. Their livelihood is now ~~very~~ seriously threatened. A failure on the part of the Government to protect them in their land and water rights, will be most disastrous. The Indians will become homeless outcasts and a menace to all Southern Arizona. There is terribly abundant evidence to justify the conviction that



neglect of the Papagos at this time will result in the corruption and degradation of these worthy Indians and write another chapter of disgrace in the history of our dealing with our Indian wards. Now, before irreparable harm is done, is the time to act. An ounce of prevention now, will be worth pounds of cure later. ~~Shall we wait to lock the stable door until after the horse has been stolen?~~ To prevent the threatening abuse, to protect these deserving Indians and to promote their permanent welfare, it is necessary: (1) To establish Executive Order Reservations on that part of the public domain where some five thousand Papagos have always made their homes, and provide for their efficient administration; (2) To extend the trust patents of the Indians holding allotments at San Xavier and provide for the adequate irrigation of their lands, and, (3) To establish schools at Indian Oasis and Coyote and hospitals at San Xavier and Indian Oasis.

Respectfully yours,

Samuel A. Elcock  
Wm. H. Ketchum  
Committee



Report of Mr. Samuel A. Eliot  
and Mr. William H. Ketcham,

on the

NAVAHO INDIAN RESERVATION.

February, 1914.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1914.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,

Chairman, United States Board of

Indian Commissioners.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, we have just completed a visit to the Navaho reservation.

We have had opportunity to inspect the schools at Fort Defiance and Leupp, the hospital at Fort Defiance, and the mission schools at St. Michael and at Tolchaco. We have conferred with the Director of the School at Chin Lee and the doctor in charge of the hospital at Tohatchi. We have also had conference with traders and missionaries from all parts of the reservation and with representative cattlemen at Flagstaff, Winslow and Gallup. We have enjoyed two interviews with Mr. Howell Jones, Superintendent of the Land Department of the Santa Fe Railroad. We have also talked at Gallup with Mr. Charles Daye, the owner of Daye's Springs. Father Anselm Weber, of St. Michaels, who has worked among the Navaho for twenty years has

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*Smith - [unclear]*  
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*+ then Print*



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#3.

been our travelling companion.

1. New Agency: The Navaho reservation is too large for efficient administration. The Superintendents are obliged to cover too extensive a territory. In our judgment the northern portion of the reservation along the Utah boundary, should be set aside as a new jurisdiction, with an Agency to be located at Kayenta, where a school is now being built. This new Agency has already been recommended by Colonel Hunter and Professor Gregory, and the Agents on the reservation all endorse the recommendation. Kayenta is seventy miles from Tuba, the nearest Agency, and more than one hundred miles from either Fort Defiance or Shiprock.

2. Schools and Hospitals: The school and hospital at Fort Defiance are in good condition and excellently administered. There is, however, urgent need of a new boys' dormitory, and we earnestly recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 for that purpose, to be made available until expended. The plans of the Superintendent for the placing of this needed dormitory and the readjustment of the buildings, are well made. The present building used for a boys' dormitory, is unsafe, unsanitary, shabby and unsuitable. It should be torn down. There is also needed at Fort Defiance of new equipment for



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industrial training. Superintendent Paquette has been remarkably successful in securing, through the open market, economical, convenient and attractive buildings. We heartily endorse his plans and recommendations. We recommend, further, appropriations for the establishment of schools at Wide Ruin and at Nozaline, which appear to be well selected centers for such establishments, and an appropriation for a hospital at Chin Lee.

3. Allotment: We are thoroughly convinced that the time has not yet come for the allotment of the Indians on the reservation. The Navaho is proceeding along the way of civilization as fast as he can safely travel. He is independent and self-supporting. He is steadily improving his dwelling, his stock and his method of farming. He is learning English, sending his children to school, and increasingly following the advice of the white physicians. He is developing his own water resources, forming good industrial habits and gradually adopting white standards of domestic life. Following their own customs, the Indians divide their common resources with remarkable fairness and live peaceably with one another and with the Whites. They must be permitted slowly to come into an understanding of our custom of private land ownership and inheritance. There is nothing to be gained by hurrying that



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There is constant pressure in Arizona, and upon the Arizona delegation in Congress, for the reduction of the present size of the Navajo Reservation in order that there may be more territory for the use of the white <sup>men's</sup> ~~cattle~~ cattle and for ultimate settlement. It is pointed out that the Reservation covers an undue proportion of the State and that it has been extended by successive executive orders without regard to the interests of the stock men who





CABLE ADDRESS:  
"RALEIGH, WASHINGTON."

# THE RALEIGH

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

E.L.WESTON, MANAGER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., \_\_\_\_\_ 191



have used and need the  
range for their stock. It is  
further pointed out that in  
making these extensions the  
natural boundaries ~~and~~ have  
been disregarded and arbitrary  
and artificial lines drawn.

While we believe that the Reservation  
is none too large for the use  
of the Indians, who now  
number over <sup>thirty thousand</sup> ~~three~~ thousand.



CABLE ADDRESS:  
"RALEIGH, WASHINGTON."



# THE RALEIGH

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

E.L.WESTON, MANAGER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., \_\_\_\_\_ 191 .



We think it desirable that  
the causes of friction and  
and controversy between the  
Indians and the whites should  
be eliminated as far as  
possible. A suggested compromise  
has found favor with the representative  
Commission with whom we conferred  
in Arizona and ~~the~~ with the  
Arizona delegation in Congress.  
I suggest and advocate that,  
after due provision has been  
made for the <sup>fulfillment of</sup> adequate tracts



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of land for the school at Leupp  
and the mission at Tolchaco, and  
after all the Indians living in  
what is known as the Leupp  
Exclusion on the southern  
side of the Little Colorado  
River have been given ample  
allotments with water rights  
on the river, then that portion  
of the Leupp Exclusion lying  
south of the river be returned  
to the public domain and  
be opened for the use of white  
stockmen or settlers. The Little



1  
was then by the  
Colorado ~~is~~ a natural and  
visible boundary between the  
Indian country and the white  
man's country. We venture  
to believe that this action will  
remove the causes of ill will  
and satisfy the white citizens of Arizona  
without any undue sacrifice  
of the interests of the Indians.



#4.

process. Allotment on the reservation should not be thought of for a good many years to come.

*Here insert as a P. insert A*

We are further convinced that the Navaho reservation, large as it is, is none too big for these Indians, now numbering <sup>over</sup> ~~some~~ 30,000. Much of the country is already overgrazed and this winter many of the Indians have been obliged to sell their stock because of the lack of grass. ~~When the time for allotment comes every acre of the reservation will be needed to provide adequate holdings for these thrifty and virile Indians.~~

4. Railroad lands: The Santa Fe Railroad Company owns nearly a million acres of land in alternate sections for a distance of forty miles north of the railroad. The Frisco Road also owns a long strip of alternate sections. This Railroad land makes a checkerboard of a large portion of the southern part of the reservation, and, owing to lack of proper bounds or fences and the scarcity of water, there is constant friction between the Indians and the White cattlemen who lease Railroad land and naturally allow their stock to drift all over the range. A proportion of the Railroad land, perhaps seventy per cent of it, has already been exchanged for lieu



#5.

lands on the public domain. This exchange should be promptly completed so that the reservation can be solidified and the causes of controversy removed. The quickest way to accomplish this result, and the way which most commends itself to our judgment, is for Congress to make a reimbursable appropriation, secured upon the timber on the reservation, and buy outright all the railroad land which is within the natural borders of the reservation. This would be prompt, just and economical and would put no unreasonable financial burden upon the Indians.

5. Allotment on the Public Domain: There appear to be more than a thousand unallotted Indians living on the public domain. They have never lived anywhere else. There is obviously no room for them on the reservation even if they were willing to remove thither. There is no question in our minds but that, as soon as proper water rights and resources can be developed they should be encouraged to take up allotments where they are now living. This should be done just as promptly as possible.

6. Water Rights: Good progress is being made in the discovery and development of the water resources on the Reservation. *we understand that*  
For the non-reservation Indians <sup>^</sup> provision has been made in a former Indian Bill *[Act of March 3<sup>d</sup>, 1909]* for the purchase of certain water rights  
<sup>^</sup>



#6.

in the "Butte Country" so called. These include the  
known as "Daye's Springs". Mr. Daye has not yet been able to  
*(1) Day Springs (2) The Hall of the  
Galeup Independent Oil Company  
eight miles west of Crown Point  
(3) The improvements made  
by means of Crown Point  
and Hall in  
T22 N  
R23 E.*

give a clear title <sup>to his springs</sup> but it is expected that the suit, which  
will settle the title, will be completed in February. The  
purchase <sup>of all these water rights</sup> should then at once be consummated.. New surveys  
should then be made and the Indians living in the district  
known as the "Butte Country" allotted in proper relation to  
water supplies which should be held in common or by the  
Government. We understand that the allotments heretofore  
made by Alloting Agent Keepers have no connection with the  
water sources and have therefore never been approved. They  
should be disregarded and new surveys and allotments ordered.

7. We are impressed with the exceptional opportunity  
on the Navaho reservation for the work of Field Matrons and  
recommend that an additional force be provided for. The Field  
Matrons should work in close cooperation with superintendents,  
teachers and physicians.

In general we believe that the condition of the Navaho  
*The people are virile, industrious and independent.*  
is promising. <sup>^</sup> ~~There is no Navaho problem and~~ With the exercise  
of ordinary good judgment, patience and tact, there need never be  
any serious problem in connection with their development.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel A. Eliot

Wm H. Ketchum

Committee  
of the Board



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Report of Mr. William H. Ketcham,  
and Mr. Samuel A. Eliot,

on the

MESCALERO INDIAN RESERVATION.

February, 1914.



SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1914.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,  
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
1606 Morris Building,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

In accordance with instructions, I have visited the Mescalero Reservation, arriving there January eight, and leaving January eleven.

I went over matters carefully with Superintendent Jefferis, Rev. Mr. Harper, resident missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church, Reverend L. Migeon, of Tularosa, the priest who attends the Catholic Indians of the reservation, and Mr. R. S. Connell, formerly in the U.S. Indian Service, ~~a practical stockman~~, now a resident of Tularosa.

Futhermore I spoke with several stockmen living near the reservation and I visited General Scott at Ft. Bliss and had a very satisfactory interview with him.

Mr. Jefferis announced to the Indians- the Mescaleros and the Fort Sills- that all were at liberty to call on me and express their sentiments, and that they might do so individually or collectively. A number of the Mescaleros called in a body, having with them their principal leaders, and expressed themselves very freely. The Fort Sills, for



some reason, appeared to hold aloof, although several called on me, and one made a speech in the meeting of the Mescaleros. All were encouraged to speak freely, and I am quite sure that I had ample opportunity to learn the real sentiments of both the Mescalero and the Fort Sill Apaches.

My trip on the reservation enabled me to see a good portion of it, for I went not only to the Agency but to White Tail, where many of the Fort Sills are being placed; and as I had formerly visited the Carrizo District and other portions of the reservation, I have acquired a fair idea of the Mescalero country.

As to the Ft. Sills, I should say they have been remarkably fortunate considering the dangers and trials attendant upon the removal of a large band of people from one locality to another of different altitude, climate and modes of living.

Three deaths have occurred from pneumonia, whereas the resident physician at Mescalero had anticipated the possibility of a much larger number, while of three or four who have died from other ailments, several came from Ft. Sill in advanced stages of tuberculosis.

It can scarcely be said that there has been any actual suffering, although for a time, through no fault of the local management, some were not sufficiently warmly clad- a condition that was remedied as quickly as possible. The Indians are encamped close to the agency (as many Mescaleros make a practise of doing every winter) and are comfortable in their tent houses;



if any of the tents are not in proper condition it is solely because those who live in them have failed to apply to the superintendent for new ones.

There has been and will be sufficient employment to serve the Ft. Sills with the means of wage-earning.

Because of weather conditions, of the fact that all the lumber had to be gotten out at the mill, of the difficulty of finding and retaining a sufficient number of competent laborers, - some of the Ft. Sills are very slow to respond to opportunities for work in the building of their houses and improving of their allotments, - the work of putting up houses is by no means complete, but this will in no wise interfere with the health or progress of the people, as they all can be comfortably located in tent houses on their farms by the middle of March - in time to prepare for crop making. Even if the houses were now completed, the probability is that most of the Indians would have remained in camp at the Agency during the winter. Before the coming of another winter there will have been ample time for the completing of all the houses.

As the Ft. Sills receive rations and, moreover, are now able to draw on their money in bank (the proceeds from the sale of their cattle in Oklahoma), they cannot be considered as in any immediate need; it is rather the Mescaleros who stand in need of immediate help, for while it is true that the old and sick among them receive rations, every one admits that the ration allowed by the Interior Department is insufficient and

should be augmented. The Mescaleros see the new-comers well equipped, drawing rations, having bank accounts and receiving, what appears to them to be, a monopoly of attention on the part of the reservation officials, and some of them begin to wonder if they had not done better by going on the war-path instead of remaining at home, comparatively in peace, providing for their own wants. This feeling begins to manifest itself and is spreading day by day not only among the Mescaleros but quite generally among the neighboring white people, whose sympathies are turning more and more to the Mescaleros. Fortunately, Superintendent Jefferis has practically the unanimous sympathy and support of the white population around the reservation; this is absolutely indispensable in the solving of the problems on the Mescalero reservation, and not every superintendent could command the support of the diverse elements which go to make up the population of that section of New Mexico.

There are certain things that must be done for the Mescaleros as quickly as possible. Houses must be built for them, just as for the Ft. Sills. The Ft. Sills must as quickly as possible be made self-supporting, so that the issuing of rations to them may be discontinued. Cattle for the whole tribe must be purchased as soon as possible, so that the attention of the Mescaleros may be engaged and diverted from the fact that the Ft. Sills are receiving rations.

A hospital should be provided at once at the Mescalero Agency; and the school buildings should be enlarged, so that all



the children of the Ft. Sill Indians may be accommodated.

All matters relating to the establishing of the Ft. Sills on the Mescalero Reservation and the adjusting of such conditions on that reservation as have been complicated by the advent of the new-comers should be treated in the Indian Office as cases of emergency. ~~(The Commissioner cannot give personal attention to every detail, and if every little question has to go the rounds of the Office the delays thus occasioned will render the task of the Mescalero superintendent an impossible one. Some means should be devised in the Indian Office whereby conditions of this kind can receive immediate attention.)~~

*I am informed that*  
The Mescalero Reservation now has as large a population as its resources will support, and one of the most pressing needs is a survey of the reservation, so that the actual amount of agricultural land can be determined and equitably divided among the Indians. This survey should have been made before the coming of the Ft. Sills. As it is, since the work of allotment must proceed before the survey is made, the Indians realize that in the course of time their lines will have to be changed and the whole work of allotment readjusted. This means an unnecessary and deplorable loss of time, labor and money, is a cause of disquietude to all concerned, and will delay the work of getting these Indians to settle down in earnest to the improving of their homes. This one item is ample proof of the need for the

the children of the Ft. Sill Indians may be accommodated.

All matters relating to the establishing of the Ft. Sills on the Mescalero Reservation and the adjusting of such conditions on that reservation as have been complicated by the advent of the new-comers should be treated in the Indian Office as cases of emergency. ~~(The Commissioner cannot give personal attention to every detail, and in every little question has to go the rounds of the Office the delays thus occasioned will render the task of the Mescalero superintendent an impossible one. Some means should be devised in the Indian Office whereby conditions of this kind can receive immediate attention.)~~

*I am informed that*  
The Mescalero Reservation now has as large a population as its resources will support, and one of the most pressing needs is a survey of the reservation, so that the actual amount of agricultural land can be determined and equitably divided among the Indians. This survey should have been made before the coming of the Ft. Sills. As it is, since the work of allotment must proceed before the survey is made, the Indians realize that in the course of time their lines will have to be changed and the whole work of allotment readjusted. This means an unnecessary and deplorable loss of time, labor and money, is a cause of disquietude to all concerned, and will delay the work of getting these Indians to settle down in earnest to the improving of their homes. This one item is ample proof of the need for the



Indian Office to make special provision for emergency situations.

From the testimony of all who are familiar with the Mesca- lero Reservation and from all the reports that have been made concerning it, there are certain things which seem to be beyond dispute;- to wit: (a) the land that can be farmed is not of sufficient acreage to enable the Indians to live by the pursuit of agriculture alone, although it is sufficient to provide them with homes, occupation and partial support; (b) the game will not be sufficient to enable them to "piece out" their livelihood by hunting; (c) the reservation is well adapted to cattle rais- ing, and if properly stocked and the stock properly managed, the probabilities <sup>seem to be</sup> ~~are~~ that it not only will afford ample support for the Indians, but will also maintain the school and hospital and the entire work of supervision without expense to the Govern- ment. To do this, however, the cattle enterprise should be con- ducted intelligently on business principles. The stock should be kept in the higher altitudes during the summer, so that the range in the lower altitudes may be preserved for winter use. The reservation should be securely fenced, line riders should be employed, a recorded brand which cannot be changed should be used and a practical stockman put in charge of the work. The money thus judiciously spent should yield abundant returns. ~~The reservation will run at least 10,000 head of stock.~~ The stand of timber on the reservation is valued at three and one-half million dollars. This is ample to ~~thoroughly~~ stock the reserva- tion and to put <sup>it</sup> into not only a self-supporting but a profit-making

condition.

I understand an estimate has been submitted to Congress by the Department for an appropriation of \$200,000, reimbursable, for the Mescalero Reservation. This amount by all means should be appropriated so that the work of purchasing cattle can begin without the delay which would be necessitated by waiting for the development of the mineral resources or for the sale of the mature timber on the reservation. If this \$200,000 is used mainly for the purchase of stock for the Mescaleros and if the major part of the \$171,172.03 which the Ft. Sills have derived from the sale of their herd in Oklahoma is used in purchasing stock for the Ft. Sills, the work of stocking the reservation can be begun at once, in which event the large grazing permits now in force on the Reservation must be cancelled. This is a matter of great importance for the peace of the reservation as well as for the support of the Indians.

Since the Ft. Sills share with the Mescaleros in all the resources of the reservation, it is only right that they should use the greater portion of their Oklahoma cattle money in purchasing cattle for themselves.

It is highly important that the Ft. Sills be settled as quickly as possible and rendered independent of special assistance and that the distinction between Ft. Sills and Mescaleros be wiped out completely.

With this explanation I beg to urge in the order of their importance the following recommendations:



1. Every effort to open the reservation must be strenuously opposed and the movement now on foot to convert the Mescalero Reservation into a National Park must be defeated; unless the reservation can be kept intact and its timber used for the benefit of the Indians, all the plans that have been devised for their support will come to naught.

2. The reservation should be surveyed at once, so that the agricultural lands may be determined and divided among the Indians.

3. A means should be devised to make the three and one-half million dollars of timber supply the necessary money for the purchase of cattle. Adequate reimbursable appropriations should be made by Congress for the stocking of the reservation to its full capacity and for the proper management of the stock business. In this connection, the horse stock of the Indians should not be overlooked, but should be improved. ~~I am told that about thirty good stallions are needed.~~

4. A farmer should be located in the Carrizo District. The Indians need supervision in the matter of farming. The reservation at present is divided into four farming districts, three farmers are already at work, and an additional position should be created for the Carrizo country. An additional threshing machine, complete with horse-power, is also required for the Carrizo District, as it is impracticable to move over the rough mountain roads to Carrizo either of the two outfits which have already been purchased, one of which is now at White Tail and the other at Elk Springs.

5. Houses should be built for the Mescaleros as soon as the Ft. Sills are settled.

6. A hospital should be established near the Mescalero Agency.

7. To accommodate the children of the Fort Sill Indians the dormitory for boys and the dormitory for girls of the Mescalero school should be enlarged. This work should be done in connection with certain necessary improvements to the school buildings which have been recommended by Supervisors Murphy and Charles.

8. A larger ration should be provided for the old and infirm of the Mescalero tribe.

9. Ample provision should be made to enable the Mescalero Superintendent to employ a strong police force.

10. All matters relating to the settlement of the Ft. Sill Indians and to the adjustment of their local affairs with the Mescaleros should be made special in the Indian Office and passed upon immediately.

Very respectfully,

*Wm. H. Ketchum*

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

NOTE: General Scott contents that the conditions of the Apaches dependent on Ft. Apache are similar to those of the Mescalero Reservation. He says the only hope of making these Indians self-supporting is by means of cattle raising, and he urges me to recommend that plans be made at once for the Indians similar to those being made for the Apaches of the Mescalero Reservation.

*Endorsed by*

*Samuel A. Eason*

*Member B. of Indian  
Commissioners*



Report of Mr. Samuel A. Eliot  
and Mr. William H. Ketcham,

on the

PUEBLO INDIAN RESERVATION.

February, 1914.

DEPT. OF MINES BUILDING  
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1914.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,  
Chairman, United States Board of  
Indian Commissioners.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the desire of the Board, we have made a careful study of the conditions and needs of the Indians in the Pueblos of New Mexico. We have conferred with the superintendents and other members of the Indian Service at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, held a conference with the Indians at Isleta, visited a number of Pueblos in the Rio Grande Valley and the Day and Boarding schools. We have <sup>Consulted with</sup> further interviewed ~~a number of representative citizens,~~ the <sup>of New Mexico,</sup> justices of the Supreme Court, <sup>Historical and</sup> the officers of the <sup>and</sup> Archeological Society <sup>of New Mexico,</sup> ~~and~~ the missionaries who work among the <sup>and a number of representative citizens. We</sup> Pueblos ~~and~~ have thus obtained a fairly complete view of the situation.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sandoval case has determined the legal status, delivered them from the threatening peril of taxation by the



State, and cleaned<sup>h</sup> up some long-standing perplexities. ~~The re-  
maining problems chiefly concern themselves with land.~~

1. Land. The primary need of all the Pueblos is for a determination of the boundaries of their grants. The encroachment of squatters on the Indian lands is constantly increasing and producing friction and litigation. These trespassers are not always blameworthy because the limits of the Indian lands are so indistinct. There is urgent need of ~~new~~ surveys and of definite marks or bounds with indestructible monuments. When these have been established, vigorous action should be taken for the eviction of trespassers who have not established a legal right to occupancy. We earnestly recommend an appropriation for ~~immediate~~ the survey of all the Pueblo grants. ~~The need of prompt action cannot be over-emphasized.~~ <sup>II</sup> We recommend an act of Congress forbidding any Pueblo Indian from selling land. Such an act will prevent endless misunderstanding and litigation. All the land problems of the Pueblos would be settled by accepting the proposal of the Indians and placing all their lands in trust with the Department of the Interior. *We believe this proposed course of action to be wise and just.*

2. The liquor question is at the front in nearly every Pueblo. Illegal selling and bootlegging are very prevalent and as a rule public opinion among the Indians does not condemn the use of liquor. In spite of the vigilance of the officers

of the Government bad whiskey is demoralizing many of these Indians. The efforts of the superintendents and their policemen for the suppression of this traffic should be heartily supported by the Indian Office and the superintendents should be authorized to employ additional policemen.

3. The prosecution and punishment of land thieves and liquor sellers put a very heavy burden upon the attorney for the Indians. We particularly commend the able, alert and disinterested service of Mr. Francis C. Wilson, who with very small resources has been remarkably successful in protecting the Indians and punishing those who would rob or degrade them. We earnestly recommend that his salary be put at \$3000 and that at least \$1000 be allowed him for the prosecution of the suits now pending.

4. We commend the good sense, vigor and assiduity of Superintendents Perry, Lonergan, and Coggeshall and Mr. Snyder. They understand these Indians and without pampering or pauperizing them have their real interests at heart.

5. Irrigation. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil of the Rio Grande Valley the seepage from the irrigation canals is excessive. We recommend that the canals and at Isleta and Laguna, where conditions are particularly bad, be concreted. A reservoir is urgently needed at Taos.



#4.

6. Health: In spite of pernicious inbreeding and unsanitary conditions the health of the Pueblos is comparatively good. Instruction is needed in elementary sanitation.

7. Education: While <sup>heartily</sup> commending the work and efficiency of the Boarding Schools at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, we are clearly of the opinion that the best education for these Indians can be obtained in the Day Schools. Boarding Schools are well adapted to nomadic Indians but the Pueblos have always lived in permanent villages and the best schools for them are the Day Schools in or immediately adjoining the villages. The new Day Schools are well planned but there is urgent need of more of them. The school accommodations at Isleta are a disgrace to the Government. They are unsafe and unsanitary and there is not room for half the children of school age. New school buildings should also be provided at Accma, Acomita and Encinal. A farmer is greatly needed to give agricultural instruction at Isleta and Laguna.

The needs of the Boarding Schools have been sufficiently ~~stated~~ set forth in the recommendations of the superintendents. We especially commend the application for appropriations to buy additional farm land at Albuquerque and to build a dairy barn at Santa Fe.

8. We recommend the applications of Superintendents Lonergan

#5.

and Coggeshall for additional policemen, and for authority to hire laborers when needed. It is absurd to have to request a physician to milk the cow or for a superintendent to personally have to carry the chair for his surveyors.

9. The training of the Pueblo Indians for a life in a civilized environment must be slow. Their inherited habits and customs are exceedingly rigid and their prejudices are stubborn. The educated or progressive Indians among them have now a very hard road to travel. They need not only moral support but sometimes actual physical protection. The superintendents should be encouraged tactfully but firmly to break up the personal despotism which often rules the villages, to protect the right of the individual to personal liberty, to insist upon the gradual <sup>adaptation</sup> ~~adoption~~ of the Pueblo life to its new environment. The Pueblos are now in a transition stage. They cannot pass <sup>ss</sup> through it without some bitter feelings and some hard experiences. They need the consistent, sympathetic, ~~courageous~~ ~~undaunted~~ leadership of their ~~white~~ guardians, ~~the Government~~, in whose good intentions they are beginning to trust.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel A. Ellick  
William H. Kelchum  
Committee



Neopit, Wis., Feb. 2. 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of Jan. 19 in which you ask me to send you the original letter written by Mr Ballinger to me in September wherein he states the amount of money the Menominee Tribe has lost in the operations at Neopit - <sup>herein</sup>

I enclose <sup>herein</sup> the letter of Mr Ballinger. Please have a copy taken from the same and send me back the original.

Yours truly,

Mitchell Oshkenaniew,

LAW OFFICES OF  
WEBSTER BALLINGER  
ROOMS 90 TO 97  
1413 G STREET N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 11, 1913.

Mr. Mitchell Oshkenaniew,  
Neopit, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 6th instant, when I wrote you on the 22nd ultimo, I gave you the amount of the principal of the Log Fund as shown by the books of the Treasury. The statement given out by the Indian Bureau is correct as to the total amount of funds from all sources standing to the credit of the Menominee Indians. Let me explain this statement to you. The first item, entitled "Menominee Fund" \$153039.38, represents the fund arising out of the Act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. L. 70). The second item, "Interest on same", amounting to \$816.05, represents the unexpended balance of the accrued interest on the first item of \$153039.38. The third item, "Menominee Log Funds", \$1737550.67, represents the principal of the Log Funds and to which was transferred under the Comptroller's decision of June 28, 1912 all the funds standing to the credit of the Menominee 4% Funds and interest thereon. The fourth item, "Interest on same", amounting to \$4045.19, represents the unexpended balance of the accrued interest on the Log Funds. The last item, "Fulfilling Treaties with Menominees-Logs", amounting to \$79722.67, represents the interest on the first item of \$153039.38, the third item of \$1737550.67 and the interest on the Menominee 4% Fund of \$184319.40 which was last year transferred under the Comptroller's decision of June 28, 1912, to the Menominee Log Funds.

The Menominee Log Funds which amounted on June 30, 1907, to \$2335691.48 are today, after the transfer of the 4% Funds to that account, \$598140.81 less than they were on June 30, 1907. I observe that the statement furnished by the Department is silent upon the question of the amount of timber cut during the year or during the preceding years. It merely sets out the funds of the tribe on deposit in the Treasury and the alleged value of the improvements and lumber on hand on the Reservation. The improvements, appearing upon the second page of the statement are given the value they originally cost, without deduction for deterioration. It is safe to estimate that these improvements, costing an aggregate of \$791870.63, have depreciated by wear and decay from 25 to 50 % since constructed.

The value placed upon the lumber on hand is in excess of its actual value, as I am advised that most of the lumber on



hand represents the cullings of the mill.

Assuming that the timber cut on the Reservation under the Acts of 1906 and 1908 was worth \$1600000.00, which is not taken into account, and allowing 30 per cent for depreciation on the mill and other improvements, the account of the Menominees for the past five years would be as follows:

Menominee Log Fund .....	\$2335691.48
Loss in interest on said fund by use of part of fund for logging operations and improvements.....	329461.40
.....(approximately)	
Value of timber cut during 5 years.	1600000.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$4265152.88
Menominee Log Funds, June 30, 1913...	1737550.67
Interest on said sum for 1 year @ 5%, approximately .....	70000.00
Tangible assets, mills, plant, buildings, etc, total cost \$791870.63, less 30% for deter- ioration.....	553309.45
Total value of lumber on hand, as per Agent's estimate .....	474866.33
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$2835726.45
Total loss to the tribe during 5 years' operations, approximately .....	\$1429426.43

These matters have been brought to the attention of the Departmental officials by me and are now supposedly under consideration. The House and Senate have appointed members of a Joint Committee of Congress to investigate all Indian matters. Unless action is taken by the Department before the Joint Committee commences its investigations, I shall, if the tribe desires me to do so, bring these matters to the attention of that

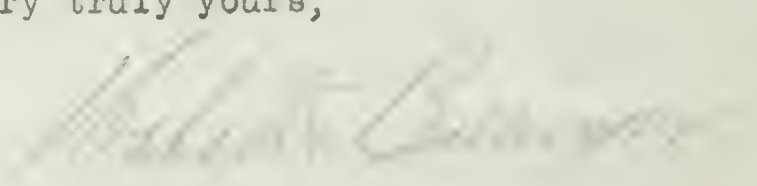
Oshkenaniew #3.

Committee and ask for a full and complete investigation of the affairs of the Menominee Indians. You are at liberty to read this letter to the Menominee Indians in Council if you so desire. I am returning herewith the statement furnished the Menominee Indians by the Indian Bureau and will be obliged to you if you will return the same to me.

Trusting that I have fully answered your communication, I remain,

Very truly yours,

WB/ALB  
ENC.

A faint, handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of the sender, is visible in the lower right quadrant of the page, below the typed signature line.



2-2-14

U.S. Bd of Ind  
Comm

7-9412

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LEGISLATION SUGGESTED BY SPECIAL REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS  
ELIOT AND KETCHAM. SEE PRINTED REPORTS DATED FEB.2,1914.

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Papago Indians.

1. Extension of the trust period by Act of Congress/and re-  
allotment of lands to the Papago Indians living at San Xavier.
2. Establishment of field hospitals at San Xavier and at  
Indian Oasis (possibly these hospitals can be provided from the  
general appropriation for this purpose).

Mescalero Indians.

1. The immediate survey of the Mescalero reservation.  
(The general appropriation for allotment and survey of Indian  
lands will probably provide for this survey).
2. An appropriation of at least \$200,000.00 for the purchase  
of cattle for these Indians to be reimbursed from the sale of  
timber on the reservation.
3. Establishment of a hospital at the Mescalero Agency  
(Possibly the general appropriation for hospitals will take care  
of this recommendation).
4. Enlargement of dormitories for the Fort Sill Indians  
at Mescalero (Perhaps this improvement can be taken care of from  
the general appropriation for this purpose).

Navaho Indians.

1. A new boys' dormitory at Fort Defiance (Will the general  
appropriation take care of this recommendation?).
2. An appropriation by Congress reimbursable from the proceeds  
of sale of timber and mineral on the reservation for the purchase

of railroad lands within the borders of the Navaho reservation.

3. The establishment of the Little Colorado River as the western boundary of the Leupp Extension to the Navaho reservation, retaining adequate land for the school at Leupp and the mission at Tolchaco and after allotting lands to Indians now residing west of said river.

#### Pueblo Indians.

1. Immediate surveys to determine the boundaries of Pueblos (General appropriation will probably take care of this recommendation).

2. Legislation prohibiting Pueblo Indians from selling their lands and accepting the proposal of the Indians to place all their lands in trust with the Department of the Interior.

3. Increase the appropriation for the use of the Pueblo Attorney to \$4,000.00, page 25, line 11.

4. Appropriations recommended to buy additional land at Albuquerque and the building of a dairy barn at Santa Fe. The latter improvement is provided for in the pending bill. Page 25, line 2; add "including \$5,000 for the purchase of additional land". This is needed to enable the superintendent of the school to give proper instructions in farming to the boys.



MEMOMINEE.

Section 3 of the Act of March 28, 1908 (Public No. 74, S.4046) should be amended by striking out the clause "to the highest and best bidder for cash after due advertisement inviting proposals and bids" being the last five words on line 3 in said section and all of line 4.

After line 24 on page 41 incorporate the following provision:  
From the funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Indians, \$500,000.00 shall be allotted and apportioned to the members of said tribe entitled to the same and placed to the credit of such individuals upon the books of the Treasury and used for their benefit or the benefit of their legatees or heirs under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

JUSTIFICATION:- The first amendment suggested above is for the purpose of making effective the recommendations made by Commissioner Ayer in paragraph numbered 6 on page 11 of his report of January, 1914, relating to the need of a business-like method of selling the product of Menominee mills.

The second amendment is suggested to carry out Commissioner Ayer's recommendations found in paragraphs numbered 3 and 4 on page 10 of his report, to enable the Indians to clear up, improve and equify their farms.

Reference to Document #328, 63d Congress, 2d Session, House of Representatives, shows that on June 30, 1913, there was in the Treasury to the credit of the Menominee Indians a total of \$1,987,081.65. The use of \$500,00 for distribution among the

Indians for the purposes suggested by Mr. Ayer would still leave a balance of approximately \$1,500,000. Interest at 4% on \$500,000.00 would amount to \$20,000 a year. Commissioner Ayer believes that a change in the plan of selling timber recommended by him will increase the profits of these Indians by \$60,000 a year; in other words, if his reasoning is sound, it will be possible to give these Indians \$500,000 of their own funds or approximately \$300 per capita and at the same time leave a net gain of \$40,000 a year to the Indians.



INSPECTION OIL AND GAS WELLS.

After line 18 page 31 insert the following:

Provided that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to retain such portion of the oil and gas royalties belonging to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes in the state of Oklahoma as may be necessary in his judgment to cover the cost of inspection and other expenses in connection with oil and gas operations on the restricted lands of said Indians leased by his authority.

JUSTIFICATION:- Official reports of the Bureau of Mines indicate a loss of many thousands of dollars a year to the Indians of Oklahoma through waste of gas from producing oil and gas wells. Much of this waste that Bureau believes can be prevented by satisfactory regulation and efficient inspection. On November 6 <sup>1913</sup> this Board adopted a strong resolution recommending to the Secretary thorough inspection of oil and gas wells in Oklahoma and the submission to the Bureau of Mines for approval all regulations covering oil and gas leases. The item carried in the Indian Appropriation Bill now under consideration carries a reduced appropriation of only \$150,000.00 for the expense of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. This amount, it is believed, is wholly inadequate to provide for the proper inspection of oil and gas wells in addition to the other manifold duties imposed upon the administrative force employed to supervise the affairs of more than thirty-thousand restricted Indians in Oklahoma scattered over a territory of more than nineteen-million acres. In addition to examining complaints in probate cases, applications for removal of restrictions from land, supervising the building of homes and the sale of lands and other duties, this force handled



last year over five-thousand oil and gas leases and assignments involving nearly ten-thousand open accounts upon the agency books, received and disbursed nearly one-million and a half dollars on account of oil and gas and other individual royalties. Reports from Union Agency in Oklahoma, show clearly the impossibility of sparing any part of the appropriation for administrative purposes among the Five Civilized Tribes to pay inspectors needed to prevent the enormous waste from oil and gas wells referred to. We believe that the Government should not be called upon to pay the costs of inspection and administration in connection with leases made in the interest of individual Indians; but that such expense should be paid from the royalties received. Under existing law, this cannot be done. Section 6 of the Act of May 27, 1908 ( 35 Stat., L 312) provides that it is the duty of representatives of the Secretary of the Interior "to counsel and advise all allottees, adult or minor, having restricted lands of all of their legal rights with reference to their restricted lands without charge and to advise them in the preparation of all leases authorized by law to be made." Not only do we believe that it is in the interest of sound policy to require the royalties from leases to pay all costs of administration, but we believe that the returns to the Indians resulting from an investment made by them in proper administration and inspection of their oil and gas properties will result in an enormous net money saving to them; we also invite attention to the fact that if this legislation is enacted and the policy suggested adopted, it will make possible a



substantial reduction in future appropriations for administrative expenses in the Five Civilized Tribes; we believe that it is a matter of utmost importance and one which should be settled in connection with the present Indian Bill.

Should the above recommendation not meet with the approval of the department at this time, then we urgently recommend an additional gratuity appropriation of \$25,000.00 to provide for inspection of oil and gas operations on the restricted lands of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

### REIMBURSABLE APPROPRIATIONS.

We most earnestly endorse the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for reimbursable appropriations to promote industry among the Indians, especially for those tribes whose funds have been used or hypothecated to construct irrigation projects and who have no other funds with which to improve and utilize their irrigated lands.

We especially urge the appropriation of \$200,000.00 to purchase cattle for the Mescalero Indians. Next, in order of importance, we recommend an appropriation of at least \$200,000 for the Fort Peck Indians. Of equal importance is a similar appropriation for Blackfeet Indians whose allotments have not yet been approved and whose reservation not yet thrown open to settlement. We endorse also the recommendation for similar appropriations for Yuma and Colorado River and for Flathead and Tongue River, Montana. However, the need of the Indians of the Tongue River Reservation are less pressing than the others, because they already have a good start in the cattle industry; and the need of the Flathead Indians is less pressing than those of Fort Peck and Blackfeet, because their allotments have been approved and they have some surplus lands to sell. While we endorse all of the recommendations of the Commissioner for these reimbursable industrial appropriations, we recommend that if any are to be omitted, precedence be given in the order mentioned.



### HEALTH.

We recommend a substantial increase in the item on page 4, line 20. In the Board's last annual report, page 8, an increase in this appropriation was urged and attention invited to the need of facilities for treating adult Indians afflicted with tuberculosis and trachoma. We invite particular attention to the following language <sup>found</sup> on page 9 of that report:-

"If a system could be worked out whereby the Government would have to make investment only in the hospital plant and upkeep having the cost of maintenance met largely from an income from fees charged the patients, it appears that it would be very much easier and more practicable to secure appropriations from Congress necessary to develop this very important auxiliary to its health work among Indians."

The recent report of the Joint Commission for the investigation of Indian Affairs gives a valuable emphasis to the need of vigorous action on the part of the Government to ameliorate the distressing health conditions among the Indians, but even with this report to add weight to the recommendations of the Indian Office, we recognize the fact that appropriations wholly adequate to meet the present needs cannot be expected from Congress at once. It is particularly important, therefore, that such appropriations as may be made for this purpose should be wisely used and every dollar be made to reach as far as possible. It was a recognition of this fact which led our Board to recommend that a system be devised whereby adult Indians financially able might contribute fees sufficient to cover the actual cost of medicine and treatment. In order to make this recommendation effective, we recommend the following amendment to this item



in the Indian Bill; "Provided, that \$100,000.00 of this sum may be <sup>adult</sup> used for the treatment of Indians other than those enrolled in Indian Schools; said sum to be expended under conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1925, from tribal or other Indian funds to the credit of the individuals for whom this appropriation may be used."

JUSTIFICATION:- Reference to H. R. Document No. 327, 63d Congress, 2d Session, will show that during the last fiscal year \$507,239.84 of funds designated "Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor" were used for tribal and agency expenses. H. R. Document No. 328, 63d Congress, 2d Session also shows large sums of tribal funds for the payment of salaries of employees and other agency expenses. Following are other reservations where the average per capita wealth of the Indians is comparatively large and where substantial sums belonging to the tribes designated "Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor" are used for agency expenses. These are figures for the year 1912:

	Average per capita wealth.	"Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor" for agency expenses.
Fort Apache, Arizona.....	\$ 2,359.00.....	\$ 49,367.29
San Carlos, ".....	1,205.00.....	45,932.22
Flathead, Montana.....	8,374.00.....	2,258.05
Fort Belknap, ".....	3,716.00.....	6,731.71
Fort Peck, ".....	5,525.00.....	11,166.95
Fort Berthold, N. D.....	2,848.00.....	4,410.18
Warm Springs, Oreg.....	4,982.00.....	1,263.21
Yakima, Wash.....	5,076.00.....	17,824.12
Shoshone, Wyoming.....	1,015.00.....	2,714.16



In all the cases above referred to, tribal funds, much more than sufficient to buy all the medicines and pay for all the nurses necessary to treat cases of adult Indians, are paid out from year to year in salaries of employees and other purposes without consulting the Indians. There is little doubt that if the Indians were consulted, they would be glad to have these funds used to cure and prevent disease among them; and that if Congress should make the reimbursable appropriation recommended, they would gladly vote to reimburse the Government for the sums expended from these funds should the individuals treated be unable to reimburse the Government.

Attention is particularly invited to the printed hearings before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs on pages 246 to 249 inclusive, in which it appears that Dr. Wigglesworth, in charge of the hospital at Fort Defiance, Arizona, believes that many adult Navaho Indians would be glad to pay for medicines and treatment if facilities were provided for them. A fund of \$100,000.00 reimbursable and made available for use elsewhere when it has served its purpose at one place in the Indian Service if used in connection with other Indian funds now available to pay for treatment as recommended above would go a long distance toward reaching the adult Indian population of the country now afflicted with disease. Why not establish <sup>the</sup> same policy of reimbursable appropriations to preserve the health of Indians as has been inaugurated to promote industry among them? We earnestly urge your careful consideration of this suggestion.



### THE BILL AMENDING.

We strongly urge the favorable and immediate action on the Bill introduced in the Senate on March 16, 1914, by Senator Walsh of Montana (S. 4704, 63d Congress, 2d Session) to provide for the allotment of children of the Fort Peck Indians in accordance with an agreement negotiated between them and the Government. The arguments in support of this Bill are fully set out therein. Since the Fort Peck Reservation is to be opened on May 1st, it will be observed that special action will have to be taken by Congress in order to pass this Bill in time to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to complete the allotments in question.

### FINALLY.

On page 9 after line 7, insert the amendment proposed on pages 48 and 49 of "Briefs on Indian Irrigation and Indian Forests". A full justification of this amendment will be found on pages 61 and 62 of the briefs above referred to. The adoption of this amendment will save the Government approximately \$75,000.00 a year and recognize the right of the Indians to be consulted in the handling of this great resource.

### IRRIGATION BILL.

Insert before "among" in line 14, page 4, the words "and peyote". Scientific investigations and evidence from Indians, especially from those living where the peyote does not grow, prove beyond reasonable doubt its injurious effects. Our Board has repeatedly recommended the suppression of its use. The legislation proposed would doubtless increase the efficiency of the Indian Bureau in this direction.



OSAGE INDIANS.

Line 8, page 11, referring to the Osage Indians, is worthy of consideration. Information which has come to us from individual members of the Osage Tribe leads us to believe that the Act of April 18, 1912 (Public No. 125 S., 2) providing for the probate of the estates of Osage Indians in the local courts should be repealed and that the determination of heirs among the Osage Indians should be made by the Secretary of the Interior just as in the case of other Indians outside of Oklahoma. We respectfully suggest that the experience in probate matters in the Five Tribes is sufficient reason for repealing the Act in question without awaiting for the results of experience.

RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Omit lines 13 to 17 inclusive on page 5 permitting the Secretary of the Interior to employ physicians outside of the Civil Service. It is our judgment that this class of employees should be kept entirely in the classified Civil Service.

Omit part of proviso in lines 7 to 14 inclusive on page 6 relating to Civil Service employees. On their face, these lines appear not to change existing law and practice. If such is the case, then they are superfluous. There is just enough doubt as to whether they do change existing law to make them ambiguous. We recommend, therefore, that the lines be omitted.

On page 31 beginning with the proviso in line 6, the rest of the paragraph up to and including line 18 should be omitted. We are not convinced that it will be in the interest of economy and efficiency and in the direction of a prompt and satisfactory termination of tribal matters to abolish at this time the office of Commissioner of the Five Tribes. We also believe, that in event a consolidation of the two offices in question is effected, the position should not be taken out of the Civil Service.



### IRRIGATION.

In lieu of the proviso beginning with the words "provided further" in line 24 of page 3 and lines following up to and including line 12 on page 4, we invite your earnest consideration of the proposed draft of legislation on this subject appearing on pages 56, 57 and 58 of the printed brief on this subject in the hands of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, prepared by the direction of our Board.

JUSTIFICATION:- A complete justification of the amendment proposed will be found on pages 7 and 8 and on pages 11 to 16 inclusive of the printed brief above referred to. The main arguments in favor of the amendment are briefly suggested as follows: (1) It recognizes the right of Indians to be consulted in connection with the expenditure of their own funds. It is time to halt the policy of expending Indian funds for irrigation without first consulting the Indians. We believe the amendment embodies a principle of fundamental importance not only in connection with irrigation but with every other activity involving expenditure of Indian funds. (2) It reduces to one system of accounting and expenditure all appropriations, general or specific, gratuity or tribal, and aims to bring harmony out of a chaos of widely differing irrigation laws. (3) It will simplify and reduce the labor of irrigation administration in the Indian Service. (4) It will save several hundred thousand dollars a year to the Government. (5) It will individualize irrigation costs and charge them against the lands benefited. (6) It will equalize values of irrigable lands on Indian reservations with those of similar lands outside. (7) It will remove the objections heretofore urged



against carrying adequate appropriations in the Indian Bill for irrigation projects constructed by the Reclamation Service as agent for the Indian Bureau. This is particularly true with regard to the Flathead, Montana, project where about half of the lands to be covered by the project are in possession of white men. It makes it desirable that the sum of \$500,000.00 or such other sum as is required for prompt and economic completion of the Flathead project should be appropriated. Since the Indians and the white men under the project would each carry their equitable proportion of costs, the cheaper the acre-cost of the completed project, the lower will be the cost to the individual Indian benefited. The same principles apply to all the other projects being constructed by the Reclamation Service.

We strongly endorse all the estimates for purposes of irrigation made by the Interior Department and we especially invite your attention to the recommendations concerning irrigation contained in the printed reports of Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham in connection with their recent investigations in the wouth-west, as follows:-

(1) On page 3 of the report on conditions among the Papago Indians under head of "Irrigation", see paragraph numbered 2, relating to San Xavier Reservation. (2) For irrigation for the Pueblo Indians, reference is made to report on conditions among the Pueblo Indians in paragraph numbered 5 on page 2.

You will observe that the proposed amendment discussed above tends only to strengthen and make more effective the Department's estimates and recommendations.



RECOMMENDATION.

Beginning with the proviso in line 12, page 9, cut out the rest of the paragraph up to and including line 15. The abolition of the warehouses in our judgment is inadvisable. The question of economizing by reducing the number of permanent warehouses, we believe can be safely left to the wisdom of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and this Board. A full statement on this subject will be submitted in a separate memorandum.

EXPENSES OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Page 10; lines 3 and 4. Amend so as to appropriate \$10,000 for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners and strike out the clause "including not to exceed \$300 for office rent".

dup

February 2, 1914.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,  
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
1606 Morris Building,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

In accordance with instructions, I have visited the Mescalero Reservation, arriving there January eight, and leaving January eleven.

I went over matters carefully with Superintendent Jefferis, Rev. Mr. Harper, resident missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church, Reverend L. Migeon, of Tularosa, the priest who attends the Catholic Indians of the reservation, and Mr. R. S. Connell, formerly in the U.S. Indian Service, ~~a practical specimen~~, now a resident of Tularosa.

Furthermore I spoke with several stockmen living near the reservation and I visited General Scott at Ft. Bliss and had a very satisfactory interview with him.

Mr. Jefferis announced to the Indians- the Mescaleros and the Fort Sills- that all were at liberty to call on me and express their sentiments, and that they might do so individually or collectively. A number of the Mescaleros called in a body, having with them their principal leaders, and expressed themselves very freely. The Fort Sills, for



some reason, appeared to hold aloof, although several called on me, and one made a speech in the meeting of the Mescaleros. All were encouraged to speak freely, and I am quite sure that I had ample opportunity to learn the real sentiments of both the Mescalero and the Fort Sill Apaches.

My trip on the reservation enabled me to see a good portion of it, for I went not only to the Agency but to White Tail, where many of the Fort Sills are being placed; and as I had formerly visited the Carrizo District and other portions of the reservation, I have acquired a fair idea of the Mescalero country.

As to the Ft. Sills, I should say they have been remarkably fortunate considering the dangers and trials attendant upon the removal of a large band of people from one locality to another of different altitude, climate and modes of living.

Three deaths have occurred from pneumonia, whereas the resident physician at Mescalero had anticipated the possibility of a much larger number, while of three or four who have died from other ailments, several came from Ft. Sill in advanced stages of tuberculosis.

It can scarcely be said that there has been any actual suffering, although for a time, through no fault of the local management, some were not sufficiently warmly clad- a condition that was remedied as quickly as possible. The Indians are encamped close to the agency (as many Mescaleros make a practise of doing every winter) and are comfortable in their tent houses;



if any of the tents are not in proper condition it is solely because those who live in them have failed to apply to the superintendent for new ones.

There has been and will be sufficient employment to serve the Ft. Sills with the means of wage-earning.

Because of weather conditions, of the fact that all the lumber had to be gotten out at the mill, of the difficulty of finding and retaining a sufficient number of competent laborers, - some of the Ft. Sills are very slow to respond to opportunities for work in the building of their houses and improving of their allotments, - the work of putting up houses is by no means complete, but this will in no wise interfere with the health or progress of the people, as they all can be comfortably located in tent houses on their farms by the middle of March - in time to prepare for crop making. Even if the houses were now completed, the probability is that most of the Indians would have remained in camp at the Agency during the winter. Before the coming of another winter there will have been ample time for the completing of all the houses.

As the Ft. Sills receive rations and, moreover, are now able to draw on their money in bank (the proceeds from the sale of their cattle in Oklahoma), they cannot be considered as in any immediate need; it is rather the Mescaleros who stand in need of immediate help, for while it is true that the old and sick among them receive rations, every one admits that the ration allowed by the Interior Department is insufficient and



should be augmented. The Mescaleros see the new-comers well equipped, drawing rations, having bank accounts and receiving, what appears to them to be, a monopoly of attention on the part of the reservation officials, and some of them begin to wonder if they had not done better by going on the war-path instead of remaining at home, comparatively in peace, providing for their own wants. This feeling begins to manifest itself and is spreading day by day not only among the Mescaleros but quite generally among the neighboring white people, whose sympathies are turning more and more to the Mescaleros. Fortunately, Superintendent Jefferis has practically the unanimous sympathy and support of the white population around the reservation; this is absolutely indispensable in the solving of the problems on the Mescalero reservation, and not every superintendent could command the support of the diverse elements which go to make up the population of that section of New Mexico.

There are certain things that must be done for the Mescaleros as quickly as possible. Houses must be built for them, just as for the Ft. Sills. The Ft. Sills must as quickly as possible be made self-supporting, so that the issuing of rations to them may be discontinued. Cattle for the whole tribe must be purchased as soon as possible, so that the attention of the Mescaleros may be engaged and diverted from the fact that the Ft. Sills are receiving rations.

A hospital should be provided at once at the Mescalero Agency; and the school buildings should be enlarged, so that all



the children of the Ft. Sill Indians may be accommodated.

All matters relating to the establishing of the Ft. Sills on the Mescalero Reservation and the adjusting of such conditions on that reservation as have been complicated by the advent of the new-comers should be treated in the Indian Office as cases of emergency. The Commissioner cannot give personal attention to every detail, and if every little question has to go the rounds of the Office the delays thus occasioned will render the task of the Mescalero superintendent an impossible one. Some means should be devised in the Indian Office whereby conditions of this kind can receive immediate attention.

The Mescalero Reservation now has as large a population as its resources will support, and one of the most pressing needs is a survey of the reservation, so that the actual amount of agricultural land can be determined and equitably divided among the Indians. This survey should have been made before the coming of the Ft. Sills. As it is, since the work of allotment must proceed before the survey is made, the Indians realize that in the course of time their lines will have to be changed and the whole work of allotment readjusted. This means an unnecessary and deplorable loss of time, labor and money, is a cause of disquietude to all concerned, and will delay the work of getting these Indians to settle down in earnest to the improving of their homes. This one item is ample proof of the need for the



Indian Office to make special provision for emergency situations.

From the testimony of all who are familiar with the Mesca-  
lero Reservation and from all the reports that have been made  
concerning it, there are certain things which seem to be beyond  
dispute;- to wit: (a) the land that can be farmed is not of  
sufficient acreage to enable the Indians to live by the pursuit  
of agriculture alone, although it is sufficient to provide them  
with homes, occupation and partial support; (b) the game will  
not be sufficient to enable them to "piece out" their livelihood  
by hunting; (c) the reservation is well adapted to cattle rais-  
ing, and if properly stocked and the stock properly managed, the  
probabilities are that it not only will afford ample support  
for the Indians, but will also maintain the school and hospital  
and the entire work of supervision without expense to the Govern-  
ment. To do this, however, the cattle enterprise should be con-  
ducted intelligently on business principles. The stock should  
be kept in the higher altitudes during the summer, so that the  
range in the lower altitudes may be preserved for winter use.  
The reservation should be securely fenced, line riders should be  
employed, a recorded brand which cannot be changed should be  
used and a practical stockman put in charge of the work. The  
money thus judiciously spent should yield abundant returns. ~~The~~  
~~reservation will run at least 20,000 head of stock.~~ The stand  
of timber on the reservation is valued at three and one-half  
million dollars. This is ample to thoroughly stock the reserva-  
tion and to put <sup>it</sup> into not only a self-supporting but a profit-making



condition.

I understand an estimate has been submitted to Congress by the Department for an appropriation of \$200,000, reimbursable, for the Mescalero reservation. This amount by all means should be appropriated so that the work of purchasing cattle can begin without the delay which would be necessitated by waiting for the development of the mineral resources or for the sale of the mature timber on the reservation. If this \$200,000 is used mainly for the purchase of stock for the Mescaleros and if the major part of the \$171,172.03 which the Ft. Sills have derived from the sale of their herd in Oklahoma is used in purchasing stock for the Ft. Sills, the work of stocking the reservation can be begun at once, in which event the large grazing permits now in force on the Reservation must be cancelled. This is a matter of great importance for the peace of the reservation as well as for the support of the Indians.

Since the Ft. Sills share with the Mescaleros in all the resources of the reservation, it is only right that they should use the greater portion of their Oklahoma cattle money in purchasing cattle for themselves.

It is highly important that the Ft. Sills be settled as quickly as possible and rendered independent of special assistance and that the distinction between Ft. Sills and Mescaleros be wiped out completely.

With this explanation I beg to urge in the order of their importance the following recommendations:



1. Every effort to open the reservation must be strenuously opposed and the movement now on foot to convert the Mescalero Reservation into a National Park must be defeated; unless the reservation can be kept intact and its timber used for the benefit of the Indians, all the plans that have been devised for their support will come to naught.

2. The reservation should be surveyed at once, so that the agricultural lands may be determined and divided among the Indians.

3. A means should be devised to make the three and one-half million dollars of timber supply the necessary money for the purchase of cattle. Adequate reimbursable appropriations should be made by Congress for the stocking of the reservation to its full capacity and for the proper management of the stock business. In this connection, the horse stock of the Indians should not be overlooked, but should be improved. I am told that about thirty good stallions are needed.

4. A farmer should be located in the Carrizo District. The Indians need supervision in the matter of farming. The reservation at present is divided into four farming districts, three farmers are already at work, and an additional position should be created for the Carrizo country. An additional threshing machine, complete with horse-power, is also required for the Carrizo District, as it is impracticable to move over the rough mountain roads to Carrizo either of the two outfits which have already been purchased, one of which is now at White Tail and the other at Elk Springs.

5. Houses should be built for the Mescaleros as soon as the Ft. Sills are settled.

6. A hospital should be established near the Mescalero Agency.



7. To accommodate the children of the Fort Sill Indians the dormitory for boys and the dormitory for girls of the Mescalero school should be enlarged. This work should be done in connection with certain necessary improvements to the school buildings which have been recommended by Supervisors Murphy and Charles.

8. A larger ration should be provided for the old and infirm of the Mescalero tribe.

9. Ample provision should be made to enable the Mescalero Superintendent to employ a strong police force.

10. All matters relating to the settlement of the Ft. Sill Indians and to the adjustment of their local affairs with the Mescaleros should be made special in the Indian Office and passed upon immediately.

Very respectfully,

*Wm. F. Petchem*

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

NOTE: General Scott contends that the conditions of the Apaches dependent on Ft. Apache are similar to those of the Mescalero Reservation. He says the only hope of making these Indians self-supporting is by means of cattle raising, and he urges me to recommend that plans be made at once for these Indians similar to those being made for the Apaches of the Mescalero Reservation.

*Endorsed by*

*Samuel A. Ellick*



S T A T I S T I C A L   D A T A  
of  
Sixty-two Indian Reservations.

-----OOO-----

Arranged by F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, as an aid to a proposed analytical study of administration on Indian reservations.

February 4, 1914.

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NOTE:

The preparation of this data was begun by me while I was Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the use of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during its consideration of the Indian Bill in the Spring of 1913, and just recently completed by me with the kind cooperation of officials and employees of the Indian Bureau.

F. H. ABBOTT  
Secretary,  
Board of Indian Commissioners.

STATISTICAL DATA IN JUSTIFICATION  
of the  
FOLLOWING SUPPORT APPROPRIATIONS.

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Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, Oregon.  
Support of Indians of Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.  
Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Tribes,  
Oregon.  
Support of Indians of Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies,  
Oregon.  
Support of Sioux of Different Tribes, South Dakota.  
Support of Sioux of Different Tribes, Subsistence and  
Civilization, South Dakota.  
Education Sioux Nation, South Dakota.  
Support of Sioux of Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.  
Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, Employees, etc.,  
Utah.  
Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, Subsistence, etc.,  
Utah.  
Support of D'Wamish and other Allied Tribes, Washington.  
Support of Indians of Colville and Puyallup Agencies, and  
Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, Washington.  
Support of Quinaltts and Quillehutes, Washington.  
Support of Makhas, Washington.  
Support of Yakima and other tribes, Washington.  
Support of Spokanes, Washington.  
Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.  
Support of Potawatomies, Wisconsin.  
Support of Shoshones in Wyoming.  
Support of Shoshones, Employees, Wyoming.



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Camp McDowell, Arizona.

POPULATION:

1,168

Adults		643
Male	323	
Female	<u>320</u>	
Minors		525
Male	290	
Female	<u>235</u>	
Children of school age		331

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 71,691 acres or 112 sq. miles.

Allotted 21,330 " " 29.8%

Unallotted 50,361 " " 70.2%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACERAGE):

Agricultural Lands 7,110 acres

Grazing " 14,220 "

UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural Lands 5,605 "

Grazing " 18,000 "

Timber " 720 "

Valuable for other purposes 8,000 "

Unfit for any purpose 18,036 "



PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$27,457.00

Agency \$9,877.00

Day School 1,388.00

Lehi Day School 2,065.00

Salt River Day School 14,127.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$778,358.00

Lands, exclusive of timber \$706,000.00

Homes, barns, etc. 12,340.00

Furniture, 2,175.00

Tools, implements, etc. 2,612.00

Wagons, etc., 12,635.00

Stock, poultry, etc. 40,279.00

Other property, 2,317.00

Amounts per capita to \$665.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$353,240.00

Lands, exclusive of timber \$353,240.00

Amounts per capita to \$303.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$1,131,598.00

Amounts per capita to \$968.00

## INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$51,310.72

Crops raised by Indians	\$49,363.00
Wages earned by employment	6,133.00
Value of rations and miscellaneous issues	1,703.00
Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stock raising	3,335.00
Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor & Miscellaneous	<u>776.72</u>
Amounts per capita to	\$53.00

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES, CAMP McDOWELL AGENCY, 1912: \$5,556.63

Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico	\$4,998.64
Pay of Indian Police	899.14
Indian School & Agency Buildings	287.83
Pay of Judges, Indian Courts	84.00
Contingencies, Indian Department	128.75
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4,	20.21
Purchase and transportation Indian Supplies	<u>138.06</u>

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES, CAMP McDOWELL DAY SCHOOLS: \$12,048.72

Indian Schools: Support	\$5,388.46
" " and Agency Buildings	6,592.46

Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4,	<u>67.80</u>
Total enrollment at Day School	80
Average attendance	67
Per capita, based on average attendance	\$179.83.



Total Expenditures 1912 at Agency and Schools, and purpose  
for which made.

Grand total, \$18,605.35

Agency, \$6,556.63

Salaries and wages	\$3,783.00
Traveling expenses	86.20
Transportation of supplies	110.51
Subsistence and support of persons	62.95
Subsistence and care of animals	14.00
Services other than personal	1.50
Miscellaneous material	107.28
Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies	101.08
Fuel	20.91
Mechanics' supplies.	4.45
Cleaning and toilet supplies	304.00
Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.	41.05
Forage	5.04
Provisions	214.50
Equipment	1,100.04
Structures and structural material	287.83
Miscellaneous	613.25

Total Expenditures 1912 at Agency and Schools, and  
Purpose for which made. (Continued)

Day Schools	\$12,048.72
Salaries and wages	\$4,500.25
Advertising and publication of notices	26.70
Miscellaneous material	4.35
Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies	43.10
Fuel	144.44
Mechanics' supplies	9.08
Cleaning and toilet supplies	40.19
Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.	24.44
Forage	50.12
Provisions	201.35
Miscellaneous supplies	120.00
Equipment	437.74
Structures and structural material	<u>6,555.76</u>



# CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA.

EMPLOYEES.		Number	Total Salaries.	Average Salary.
(White	2		\$1,320.00	\$660.00
Agency (				
(Indian	8		2,164.00	270.50
	10		<u>\$3,484.00</u>	<u>\$348.40</u>

1 Physician	\$600.00	
1 Financial Clerk	720.00	
1 Assistant Clerk	240.00	(Indian)
1 Assistant Farmer	300.00	"
1 Assistant Farmer	240.00	"
1 Laborer	420.00	"
1 Judge	84.00	"
1 Private	240.00	"
1 Private	360.00	"
1 Private	280.00	"
	<u>\$ 3,484.00</u>	

Day		Number	Total Salaries	Average Salary
Schools ( White	7		\$4,460.00	\$637.14
(				
( Indian	---		-----	-----
	7		<u>\$4,460.00</u>	<u>\$637.14</u>

1 Superintendent	\$1,400.00
3 Teachers @ \$720	2,160.00
3 Housekeepers @ \$300	900.00
	<u>\$4,460.00</u>

Total salaries 68/100 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each Agency employe \$115,905.

1 physician @ \$600 to cover total area of 112 sq. miles.

2 farmers, \$540; average salary \$270:

Average area per farmer 56 sq. miles.

306 able-bodied male adults on reservation;

average 153 per farmer.

276 Indians farming 6,450 acres; average per Indian 23 acres.

1 Private	\$240
-----------	-------

1 "	360
-----	-----

$\frac{1}{3}$ "	$\frac{280}{880}$
-----------------	-------------------

Average area per policeman, 37 sq miles.



CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA.

POPULATION:

417

Adults		244
Male	125	
Female	<u>119</u>	
Minors		173
Male	92	
Female	<u>81</u>	

Children of school age 90.

AREA OF SCHOOL LAND:

18 acres.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$3,147.00

Day School	\$5,135.00
Mayer Day School	<u>12.00</u>

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$1,535.00

Furniture	\$400.00
Tools, implements, etc.	25.00
Wagons, etc.,	200.00
Stock, Poultry, etc.	<u>910.00</u>
Amounts per capita to	\$4.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$18,123.30

Crops raised by Indians	515.00
Wages earned by employment	\$17,120.00
Value of rations and misc. issues.	61.00
Income from other industries	150.00
Indian Moneys, Proceeds of	
Labor, and Miscellaneous	277.30
Amounts per capita to	\$44.00

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, CAMP VERDE AGENCY, 1912: \$1,457.76

Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico	\$822.29
Pay of Indian Police	580.00
Purchase and transportation Indian Supplies	17.47
Relief of destitute Indians	22.80
Contingencies, Indian Department	14.20
Pay of Interpreters	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, DAY SCHOOLS, 1912: \$2,778.78

Indian Schools: Support	\$2,327.78
Indian School and Agency Buildings	428.00
Indian School, Transportation	<u>23.00</u>
Total enrollment at day schools	47
Average attendance	38
Per capita based on average attendance	\$73.12

Total expenditures, 1912, at Agency and School, and purpose for which made.

Grand Total: \$4,236.54  
Agency: \$1,457.76

Salaries and wages	\$1022.00
Traveling expenses	180.00
Transportation of supplies	17.47
Subsistence and support of persons	13.45
Subsistence and care of animals	8.25
Stationery, drafting, educational, ect., supplies	4.10
Provisions	78.69
Equipment	<u>312.00</u>



Total Expenditures, 1912, at Agency and School, and purpose  
for which made. (Continued)

Day School:

\$2,778.78

Salaries and wages	\$1,954.00
Traveling expenses	34.00
Subsistence and support of persons	13.10
Subsistence and care of animals	6.00
Services other than personal	5.00
Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies	18.33
Fuel	101.30
Mechanics' supplies	.08
Cleaning and toilet supplies	7.64
Forage	45.00
Miscellaneous supplies	120.00
Equipment	46.33
Miscellaneous	<u>428.00</u>

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA.

EMPLOYEES:

		Number	Total Salaries	Average salary.
Agency	(White	1	\$480.00	\$480.00
	(Indian	3	720.00	240.00
		4	\$1,200.00	\$ 300.00
	1 Physician		\$480.00	
	3 Privates @ \$240		\$720.00	(Indian)
			Total	Average
	(White	3	\$2,020.00	Salary
Day	(			
School	(Indian	0	----	-----
		3	\$2,020.00	\$673.33
	1 Superintendent		\$1,000	
	1 Teacher		720	
	1 Housekeeper		300	

Total salaries 69% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe \$1170.

1 physician @ \$480, to cover 18 acres.

110 able-bodied male adults.

20 Indians farming 14 acres.

3 privates \$720.

Average area per policeman 6 acres.



COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

POPULATION:

<u>Adults</u>		315	506
Male	182		
Female	133		
<u>Minors</u>		191	
Male	93		
Female	98		
Children of school age		129	

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 240,640 acres, or 376 sq. miles

Unallotted 240,640 acres, or 100%

Unallotted lands classified as follows (approximate acreage):

Agricultural lands	100,320 acres
Grazing	" 30,000 "
Timber	" 7,500 "
Mineral	" 15,000 "
Unfit for any purpose	<u>87,820 "</u>

PROPERTY VALUATIONS:

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$112,397.00

Agency	\$56,228.00
Boarding School	<u>\$56,169.00</u>

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$ 13,400.00

Homes, barns, etc.	\$3,000.00
Furniture	1,000.00
Tools, implements, etc.	1,000.00
Wagons, etc.	600.00
Stock, poultry, etc.	7,400.00
Other property	<u>400.00</u>

Amounts per capita to \$26.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$1,469,986.47

Lands, exclusive of timber,	\$1,399,500.00
Timber	22,500.00
Funds in treasury	<u>47,986.47</u>

Amounts per capita to \$2,905.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$1,423,288.47

Amounts per capita to \$2,951.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$ 31,943.84

Crops raised by Indians	\$ 3,800.00
Wages earned by employment	18,861.00
Value of rations & miscellaneous issues	3,156.00
Income from leases	2,878.50
Income from sales of lands	158.00
Income from other industries	2,800.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous,	<u>3,020.34</u>

Amounts per capita to \$83.00

The amount used at this agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, 1913, \$29,449.08

Support of Indians in Ariz. & N. M.	\$12,752.29
Pay of Indian Police	1,031.50
Purchase & trans. Indian supplies	4,964.83
Telegraphing & telephoning	5.83
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #2	5.50
Indian School & Agency Bldg.	4,279.12
Industrial Work & Care of Timber	2,064.83
Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor	4,163.03
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #3	2.25
Industrial Work & Care of Timber	<u>180.00</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BOARDING SCHOOL, 1913, \$16,918.43

Indian Schools, Support	\$14,208.75
Indian School & Agency Bldg.	593.67
Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,	1,523.08
Proceeds, sale of bldg.	250.00
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4	173.23
Indian School, Transportation	<u>170.00</u>

Total enrollment at boarding school 72

Average attendance 73

Per capita, based on average attendance \$235



Total Expenditures, 1912, at Agency & School

and purpose for which made.

GRAND TOTAL:

\$40,322.51

Agency

\$29,442.06

Salaries and wages	9,823.24
Traveling expenses	2.00
Transportation of supplies	4,966.53
Subsistence & support of persons	16.25
Subsistence & care of animals	5.90
Telegraph & telephone service	5.56
Services other than personal	4.00
Miscellaneous material	1,462.50
Stationery, drafting, educational etc. supplies	225.89
Fuel	1,718.30
Mechanics' supplies	32.30
Wearing apparel, sewing sup- plies, etc.	36.23
Forage	344.91
Provisions	1,492.26
Miscellaneous supplies	577.61
Equipment	4,224.00
Structures & structural material	4,278.12
Miscellaneous	<u>75.47</u>

Boarding School:

\$10,919.43

Salaries and wages	\$7,980.84
Traveling expenses	342.70
Transportation of supplies	3.20
Subsistence & support of persons	38.55
Subsistence and care of animals	2.25
Advertising & publication of no- tices	63.20
Services other than personal	1.75
Miscellaneous material	118.57
Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies	84.31
Fuel	322.87
Mechanics' supplies	7.26
Cleaning & toilet supplies	125.38
Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.	1,439.87
Provisions	3,521.87
Miscellaneous supplies	126.15
Equipment	1,800.14
Structures & structural material	<u>1,172.38</u>

# EMPLOYEES.

Colorado River, Ariz.

**Agency	(White Indian Total)	Number	Total Salaries	Average Salary
		4	\$3,000.00	\$750.00
		12	4,000.00	\$333.33
		16	\$7,000.00	\$437.50

1 clerk	\$1,000		
1 physician	1,000		
1 engineer	1,000		
3 field men	750		
1 engineer	300	(Indian)	
1 herder	300	"	
1 butcher	300	"	
1 washer	300	"	
1 laborer	340	"	
1 laborer	300	"	
2 mil. farmer	750	"	
1 do	430	"	
1 chf. of police	300	"	(@ \$25 per mo.)
3 privates	750	"	(@ \$25 per mo.)

\*\* There are also employed two forest guards for 6 months @ \$75.00 per month.

Boarding School	(White Indian Total)	Number	Total Salaries	Average Salary
		10	\$7,000.00	\$700.00
		1	340.00	\$340.00
		11	\$7,340.00	\$667.27

1 Superintendent	\$1,400		
1 Teacher	750		
1 Teacher	500		
1 Ind'l Teacher	750		
1 Matron	750		
1 Asst. Matron	\$1,000		
1 Gen'l Mechanic	340	(Indian)	
			1 herder @ \$200
			1 Butcher @ \$200
			Value of stock \$7,400.

Total salaries 3/10 of 1% of total property valuation.  
 Average property to each agency employee \$75,725.  
 1 physician @ \$1,000 to cover total area of 375 square miles  
 3 farmers \$1,500; average salary \$500. Average area per farmer  
 125 square miles. 125 able-bodied male adults on reservation;  
 average 25 per farmer.  
 75 Indians farming 125 acres; average per Indian 1.5 acres.  
 1 Chief of Police \$300  
 3 Privates @ \$240 720  
1020  
 Average area per policeman  
 37 square miles.



FORT APACHE, ARIZONA

POPULATION:

2,371

Adults 1,148

Male 513

Female 635

Minors 1,223

Male 648

Female 575

Children of school age 805

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 1,681,920 acres or 2628 sq. miles  
Unallotted 1,681,920 " or 100%

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage)

Agricultural lands 2,400 acres

Grazing lands 1,670,520 "

Mineral lands 9,000 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$119,508.00

Agency \$27,813.00

Boarding School 75,395.00

Day Schools 16,300.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$232,550.00

Homes \$1,000.00

Furniture 500.00

Tools, implements, etc., 1,000.00

Wagens, etc. 2,500.00

Stock, poultry, etc. 227,550.00

Amounts per capita to \$98.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$5,360,347.94

Lands, exclusive

of timber \$1,821,520.00

Timber 3,500,000.00

Funds in Treasury 38,827.94

Amounts per capita to \$2,261.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$5,592,897.94

Amounts per capita to \$2,359.00

(176)

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: . . . . . \$93,726.19

Crops raised by Indians	\$22,750.00
Timber sold	253.00
Wages earned by employment	11,683.00
Value of rations and miscellaneous issues	10,067.00
Income from leases	33,516.48
Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stock raising	13,900.00
Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor and Miscellaneous	1,576.71
Amounts per capita to	<u>\$40.00</u>

The amount at this agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FORT APACHE AGENCY, 1912. \$81,601.95

Support of Indians in Ariz., & N. Mex.	\$17,708.68
Indian School & Agency Buildings	1,049.05
Industrial Work & Care of Timber	4,638.88
Pay of Indian Police	2,624.16
Pay of Judges, Indian Courts	154.00
Purchase & Transfer, Indian Supplies	6,027.92
Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor	49,367.29
Telegraphing & Telephoning	5.00
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV	12.22
Contingencies, Indian Department	<u>14.75</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FORT APACHE SCHOOLS, 1912. \$27,670.05

Boarding School

Indian Schools, Support	\$26,826.72
Indian School & Agency Buildings	739.72
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV	<u>103.61</u>
Total enrollment at boarding school	207
Average attendance	198
Per capita based on average attendance	\$139.75

Day School

\$4,993.52

Indian Schools, Support	\$4,293.29
Indian School & Agency Buildings	<u>700.23</u>
Total enrollment at day schools	127
Average attendance	116
Per capita based on average attendance	\$43.05



TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY & SCHOOL AND PURPOSES  
FOR WHICH A/C:

GRAND TOTAL:

\$114,265.52

Agency:

\$81,601.95

Salaries and wages	\$23,805.77
Traveling expenses	11.75
Transportation of supplies	6,138.32
Subsistence and support of persons	3.00
Telegraph & telephone service	5.00
Advertising and publication of notices	287.24
Miscellaneous materiel	189.26
Stationery, drafting, educa- tional, etc., supplies	250.46
Fuel	420.50
Mechanic's supplies	22.00
Cleaning and toilet supplies	522.04
Forage	3,776.58
Provisions	5,392.98
Miscellaneous supplies	855.39
Equipment	38,821.59
Structures and structural material	<u>1,071.07</u>

Boarding School

\$27,670.05

Salaries and wages	\$12,100.40
Transportation of supplies	1.25
Miscellaneous material	155.10
Stationery, drafting, educa- tional, etc., supplies	118.48
Fuel	1,413.35
Mechanic's supplies	11.93
Cleaning and toilet supplies	132.04
Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.	4,855.60
Forage	710.87
Provisions	5,365.23
Miscellaneous supplies	97.49
Equipment	1,967.14
Structures and structural material	<u>741.17</u>

Day Schools

\$4,993.52

Salaries and wages	\$3,116.00
Miscellaneous material	7.83
Stationery, drafting, educa- tional, etc., supplies	1.05
Fuel	168.11
Mechanics' supplies	(1,912.22)

Day Schools (Continued)

Cleaning and toilet supplies	\$ 41.19
Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.	303.54
Forage	120.00
Provisions	409.97
Equipment	125.38
Structures and structural material	<u>700.23</u>

EMPLOYEES

	White	Number	Total Salaries	Average Salary
*Agency		13	\$12,140	\$933.85
	Indian	<u>24</u>	<u>7,448</u>	<u>310.33</u>
	Total	37	\$19,588	\$529.41

1 Clerk	\$1,100.00	
1 Issue Clerk	1,000.00	
1 Physician	1,100.00	
1 Carpenter	800.00	
1 Wheelwright	720.00	
1 Hospital Matron	720.00	
1 Stockman	840.00	
1 Sawyer	800.00	
1 Supt. of Live Stock	1,000.00	
2 Additional Farmers @ \$780	1,560.00	
1 Expert Farmer	1,200.00	
1 Ranger	1,300.00	
1 Blacksmith	360.00	(Indian)
1 Carpenter	440.00	"
1 Teamster	360.00	"
1 Laborer	420.00	"
1 Laborer	360.00	"
1 Logger	360.00	"
3 Asst. Sawyers @ \$360	1,080.00	"
1 Patrolman	480.00	"
1 Patrolman	360.00	"
2 Judges @ \$84 per annum	168.00	"
1 Chief Police	300.00	"
2 Privates @ \$240	2,160.00	"
1 Forest Guard	600.00	"

\* There are also employed 2 Stockmen for 1-2/3 months at \$75 a month, and 1 Stenographer and Typewriter for 2 months at \$75 a month.



- 5 -

		Number	Total Salaries	Average Salary
Fort Apache	White	10	\$7,420.00	\$742.00
Boarding	Indian	11	4,760.00	432.72
School	Total	21	\$12,180.00	\$580.00

1 Superintendent	\$1,600.00	(White)
1 Principal	800.00	"
1 Disciplinarian	660.00	(Indian)
1 Teacher	600.00	(White)
1 Teacher	600.00	(Indian)
1 Kindergartner	600.00	(White)
1 Matron	600.00	"
1 Teacher of Agriculture	900.00	(Indian)
1 Assistant Matron	540.00	(White)
1 Assistant Matron	480.00	(Indian)
1 Seamstress	540.00	(White)
1 Laundress	540.00	( " )
1 Baker	360.00	(Indian)
1 Asst. Baker	160.00	"
1 Cook	600.00	(White)
1 Asst. Cook	160.00	(Indian)
1 Shoe and Harness Maker	480.00	"
1 Night Watchman	420.00	"
1 Engineer	1,000.00	(White)
1 Asst. Engineer	240.00	(Indian)
1 Printer	300.00	"

		Number	Total Salaries	Average Salary
Day	White	6	\$3120	\$520
Schools	Indian	-	-	-
	Total	6	\$3120	\$520

2 Teachers @ \$720	\$1,440.00
1 Teacher	780.00
3 Housekeepers @ \$300	900.00

Total salaries 6/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee \$154,390.

1 Physician at \$1,100 to cover total area of 2628 sq. miles

3 Farmers \$2760, average salary \$920; average area covered 876 sq. miles.

462 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

1400 Indians farming 1400 acres; average acres per Indian 1

(20)

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Fort Mojave, Arizona.

POPULATION:

844

|                        |            |     |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Adults                 |            | 539 |
| Male                   | 371        |     |
| Female                 | <u>258</u> |     |
| Minors                 |            | 315 |
| Male                   | 187        |     |
| Female                 | <u>128</u> |     |
| Children of school age |            | 222 |

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 31,328 acres or 49 square miles.  
Unallotted 31,328 acres or 100%.

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:  
Agricultural lands 31,328 acres.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |                  |              |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: |                  | \$101,731.00 |
| Agency                     | \$3,123.00       |              |
| Boarding School            | <u>98,568.00</u> |              |

|                              |                 |             |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY |                 | \$26,308.00 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber   | 377,125.00      |             |
| Funds in bank, etc.          | 1,983.00        |             |
| Homes, barns, etc.           | 1,500.00        |             |
| Furniture                    | 500.00          |             |
| Tools Implements, etc.       | 300.00          |             |
| Wagons, etc.                 | 1,000.00        |             |
| Stock, poultry, etc.         | <u>3,800.00</u> |             |

Amounts per capita to \$458.00

|   |               |  |
|---|---------------|--|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS.                              |               |  |
| Crops raised by Indians                               | \$ 500.00     |  |
| Wages earned by employment                            | 54,720.00     |  |
| Value of rations and<br>miscellaneous issues          | 506.00        |  |
| Income from other industries                          | 45,436.00     |  |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of<br>labor and miscellaneous | <u>561.26</u> |  |

Amounts per capita to \$121.00

(2)

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FORT MOJAVE AGENCY  
ARIZONA, 1912: \$15,705.12

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Support of Indians in Arizona<br>and New Mexico                  | \$8,031.72    |
| Pay of Indian Police   | 885.00        |
| Industrial Work and care<br>of timber                            | 1,174.16      |
| Purchase and Transportation<br>Indian Supplies                   | 4,087.90      |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning                                       | 93.81         |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept.                                      | 91.65         |
| Indian School & Agency Bldg.                                     | 862.51        |
| Relieving Distress & Pre-<br>vention of Disease among<br>Indians | <u>499.37</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURE BOARDING SCHOOL: \$33,291.79

|                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Indian School Ft. Mojave Ariz.  | \$32,340.74   |
| Indian School Transportation    | 404.60        |
| Miscellaneous Receipts Class 4  | 413.70        |
| Indian Moneys Proceeds of Labor | <u>132.75</u> |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Total enrollment at Board-<br>ing School        | 334      |
| Average attendance                              | 314      |
| Per capita cost, based on<br>average attendance | \$106.02 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912 AT AGENCY AND SCHOOL AND PURPOSE  
FOR WHICH MADE:

GRAND TOTAL: \$48,996.91  
Agency: \$15,705.12

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages                    | \$7,195.25 |
| Traveling expenses                    | 84.00      |
| Transportation of Supplies            | 4,181.40   |
| Subsistence and Support<br>of Indians | 151.10     |
| Subsistence and care<br>of animals    | 1.50       |
| Telegraph & Telephone service         | 93.81      |



(3)

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Fuel                                   | 341.87       |
| Services other than personal           | \$ 8.00      |
| Miscellaneous material                 | 1,540.01     |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 25.00        |
| Forage                                 | 165.00       |
| Provisions                             | 157.50       |
| Miscellaneous supplies                 | 84.00        |
| Equipment                              | 726.67       |
| Structures and structural material     | 862.51       |
| Miscellaneous                          | <u>88.50</u> |

Boarding School: \$33,391.79

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Salaries and wages                               | 13,177.27    |
| Traveling expenses                               | 459.30       |
| Transportation of supplies                       | 1.00         |
| Subsistence and support of persons               | 154.95       |
| Services other than personal                     | 5.25         |
| Miscellaneous material                           | 83.62        |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies | 345.86       |
| Fuel   | 4,174.89     |
| Mechanics' Supplies                              | 32.59        |
| Cleaning & Toilet supplies                       | 1.62         |
| Wearing Apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 3,683.65     |
| Forage   | 1,008.06     |
| Provisions                                       | 4,396.32     |
| Miscellaneous supplies                           | 72.54        |
| Equipment  | 2,019.32     |
| Structures and structural material               | 3,576.35     |
| Miscellaneous                                    | <u>92.20</u> |

Employees.

| Agency  | Number. | Total Salaries  | Average Salary. |
|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (White  | 3       | \$3,240.00      | \$1,080.00      |
| (Indian | 6       | 2,640.00        | 440.00          |
| (Total  | 9       | <u>5,880.00</u> | <u>653.33</u>   |

|                               |           |          |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 Physician                   | \$1400.00 |          |
| 1 Additional Farmer           | 1000.00   |          |
| 1 Additional Farmer           | 840.00    |          |
| 1 Blacksmith                  | 780.00    | (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer                     | 720.00    | "        |
| 1 Field Matron                | 300.00    | "        |
| 1 Chief Police                | 360.00    | "        |
| 2 Privates at \$240 per annum | 480.00    | "        |

(4)

|                          | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| *Boarding School. (White | 11     | \$9,140.00     | \$830.91        |
| (Indian                  | 6      | 4,060.00       | 676.67          |
| (Total                   | 17     | 13,200.00      | 776.47          |

|                     |            |          |
|---------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent    | \$1,600.00 |          |
| 1 Principal         | 1,000.00   |          |
| 1 Financial Clerk   | 840.00     |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian    | 840.00     | (Indian) |
| 3 teachers at \$720 | 2,160.00   |          |
| 1 Matron            | 720.00     |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron  | 600.00     |          |
| 1 Nurse             | 720.00     |          |
| 1 Seamstress        | 600.00     | (Indian) |
| 1 Laundress         | 600.00     | "        |
| 1 Cook              | 660.00     |          |
| 1 Farmer            | 720.00     | "        |
| 1 Carpenter         | 840.00     |          |
| 1 Engineer          | 1,000.00   | "        |
| 1 Laborer           | 300.00     | "        |

\*There is also one Outing Matron for six months at \$800 per annum.

Total salaries 4/10 of 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$54,215.00.  
1 Physician at \$1400 to cover 49 square miles.  
2 Farmers at \$1840; average salary \$920. Average area per farmer 24 square miles. 46 able-bodied male adults on reservation, average 23 per farmer.  
86 Indians farming 264 acres; average per Indian 3 acres.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1 Chief of Police    | \$360.00 |
| 2 Privates at \$240. |          |
| per annum            | 480.00   |
|                      | 840.00   |

Average area per policeman 16 square miles.



HAVASUPAI, ARIZONA.

POPULATION:

169

Adults 109

Male 62  
Female 47

Minors 60

Male 28  
Female 32

Children of school age 33.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 518 acres.  
Unallotted 518 acres, or 100%.

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

Agricultural Lands 418 acres.  
Unfit for any purpose 100 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$9,448.00  
Day School \$9,448.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$8,677.00  
Homes, barns, etc., \$1,377.00  
Tools, implements, etc. 50.00  
Wagons, etc. 60.00  
Stock, Poultry, etc., 6,820.00  
Other property 370.00

Amounts per capita to \$51.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$15,000.00  
Lands, exclusive of timber \$15,000.00  
Amounts per capita to \$89.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$23,677.00  
Amounts per capita to \$140.00

|   |               |            |
|---|---------------|------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                            |               | \$7,924.38 |
| Crops raised by Indians                             | \$3,196.00    |            |
| Wages earned by employment                          | 4,114.00      |            |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous issues           | 202.00        |            |
| Income from other industries                        | 300.00        |            |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, and miscellaneous | <u>112.38</u> |            |

Amounts per capita to \$41.00

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, HAVASUPAI AGENCY, Arizona, 1912:  
\$5,217.99

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico | \$3,396.31   |
| Industrial work and care of timber           | 678.00       |
| Pay of Indian Police                         | 300.91       |
| Purchase and transportation Indian supplies  | 824.97       |
| Contingencies, Indian Department             | <u>17.80</u> |

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES DAY SCHOOL: | \$5,679.59    |
| Indian School, Support         | \$4,775.36    |
| " " and Agency Buildings       | <u>904.23</u> |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Total enrollment at day school               | 25       |
| Average attendance                           | 25       |
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance | \$227.18 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912 at Agency and School, and purpose for which made.

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Grand Total:                       | \$10,897.58 |
| Agency                             | \$5,217.99  |
| Salaries and wages                 | \$1,804.83  |
| Traveling expenses                 | 17.10       |
| Transportation of supplies         | 722.07      |
| Subsistence and support of persons | 96.10       |
| Subsistence and care of animals    | 51.50       |



TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912 at Agency and School, and purpose  
for which made. (Continued)

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Services other than personal                            | \$ 6.50         |
| Miscellaneous material                                  | 43.70           |
| Stationery, drafting, education-<br>al, etc., supplies. | 19.77           |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc.               | .91             |
| Provisions  | 101.09          |
| Miscellaneous supplies                                  | 19.00           |
| Equipment   | 911.92          |
| Structures and structural<br>material                   | <u>1,423.50</u> |

Day School:

\$5,679.59

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Salaries and wages                                   | \$2,693.00    |
| Subsistence and support of persons                   | 26.50         |
| Subsistence and care of animals                      | 1.00          |
| Services other than personal                         | .50           |
| Miscellaneous material                               | 62.49         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies | 85.41         |
| Fuel   | 149.84        |
| Mechanics' supplies                                  | 1.94          |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                         | 19.73         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.               | 349.04        |
| Forage   | 446.94        |
| Provisions   | 140.61        |
| Equipment  | 798.36        |
| Structures and structural material                   | <u>904.23</u> |

# EMPLOYEES:

| Agency   |   | Number    | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|----------|---|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| ( White  | 1 | \$480.00  | \$480.00       |                |
| ( Indian | 2 | 1020.00   | 510.00         |                |
| Total    | 3 | \$1500.00 | \$500.00       |                |

1 Teamster \$480  
 1 Additional Farmer \$720  
 1 Private \$300

| Day School |   | Number    | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|------------|---|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| ( White    | 3 | \$1720.00 | \$573.00       |                |
| ( Indian   | 0 | ----      | -----          |                |
| Total      | 3 | \$1720.00 | \$573.00       |                |

1 Superintendent \$1400  
 1 Financial Clerk 600  
 1 Teacher 720

Total salaries 9% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe \$11,041.

1 Farmer at \$720 to cover total area of 418 acres.

46 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

86 Indians farming 264 acres; average per Indian 3 acres.

1 private at \$300 to cover total area 7/10 square mile.



# KAIRAB, ARIZONA.

## Population:

39

|                        |    |     |
|------------------------|----|-----|
| Adults                 |    | 59  |
| Male                   | 32 |     |
| Female                 | 27 |     |
| Minors                 |    | 30  |
| Male                   | 22 |     |
| Female                 | 8  |     |
| Children of school age |    | 20. |

Total Area of Reservation: 138,240 acres or 216 sq. miles.  
                                     Unallotted 138,240 " " 100%.

## Classification of Unallotted Lands.

(Approximate acreage):

Agricultural Lands, 160 acres.  
 Grazing " 138,080 "

## Total Government Property:

\$5,810.00

Agency \$1,029.00  
 Day School 4,781.00

## Individual Indians' Property:

\$10,700.00

Homes, barns, etc. \$1,200.00  
 Furniture 300.00  
 Tools, implements,  
     etc., 200.00  
 Wagons, etc., 300.00  
 Stock, poultry, etc. 8,000.00  
 Other property 200.00

Amounts per capita to \$120.00

## Indians' Tribal Property:

\$174,440.00

Lands, exclusive of timber

\$174,440.00

Amounts per capita to \$1,960.00

## Total Tribal and Individual Property:

\$185,140.00

Amounts per capita to \$2,080.00

## Income of These Indians:

\$3,038.94

Crops raised by Indians, \$300.00  
 Value of timber sold 200.00  
 Wages earned by employment, 1557.00  
 Value of rations and  
     miscellaneous issues, 98.00  
 Income from leases, 340.00  
 Income from industries en-  
     gaged in other than farm-  
     ing and stock raising 123.00



Indian moneys, proceeds of  
labor and miscellaneous \$418.94  
Amounts per capita to \$34.00

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

Total Expenditures, Kaibab Agency, Arizona, 1912: \$2,730.05

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber            | 4797.05      |
| Pay of Indian Police,                         | 249.38       |
| Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, | 1,245.83     |
| Purchase and Transportation Indian Supplies,  | 258.74       |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning                  | 4.65         |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,                 | 34.00        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,             | <u>90.70</u> |

Total Expenditures Day Schools:

\$2,150.85

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Indian Schools, Support,          | \$2,055.48   |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs.   | 58.32        |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4, | <u>37.05</u> |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Total enrollment at Day school               | 15       |
| Average attendance                           | 15       |
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance | \$143.40 |

Total expenditures 1912 at agency and school, and purpose for which made.

Grand Total:

\$4,880.90

Agency: \$2730.05

Salaries and wages, \$1,280.65

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Transportation of supplies              | 247.69        |
| Subsistence and support of persons      | 4.80          |
| Subsistence and care of animals,        | 6.25          |
| Telegraph and telephone service,        | 4.65          |
| Miscellaneous material,                 | 152.11        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., | 9.38          |
| Forage                                  | 150.00        |
| Provisions,                             | 97.50         |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                 | 59.30         |
| Equipment,                              | <u>717.72</u> |



|   |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|
| Day School:                                       |            | \$2,150.85 |
| Salaries and wages,                               | \$1,270.50 |            |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 2.00       |            |
| Subsistence and care of animals,                  | 1.55       |            |
| Telegraph and telephone service                   | 24.00      |            |
| Services other than personal,                     | 2.25       |            |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 11.04      |            |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 13.58      |            |
| Fuel,   | 55.44      |            |
| Mechanics' supplies,                              | 1.86       |            |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 3.40       |            |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,           | .34        |            |
| Forage,   | 207.68     |            |
| Provisions,                                       | 92.62      |            |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                           | 19.17      |            |
| Equipment,  | 387.00     |            |
| Structures and structural material                | 58.22      |            |

|               | <u>Employees</u><br><u>Number</u> | <u>Total</u><br><u>Salaries</u> | <u>Average</u><br><u>Salaries</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Agency (White | 1                                 | \$900                           | \$900                             |
| (Indian       | 2                                 | 324                             | 162                               |
| (Total        | 3                                 | \$1,224                         | \$408                             |

|           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 Judge   | \$84 (Indian) |
| 1 Private | 240 "         |
| 1 Farmer  | 900           |

|                 | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total</u><br><u>Salaries</u> | <u>Average</u><br><u>Salaries</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Day (White      | 3             | \$2020                          | \$673                             |
| Schools (Indian | 0             | 0                               | 0                                 |
| (Total          | 3             | \$2020                          | \$673                             |

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 Superintendent | \$1,000 |
| 1 Teacher        | 720     |
| 1 Housekeeper    | 200     |

Total salaries 1.7% of total property valuation.  
 Average property to each agency employee \$63,650.  
 1 Farmer at \$900, to cover total area of 216 sq. miles.  
 30 able-bodied male adult Indians on reservation.  
 10 Indians farming 160 acres; average per Indian 16 acres.  
 1 Private at \$240 to cover 216 sq. miles.

LEUPP AGENCY, ARIZONA

POPULATION:

1,200

Adults: 917

Male 471

Female 446

Minors: 283

Male 116

Female 168

Children of school age 425

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 358,860 acres or 561 sq.miles.

Unallotted, 358,860 " " 100%.

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate acreage)

Agricultural Lands 520 acres

Grazing " 75,000 "

Unfit for any purpose 283,340 "

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$25,108.00

Agency, \$26,208.00

Boarding School, 58,900.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$136,400.00

Homes, barns, etc. \$1,000.00

Tools, implements, etc. 2,000.00

Wagons, etc. 3,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc. 130,400.00

Amount per capita to \$114.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$25,150.00

Lands, exclusive

of timber, \$25,150.00

Amounts per capita to \$21.00

TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$161,550.00

Amounts per capita to \$135.00

INCOME OF INDIANS:

\$22,889.00

Wages earned by  
employment,

\$11,591.00

Value of rations  
and misc. issues,

3,000.00

Income from indus-

tries engaged in  
other than farming

and stock-raising

7,500.00



# INCOME OF INDIANS (CONT.)

Indian moneys pro-  
ceeds of labor and  
miscellaneous, \$798.00

Amounts per capita to \$19.00

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, LEUPP AGENCY, ARIZ., 1912: \$17,530.26

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Support of Indians in Arizona and W.M. | \$11,164.27   |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,    | 178.80        |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber,    | 1,052.50      |
| Pay of Indian Police,                  | 1,509.05      |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,          | 168.00        |
| Contingencies, Indian Department       | 4.00          |
| Purchase & Trans., Indian Supplies,    | 3,259.15      |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning,            | 2.98          |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,      | <u>191.53</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BOARDING SCHOOL: \$14,462.26

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support,          | \$13,607.75 |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings, | 850.65      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV, | 1.36        |
| Indian School, Transportation     | <u>2.50</u> |

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Total enrollment at boarding school | 67 |
| Average attendance                  | 67 |

Per capita cost, based on av. attendance \$215.85

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY AND SCHOOL, AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

Grande Total: \$31,992.54

Agency: \$17,530.26

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages,                 | \$8,316.50 |
| Traveling expenses,                 | 16.95      |
| Transportation of supplies,         | 3,259.15   |
| Subsistence and support of persons, | 35.65      |



# Agency (Cont.)

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Subsistence and care of animals,                  | \$6.00        |
| Telegraph & Telephone service,                    | 2.98          |
| Service other than personal                       | 5.75          |
| Miscellaneous Material,                           | 517.40        |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies, | 150.00        |
| Fuel,   | 52.60         |
| Mechanica supplies                                | 16.75         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 98.99         |
| Forage,   | 1,274.33      |
| Provisions,                                       | 197.37        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 22.30         |
| Equipment,  | 3,364.06      |
| Structures and structural material,               | <u>172.20</u> |

## Boarding School

\$14,462.26

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | \$7,999.85  |
| Traveling expenses                                | 21.00       |
| Subsistence and support of persons,               | 21.85       |
| Subsistence and care of animals,                  | 3.50        |
| Telegraph and telephone service,                  | 45.00       |
| Services other than personal,                     | 2.75        |
| Miscellaneous material,                           | 33.25       |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 19.10       |
| Fuel,   | 1,502.50    |
| Mechanics Supplies,                               | 42.92       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                     | 62.03       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 817.82      |
| Forage,   | 378.80      |
| Provisions  | 2,134.13    |
| Equipment,  | 498.98      |
| Structures and structural material,               | 830.65      |
| Miscellaneous,                                    | <u>4.35</u> |



# EMPLOYEES:

| Agency: | Number | Total<br>Salaries | Av. Salary |
|---------|--------|-------------------|------------|
| White   | 7      | \$5,640           | \$806      |
| Indian  | 10     | 3,988             | 398        |
|         | 17     | \$8,628           | \$507      |

|                    |              |   |
|--------------------|--------------|---|
| 1 Clerk            | \$1,200      |   |
| 1 Finan. Clerk     | 720          |   |
| 1 Physician        | 1,000        |   |
| 1 Farmer           | 800          |   |
| 1 Blacksmith       | 720          |   |
| 1 Carpenter        | 720 (Indian) |   |
| 1 Laborer          | 300          | " |
| 1 Laborer          | 540          | " |
| 1 Add'l Farmer     | 800          |   |
| 1 Field Matron     | 300          |   |
| 2 Judges @ \$84    | 168 (Indian) |   |
| 1 Chief of Police  | 300          | " |
| 4 Privates @ \$240 | 960          | " |

| Boarding School | Number | Total<br>Salaries | Av. Salary |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------|
| White           | 9      | \$6,820           | \$758      |
| Indian          | 3      | 1,740             | 580        |
| Total           | 12     | \$8,560           | \$715      |

|                  |              |  |
|------------------|--------------|--|
| 1 Superintendent | \$1700       |  |
| 1 Disciplinarian | 720          |  |
| 2 Teachers       | 1320         |  |
| 1 Matron         | 600          |  |
| 1 Asst. Matron   | 540 (Indian) |  |
| 1 Nurse          | 540          |  |
| 1 Seamstress     | 540          |  |
| 1 Laundress      | 600          |  |
| 1 Cook           | 600 (Indian) |  |
| 1 Engineer       | 900          |  |
| 1 Asst. Engineer | 600 (Indian) |  |

Total Salaries 7% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employe \$14,500.00.

1 Physician @ \$1000 to cover 560 sq. miles.  
1 Field Matron @ \$300 with 1200 Indians under.  
2 Farmers \$1700; average salary \$850. Average  
area per farmer, 280 sq. miles.

415 able-bodied male adults on reservation;

Average 206 per farmer.

Number farming and acreage farmed not reported:

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 Chief of Police | 2300        |
| 4 Privates @ 2240 | <u>8960</u> |
| 5                 | 11,260      |

Average area per policeman, 112 sq. miles.



Mcqui Agency, Arizona.

POPULATION:

4,068

|         |              |       |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| Adults, |              | 3,004 |
| Male,   | 1,566        |       |
| Female, | <u>1,438</u> |       |

|         |            |       |
|---------|------------|-------|
| Minors, |            | 1,064 |
| Male,   | 587        |       |
| Female, | <u>487</u> |       |

Children of school age, 940

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 8,473,320 acres or 3,863 sq.mi.  
Unallotted, 2,473,320 acres

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (Approximate acreage):

|                              |           |       |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Agricultural lands,          | 4,000     | acres |
| Grazing lands,               | 1,538,320 | "     |
| Valuable for other purposes, | 160,000   | "     |
| Unfit for any purpose,       | 780,000   | "     |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS:

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$133,864

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Agency,                 | \$23,529     |
| Boarding school,        | 91,300       |
| Bacabi Day School,      | 3,555        |
| Chimpevy " "            | 3,485        |
| Oraibi " "              | 8,620        |
| Pelassa " "             | 1,865        |
| Second Mesa Day School, | <u>3,490</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: 464,250

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Houses, barns, etc.,     | 40,000         |
| Furniture,               | 500            |
| Tools, implements, etc., | 3,000          |
| Wagons, etc.,            | 5,000          |
| Stock, poultry, etc.,    | <u>415,750</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$114.

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: 167,432

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, | 167,432 |
| Amounts per capita to       | 41      |

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY 631,682

Amounts per capita to \$155



# INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$157,837.33

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Crops raised                     | \$32,000.00     |
| Wages earned                     | 17,728.00       |
| Value of rations issued          | 294.00          |
| Income from other industries     | 115,110.00      |
| Indian Moneys, proceeds of labor | <u>2,705.33</u> |
| Amounts per capita to            | \$38.80         |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from the appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:-

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES, MOQUI AGENCY, ARIZONA, 1912: \$ 40,780.56

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz. & N. M. | \$27,918.72  |
| Indian School & Agency buildings    | 38.82        |
| Industrial Work & Care of Timber    | 4,273.17     |
| Pay of Indian Police                | 1,267.57     |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts        | 420.00       |
| Purchase & Trans. Indian Supplies   | 6,736.74     |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning          | 5.59         |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4    | 19.30        |
| Contingencies, Indian Department    | <u>76.95</u> |

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES, MOQUI SCHOOLS, 1912:

### Boarding School:

\$ 26,996.95

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Indian Schools, Support          | \$24,979.60   |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs.    | 1,742.14      |
| Indian School, Transportation    | 11.50         |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4  | 102.30        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor | <u>161.41</u> |

Total enrollment at boarding school 135  
Average attendance 111

Per capita cost, based on average attendance \$235.04

### Day Schools:

\$ 18,214.92

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Indian Schools, Support      | \$18,506.21     |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs | <u>1,708.71</u> |

Total enrollment at Day Schools: 389  
Average attendance 326

Per capita cost, based on average attendance \$55.87

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY & SCHOOLS AND

PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL:

\$85,973.43



Agency:

\$40,760.55

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | \$22,010.68 |
| Traveling expenses                                | 25.40       |
| Transportation of supplies                        | 6,556.74    |
| Subsistence & Support of persons                  | 39.20       |
| Subsistence & care of animals                     | 15.50       |
| Telegraph & telephone service                     | 5.38        |
| Services other than personal                      | 2.50        |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 875.83      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 521.91      |
| Fuel  | 265.80      |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 13.30       |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                        | 165.86      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 103.62      |
| Forage  | 2,269.04    |
| Provisions  | 208.26      |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 644.00      |
| Equipment   | 6,869.81    |
| Structures & structural material                  | 136.62      |

Boarding School:

\$26,996.95

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and wages                                | 14,787.55 |
| Traveling expenses                                | 6.00      |
| Subsistence & support of persons                  | 61.35     |
| Subsistence & care of animals                     | 20.50     |
| Advertising & publication of notices              | 60.92     |
| Services other than personal                      | 14.75     |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 231.87    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 224.03    |
| Fuel  | 174.40    |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 84.86     |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                        | 231.72    |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 1,221.00  |
| Forage  | 1,302.50  |
| Provisions  | 3,051.33  |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 187.90    |
| Equipment   | 3,655.25  |
| Structures & structural material                  | 1,621.22  |

Day Schools:

\$18,214.92

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | \$11,443.36     |
| Traveling expenses                                  | 6.00            |
| Subsistence & support of persons                    | 12.90           |
| Miscellaneous material                              | 18.25           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 282.76          |
| Fuel  | 896.17          |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | 2.34            |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                          | 121.53          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.           | 1,036.64        |
| Forage  | 441.20          |
| Provisions  | 1,555.88        |
| Equipment   | 682.19          |
| Structures & structural material                    | <u>1,708.71</u> |

MOQUI AGENCY.

|                 | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total<br/>Salaries.</u> | <u>Average<br/>Salary</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agency: ( White | 17            | \$14,080                   | \$828                     |
| ( Indian        | <u>12</u>     | <u>2,760</u>               | <u>230</u>                |
| ( Total         | 29            | \$16,840                   | 581                       |

|  |        |                |
|--|--------|----------------|
| 1 Clerk                                | \$1200 |                |
| 1 Clerk                                | 1100   |                |
| 1 Stenographer                         | 900    |                |
| 1 Physician                            | 1300   |                |
| 1 Physician                            | 1100   |                |
| 1 Physician                            | 1000   |                |
| 2 Farmers @ \$720                      | 1440   |                |
| 1 Blacksmith                           | 730    |                |
| 1 Gen'l Mech.                          | 1000   |                |
| 1 Laborer &<br>Acting Inter-<br>preter | 480    | (Indian)       |
| 2 Laborers @ \$120                     | 240    |                |
| 1 Laborer &<br>Acting In-<br>terpreter | 300    | "              |
| 2 Add. Farmers                         | 1800   | (@ \$900 each) |
| 1 Fl'd. Matron                         | 240    |                |
| 2 do @ \$720                           | 1440   |                |
| 2 Asst. Field<br>Matrons @ \$150       | 300    | "              |



|                         |            |          |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|
| 5 Judges @ \$84         | \$420      | (Indian) |
| 1 Chief of Police       | 540        | "        |
| 2 Privates @ \$30 month | <u>720</u> | "        |

|                         | Number | Total salaries | Average salary |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Boarding School. (White | 11     | \$8,980        | \$816          |
| (Indian                 | 7      | \$2,420        | 488            |
| (Total                  | 18     | \$13,400       | \$688          |

|                            |            |          |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent           | \$1200     |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian           | 840        |          |
| 1 Teacher                  | 800        |          |
| 1 Teacher                  | 600        |          |
| 1 Laborer                  | 420        | (Indian) |
| 1 Asst. Industrial Teacher | 300        | "        |
| 1 Matron                   | 720        |          |
| 1 Asst. Matron             | 600        | "        |
| 1 Asst. Matron             | 480        |          |
| 1 Seamstress               | 600        | "        |
| 1 Laundress                | 600        |          |
| 1 Baker                    | 600        |          |
| 1 Cook                     | 600        |          |
| 1 Carpenter                | 840        |          |
| 1 Shoe & Harness Maker     | 540        | "        |
| 1 Engineer                 | 1000       |          |
| 1 Asst. Engineer           | 800        | "        |
| 1 Teamster                 | <u>360</u> | "        |

|                    | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|--------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Day Schools (White | 15     | \$9,180        | \$611          |
| (Indian            | 14     | 3,280          | 234            |
| (Total             | 29     | \$12,440       | \$429          |

|                        |         |             |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|
| 3 Principals @ \$1,000 | \$3,000 |             |
| 3 Teachers @ 720       | 2,160   |             |
| 3 Teachers @ 660       | 1,980   |             |
| 2 Teachers @ 600       | 1,200   |             |
| 5 Seamstresses @ 300   | 1,500   | (4 Indians) |
| 1 Housekeeper          | 480     |             |
| 3 Housekeepers @ 300   | 900     | (1 Indian)  |
| 1 Cook                 | 480     | "           |
| 6 Assistants @ 150     | 900     | (Indian)    |
| 2 Assistants @ 100     | 200     | (1 Indian)  |
| 1 Teamster             | 300     | "           |

total salaries 5% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employs \$26,398.

3 physicians \$3400; average salary \$1133.  
Average area per physician 1,237 square miles.  
5 Field Matrons, \$2,500; average salary \$516.  
Average area per field matron 772 sq. miles.  
Number of Indians under - 2,000

4 farmers, \$3,240; average salary \$810.  
Average area per farmer 935 sq. miles.

1,531 able-bodied male adults on reservation;  
Average 385 per farmer.

1,500 Indians farming 4,000 acres; average  
per Indian 2.6 acres.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 Chief of Police  | \$540   |
| 3 privates @ \$360 | 720     |
|                    | <hr/>   |
|                    | \$1,260 |

Average area per policeman 1,238 sq. miles



# P I M A, ARIZONA.

## POPULATION:

3,998

Adults: 2,463

Male 1,230

Female 1,237

Minors: 1,530

Male 780

Female 750

Children of school age, 1,077

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 357,120 acres, or 558 square miles

Unallotted: 357,120 acres, or 100%

## UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate acreage):

Agricultural Lands 25,300 acres

Grazing lands 286,680 "

Timber lands 30,000 "

Mineral lands 5,180 "

Unfit for any purpose 10,000 "

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

### TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$134,248.00

Agency \$5,650.00

Boarding school 117,083.00

Day Schools 11,515.00

### INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

110,000.00

Homes, barns, etc. \$20,000.00

Furniture, 5,000.00

Tools, implements, etc. 35,000.00

Wagons, etc. 30,000.00

Other property 20,000.00

Amounts per capita to \$28.00

### INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$2,396,249.17

Lands, exclusive of timber \$2,329,480.00

Timber 65,000.00

Funds in treasury 1,769.17

Amounts per capita to \$600.00

### TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$2,506,249.17

Amounts per capita to \$627.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$134,498.99

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Crops raised by employment   | \$42,544.00 |
| Wages earned by employment   | 38,611.00   |
| Value of rations & misc. issues                                      | 6,240.00    |
| Income from industries engaged in other than farming & stock raising | 30,250.00   |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous                  | 6,853.99    |

Amounts per capita to \$31.00

P I M A, A R I Z O N A.

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:-

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA: \$46,713.38

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz. & N.M. | \$21,379.91 |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings   | 5,035.31    |
| Industrial Work & Care of Timber   | 9,938.78    |
| Pay of Indian Police               | 2,110.36    |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor   | 1,532.33    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,      | 340.00      |
| Purchase & trans. Indian supplies  | 5,213.26    |
| Contingencies, Indian Department   | 751.05      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4   | 381.40      |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PIMA SCHOOLS, 1913. \$36,853.53

Boarding School:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support                                  | \$32,453.97 |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs.                            | 3,229.51    |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4                         | 813.70      |
| Indian School Transportation                             | 18.35       |
| Relieving Distress & Prevention of Disease among Indians | 13.00       |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor                         | 27.00       |

Total enrollment at Boarding School 180  
Average attendance 175

Per capita cost, based on average attendance, \$208.87



Day Schools:

\$6,123.48

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Indian Schools, Support          | \$5,458.07   |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs.    | 646.08       |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4 | <u>19.33</u> |

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Total enrollment at Day Schools: | 309 |
| Average attendance               | 151 |

Per capita cost, based on average attendance, \$40.55

Total expenditures, 1912, at Agency & Schools, and  
purpose for which made.

GRAND TOTAL:

\$29,399.39

Agency:

\$46,712.38

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Salaries and wages                           | \$19,922.05   |
| Traveling expenses                           | 341.65        |
| Transportation of supplies                   | 5,678.39      |
| Subsistence & support of persons             | 507.75        |
| Subsistence & care of animals                | 87.60         |
| Heat, light & power (service)                | 2.00          |
| Services other than personal                 | 13.80         |
| Miscellaneous material                       | 1,019.12      |
| Staty., drafting, educational, etc. supplies | 788.33        |
| Fuel   | 3,011.79      |
| Mechanics' supplies                          | 94.94         |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                   | 18.24         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.       | 109.19        |
| Forage                                       | 432.33        |
| Provisions                                   | 1,981.55      |
| Miscellaneous supplies                       | 192.00        |
| Equipment                                    | 6,018.89      |
| Structures & structural material             | 6,034.07      |
| Miscellaneous                                | <u>512.54</u> |

NAVAJO, ARIZONA.

Boarding School:

\$36,553.53

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | \$6,445.90      |
| Traveling expenses                                  | 16.80           |
| Transportation of supplies                          | 10.54           |
| Subsistence & support of persons                    | 23.70           |
| Subsistence & care of animals                       | 6.85            |
| Heat, light & power (service)                       | 210.68          |
| Services other than personal                        | .50             |
| Miscellaneous material                              | 151.35          |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 51.37           |
| Fuel  | 1,631.53        |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | 79.67           |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                          | 360.17          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-<br>plies, etc.         | 4,776.03        |
| Forage  | 400.87          |
| Provisions  | 6,125.51        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                              | 65.46           |
| Equipment   | 2,855.25        |
| Structures & structural material                    | <u>3,411.71</u> |

Day Schools:

\$6,123.48

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | \$4,189.40    |
| Subsistence & support of persons                    | 10.00         |
| Miscellaneous material                              | 13.18         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 2.34          |
| Fuel  | 888.10        |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                          | 21.22         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.              | 64.61         |
| Provisions  | 7.40          |
| Equipment   | 283.76        |
| Structures & structural material                    | <u>665.41</u> |

P I M A, A R I Z O N A.

| Agency: | (White<br>Indian<br>Total) | Number    | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
|         |                            | 11        | \$10,980.         | \$998             |
|         |                            | 17        | 5,880             | 346               |
|         |                            | <u>28</u> | <u>\$16,860</u>   | <u>\$602</u>      |



5

|                       |        |             |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 Chief Clerk         | \$1500 |             |
| 1 Financial Clerk     | 1000   |             |
| 1 Physician           | 1300   |             |
| 1 Physician           | 660    |             |
| 1 Blacksmith          | 780    |             |
| 1 Engineer            | 1000   |             |
| 1 Horse               | 720    |             |
| 1 Asst. Engineer      | 540    | (Indian)    |
| 1 Stableman           | 540    | "           |
| 1 Laborer             | 540    | "           |
| 1 Expert Farmer       | 1400   |             |
| 1 Expert Farmer       | 1000   |             |
| 1 Asst. Farmer        | 900    | "           |
| 1 do                  | 780    | "           |
| 1 Stockman            | 1000   |             |
| 1 Field Matron        | 720    |             |
| 3 Judges @ \$130      | 360    | "           |
| 1 Chief of Police     | 300    | "           |
| 8 Privates @ \$30 no. | 1920   | (8 Indians) |

|                 | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Boarding (White | 13            | \$11360               | \$874                 |
| School (Indian  | 10            | 5,500                 | 550                   |
| (Total          | 23            | \$16,860              | \$733                 |

|                     |        |          |
|---------------------|--------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent    | \$1800 |          |
| 1 Principal         | 1200   |          |
| 1 Physician         | 1500   |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian    | 720    | (Indian) |
| 1 Teacher           | 720    | "        |
| 3 Teachers @ \$660  | 1980   |          |
| 1 Farmer            | 1200   |          |
| 1 Matron            | 600    |          |
| 2 Assistant Matrons | 1180   |          |
| 1 Seamstress        | 600    |          |
| 1 Laundress         | 540    | "        |
| 1 Baker             | 480    | "        |
| 1 Cook              | 600    |          |
| 1 Carpenter         | 800    | "        |
| 1 Gardener          | 800    |          |
| 1 Engineer          | 540    | "        |
| 1 Asst. Engineer    | 360    | "        |
| 1 Assistant         | 300    | "        |
| 1 Laborer           | 600    | "        |
| 1 Laborer           | 480    | "        |

(42)

| Day Schools: |           | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total</u>    | <u>Average</u> |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
|              |           |               | <u>Salaries</u> | <u>Salary</u>  |
|              | (White    | 9             | \$5,340         | \$593          |
|              | ) Indian? | 2             | 300             | \$300          |
|              | (Total    | 11            | \$5,940         | \$540          |

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Teacher              | \$540           |
| 2 Teachers @ \$720     | 3600            |
| 3 Housekeepers @ \$300 | 1500 (2 Indian) |

Total salaries 1.6% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe \$94,313.

2 physicians \$1860; average salary \$930. Average area covered 279 square miles.

4 farmers \$4080; average salary \$1020. Average area covered 139 square miles.

1207 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

870 Indians farming 15,000 acres; average acres per Indian, 17.

1 stockman, \$1,000; 222 Indians engaged in stock raising. Value stock \$367,440.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 Chief of Police  | \$300   |
| 2 privates @ \$240 | 1920    |
| 3                  | \$2,220 |

Average area per policeman 63 square miles.



SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA.

POPULATION:

2,359

Adults

1,499

Male 723  
Female 776

Minors

860

Male 504  
Female 356

Children of school age 627.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 1,834,240 acres or 2866 sq.miles.  
Unallotted. 1,834,240 " " 100%.

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate Acreage)

Agricultural lands 7,220 acres.  
Grazing land 1,826,565 "  
Valuable for other purposes 455 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$160,210.00

Agency \$65,475.00  
Day School 15,175.00  
Rice Station Boarding School 79,560.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$60,790.00

Homes, barns, etc., \$4,000.00  
Furniture, 7,000.00  
Tools, implements, etc. 5,000.00  
Wagons, etc. 2,000.00  
Stock, poultry, etc. 42,790.00

Amounts per capita to \$26.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$2,841,760.67

Lands, exclusive of timber \$2,069,265.00  
Timber 603,250.00  
Funds in Treasury 169,245.67

Amounts per capita to \$1,205.00

Total Tribal and Individual Property:

\$2,902,550.67

Amounts per capita to \$1,230.00

|   |             |              |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                              |             | \$216,305.10 |
| Value of crops raised by Indians                      | \$17,595.00 |              |
| Value of timber sold                                  | 1,000.00    |              |
| Wages earned by employment                            | 53,606.00   |              |
| Value of rations and misc. issues                     | 23,437.00   |              |
| Income from leases                                    | 43,506.00   |              |
| Income from other industries                          | 8,400.00    |              |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor<br>and miscellaneous | 68,761.10   |              |
| Amounts per capita to                                 | \$91.00     |              |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA, 1912:  
\$76,876.69

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz. and N.Mex.                        | \$17,973.37 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings                            | 475.09      |
| Industrial work and care of timber                            | 3,750.14    |
| Pay of Indian Police  | 3,746.85    |
| Pay of judges, Indian Courts                                  | 357.66      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 2                               | 464.74      |
| " " " 4   | 322.37      |
| Purchase and transportation,<br>Indian supplies               | 3,771.75    |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor                              | 45,932.22   |
| Relieving distress and prevention<br>of disease among Indians | 32.50       |
| Contingencies, Indian Department                              | 50.00       |

|   |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES DAY SCHOOL:              |            | \$6,086.06 |
| Indian Schools, Support                     | \$6,052.28 |            |
| Indian school and agency buildings          | 18.00      |            |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor            | 11.05      |            |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4             | 4.73       |            |
| Total enrollment at Day School              | 70         |            |
| Average attendance                          | 61         |            |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | \$99.77    |            |



TOTAL EXPENDITURES RICE STATION BOARDING SCHOOL, 1912:

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
|                                  | \$35,958.05   |
| Indian Schools, Support          | \$31,574.12   |
| Indian school and agency blags.  | 928.78        |
| Purchase and transportation,     |               |
| Indian supplies                  | 2,001.64      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4, | 1,093.51      |
| Support of Indians in Arizona    |               |
| and New Mexico                   | <u>360.00</u> |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Total enrollment at Boarding School         | 230      |
| Average attendance                          | 212      |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | \$148.93 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912 at Agency and School, and purpose for which made.

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Grand Total | \$118,920.80       |
| Agency      | <u>\$76,876.69</u> |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                      | \$41,888.06 |
| Traveling expenses                      | 144.75      |
| Transportation of supplies              | 3,771.75    |
| Subsistence and support of persons      | 44.30       |
| Telegraph and telephone service         | 31.60       |
| Printing, binding, etc.                 | 16.50       |
| Advertising and publication of notices, | 35.63       |
| Miscellaneous material                  | 1,267.67    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,      |             |
| etc., supplies                          | 583.52      |
| Fuel                                    | 5,026.80    |
| Mechanics' supplies                     | 20.25       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies            | 7.50        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.  | 710.57      |
| Forage                                  | 4,052.47    |
| Provisions                              | 13,542.73   |
| Equipment                               | 3,615.55    |
| Structures and structural material      | 4,108.04    |
| Miscellaneous                           | <u>9.00</u> |

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| Day School: | \$6,086.06 |
|-------------|------------|

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Salaries and wages                     | \$4,663.84   |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,     |              |
| etc., supplies                         | 7.51         |
| Fuel                                   | 246.58       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies           | 18.99        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 279.57       |
| Provisions                             | 469.93       |
| Miscellaneous supplies                 | 12.78        |
| Equipment                              | 357.91       |
| Structures and structural material     | <u>29.05</u> |

# Rice Station Boarding School:

\$35,958.05

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | \$15,458.30     |
| Transportation of supplies                          | 2,003.64        |
| Telegraph and telephone service                     | 27.50           |
| Services other than personal                        | 3.00            |
| Miscellaneous material                              | 485.77          |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 115.12          |
| Fuel  | 4,293.42        |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | 54.86           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                        | 311.31          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.              | 3,680.42        |
| Forage  | 1,149.68        |
| Provisions  | 6,253.45        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                              | 109.83          |
| Equipment   | 863.91          |
| Structures and structural material                  | <u>1,147.84</u> |

## EMPLOYEES:

| Agency  | Number    | Total Salaries  | Average Salary |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| (White  | 15        | \$13,040        | \$869          |
| (Indian | 32        | 10,560          | 330            |
| (Total  | <u>47</u> | <u>\$23,600</u> | <u>\$502</u>   |

|  |             |              |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1 Clerk                                | \$1200      |              |
| 1 Financial Clerk                      | 1000        |              |
| 1 Physician                            | 1200        |              |
| 1 Engineer & Sawyer                    | 900         |              |
| 1 Miller & Engineer                    | 900         |              |
| 1 General Mechanic                     | 1000        |              |
| 2 Line Riders @ \$780                  | 1560        |              |
| 1 Farmer                               | 900         |              |
| 1 Assistant Farmer                     | 840         |              |
| 1 Supt. of Livestock                   | 900         |              |
| 1 Blacksmith                           | 600         | (Indian)     |
| 1 Fireman                              | 480         | "            |
| 1 Harnessmaker                         | 420         | "            |
| 1 Asst. Blacksmith                     | 420         | "            |
| 1 Teamster                             | 420         | "            |
| 4 Laborers @ \$420                     | 1680        | (4 Indians)  |
| 2 Asst. Line Riders @ \$420            | 840         | (2 " )       |
| 2 Laborers @ \$480                     | 960         | (2 " )       |
| 1 Herder                               | 360         | ( Indian )   |
| 1 Add'l Farmer                         | 840         |              |
| 1 do                                   | 600         | "            |
| 1 Field Matron                         | 600         |              |
| 3 Judges @ \$120                       | 360         | (3 Indians)  |
| 1 Chief of Police                      | 300         | (Indian)     |
| 13 Privates @ \$20mo.                  | 3120        | (13 Indians) |
| 2 Forest Guards<br>8mo. @ \$75 per mo. | <u>1200</u> |              |



# EMPLOYEES:

| Rice Station Boarding School: |        | Total    | Average |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
|                               | Number | Salaries | Salary  |
| ( White                       | 13     | \$9,900  | \$915   |
| ( Indian                      | 9      | 5,260    | 584     |
| ( Total                       | 22     | \$15,160 | \$689   |

|                          |        |          |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent         | \$1800 |          |
| 1 Clerk                  | 900    |          |
| 1 Teacher                | 720    |          |
| 1 "                      | 660    |          |
| 2 Teachers @ \$600       | 1200   |          |
| 1 Industrial Teacher     | 720    | (Indian) |
| 1 Matron                 | 720    |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron       | 600    |          |
| 1 Nurse                  | 600    |          |
| 1 Seamstress             | 600    |          |
| 1 Laundress              | 600    |          |
| 1 Baker                  | 660    |          |
| 1 Cook                   | 600    | (Indian) |
| 1 Carpenter              | 840    |          |
| 1 Shoe and Harness Maker | 360    | (Indian) |
| 1 Gardener               | 600    | "        |
| 1 Engineer               | 1000   | "        |
| 1 Assistant              | 600    | "        |
| 1 Herder                 | 480    | "        |
| 1 Laborer                | 300    | "        |
| 1 Laborer                | 600    | "        |

|                     | Number | Total    | Average |
|---------------------|--------|----------|---------|
|                     |        | Salaries | Salary  |
| (White              | 8      | \$5,320  | \$665   |
| Day School: (Indian | 0      | ---      | ---     |
| (Total              | 8      | \$5,320  | \$665   |

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Superintendent                   | \$2,250 |
| 1 Teacher                          | 720     |
| 1 Assistant Teacher                | 500     |
| 1 Housekeeper                      | 400     |
| 1 Nurse                            | 720     |
| 1 "                                | 300     |
| 1 Housekeeper                      | 250     |
| 1 Gardener @ \$30 per mo. for 6mo. | 180     |

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA.

Total salaries, 1.4% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$65,165.

1 physician at \$1200 to cover total area of 2,866 miles.

1 field matron at \$600. Number Indians under 2,359.

4 farmers \$3180; average salary \$795. Average area covered 716 square miles.

671 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average per farmer 167.

220 Indians farming 1100 acres; average per Indian 5 acres.

1 Superintendent live stock \$900; 1 herder \$360; value of stock \$42,790.

1 engineer and Sawyer at \$900; 4 line riders \$2400

2 forest guards \$1200. 111,000 acres timber.

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 chief of police    | \$300          |
| 13 privates at \$240 | 3,120          |
| 14                   | <u>\$3,420</u> |

Average area per policeman 204 square miles.



San Xavier, Arizona.

4555

POPULATION:

|        |              |       |
|--------|--------------|-------|
| Adults |              | 2.692 |
| Male   | 1,490        |       |
| Female | <u>1,202</u> |       |

|        |            |              |
|--------|------------|--------------|
| Minors |            | <u>1,863</u> |
| Male   | 984        |              |
| Female | <u>879</u> |              |

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| Children of School age | 1,220 |
|------------------------|-------|

|                            |               |    |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|----|---------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 379,826 acres | or | 593 sq. miles |
| Allotted                   | 308,628       | "  | " 81.3%       |
| Unallotted                 | 71,198        | "  | " 18.7%       |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands | 63,188 acres |
| Crazing lands      | 245,440 "    |

UNALLOTTED:

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands | 30,566 acres |
| Crazing lands      | 40,632 "     |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$12,401.00

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Agency            | \$2,346.00      |
| Day School        | 123.00          |
| Tucson Day School | <u>9,932.00</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$1,948,316.00

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands exclusive of       |                 |
| timber,                  | \$1,379,636.00  |
| Timber,                  | 5,000.00        |
| Homes, barns, etc.,      | 170,000.00      |
| Furniture,               | 5,000.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc., | 20,000.00       |
| Wagons, etc.,            | 25,000.00       |
| Stock, poultry, etc.,    | 338,680.00      |
| Other property,          | <u>5,000.00</u> |

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$428.00 |
|-----------------------|----------|

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:  | \$83,099.00     |
| Lands exclusive of timber, | \$81,599.00     |
| Timber,                    | <u>1,500.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to      | \$18.00         |

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: | \$2,031,415.00 |
| Amounts per capita to                 | \$446.00       |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                            | \$186,028.07    |
| Crops raised by Indians,                            | \$54,370.00     |
| Wages earned by employment,                         | 62,947.00       |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous issues,          | 632.00          |
| Income from other industries,                       | 65,050.00       |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous, | <u>3,029.07</u> |
| Amounts per capita to                               | \$41.00         |

The amount at this Agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| <u>Total Expenditures San Xavier Agency, Arizona, 1912,</u> | <u>\$11,159.83</u> |
| Support of Indians in Ariz. & N. Mex.,                      | \$5,032.61         |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs.,                            | 750.00             |
| Industrial Work and care of timber,                         | 2,540.50           |
| Pay of Indian Police,                                       | 1,797.86           |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,                               | 252.00             |
| Relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians, | 146.25             |
| Miscellaneous receipts class IV                             | 217.74             |
| Purchase and Transportation of Indian Supplies -----        | 345.02             |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning,                               | .90                |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,                           | <u>76.95</u>       |

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <u>Total Expenditures Day Schools:</u>       | <u>\$5,501.57</u> |
| Indian School Support,                       | \$5,304.14        |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs.,             | <u>197.43</u>     |
| Total enrollment at day Schools              | 175               |
| Average attendance                           | 134               |
| Per Capita Cost, based on average attendance | \$41.06           |



Total Expenditures 1912, at Agency and Schools, and  
Purpose for which made.

Grand Total:

Agency:

\$16,661.40

\$11,159.83

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages,     | \$6,912.73 |
| Traveling expenses,     | 159.70     |
| Transportation of       |            |
| Supplies,               | 345.02     |
| Subsistence and         |            |
| support of persons,     | 186.00     |
| Subsistence and care    |            |
| of animals,             | 199.85     |
| Telegraph and Telephone |            |
| Service,                | .90        |
| Service other than      |            |
| personal,               | 3.50       |
| Miscellaneous material  | 224.79     |
| Stationery, drafting,   |            |
| educational, etc.       |            |
| supplies,               | 414.59     |
| Fuel,                   | 12.06      |
| Mechanics' supplies,    | 3.95       |
| Cleaning and toilet     |            |
| supplies,               | 3.04       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing |            |
| supplies, etc.,         | 126.38     |
| Forage,                 | 456.00     |
| Provisions,             | 243.44     |
| Miscellaneous supplies  | 100.84     |
| Equipment,              | 844.19     |
| Structures and          |            |
| structural material,    | 10.85      |
| Miscellaneous           | 912.00     |

Day Schools:

\$5,501.57

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages,     | \$4,530.01 |
| Miscellaneous           |            |
| material,               | 8.09       |
| Stationery, drafting,   |            |
| educational, etc.,      |            |
| supplies,               | 31.80      |
| Fuel,                   | 81.99      |
| Cleaning and toilet     |            |
| supplies,               | 12.93      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing |            |
| supplies, etc.,         | 8.75       |
| Provisions,             | 190.88     |
| Equipment,              | 439.69     |
| Structures and          |            |
| structural material     | 97.43      |
| Miscellaneous,          | 100.00     |

EMPLOYEES.

| Agency | (White<br>:Indian<br>(Total         | Number.<br>7<br>11<br>18 | Total<br>Salaries.<br>\$6,480<br>2,412<br>\$8,892 | Average<br>Salary.<br>\$926<br>230<br>\$438 |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
|        | 1 Financial Clerk                   | \$600                    |   |   |
|        | 1 Physician                         | 1000                     |   |   |
|        | 1 "                                 | 720                      |   |   |
|        | 1 Laborer                           | 360                      | (Indian)  |   |
|        | 1 Laborer and acting<br>Interpreter | 360                      | (Indian)  |   |
|        | 1 Additional Farmer                 | 900                      |   |   |
|        | 1 Expert Farmer                     | 1200                     |   |   |
|        | 1 Field Matron                      | 660                      |   |   |
|        | 1 Expert Farmer                     | 1400                     |   |   |
|        | 3 Judges at \$84                    | 252                      | (3 Indians)                                       |   |
|        | 6 Privates at \$20 mo.              | 1440                     | (6 Indians)                                       |   |

| <u>Boarding School</u> | (White<br>:Indian<br>(Total | Number.<br>4<br>-<br>4 | Total<br>Salaries.<br>\$3,200<br>-----<br>\$3,200 | Average<br>Salary.<br>\$800<br>---<br>\$800 |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|---|

|                     |        |       |         |
|---------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1 Superintendent    | \$1400 |       |         |
| 3 Teachers at \$600 | 1800   | Total | Average |

| <u>Day School</u> | (White<br>:Indian<br>(Total | Number.<br>2<br>-<br>2 | Total<br>Salaries.<br>\$1,140<br>---<br>\$1,140 | Average<br>Salary.<br>\$570<br>--<br>\$570 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 Teacher     | \$840 |
| 1 Housekeeper | 300   |

| <u>Field Service:</u> | (White<br>:Indian<br>(Total | Number.<br>1<br>-<br>1 | Total<br>Salaries.<br>\$300<br>--<br>\$300 | Average<br>Salary.<br>\$300<br>--<br>\$300 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|--|

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 Housekeeper | \$300 |
|---------------|-------|

Total Salaries 6/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each Agency employee \$113.545

2 Physicians \$1720; average salary \$860;  
average area covered 296 sq. miles.

(59)



1 Field Matron \$660; Area covered 5 sq. miles  
Indians under 400.

3 farmers \$3500. average salary \$1166; Average  
area covered 164 sq miles.

1400 able-bodied male adults on reservation;  
Number Indians per farmer 466.

800 Indians farming 6620 acres; average acres  
per Indian 8.

6 privates at \$240 per annum, \$1440.  
Average area per policeman 99 sq. miles.

Truxton Canon, Arizona.

POPULATION

483

|                        |            |     |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Adults                 |            | 291 |
| Male                   | 142        |     |
| Female                 | <u>149</u> |     |
| Minors                 |            | 192 |
| Male                   | 106        |     |
| Female                 | <u>86</u>  |     |
| Children of school age |            | 148 |

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 730,860 acres or 1142 sq. miles  
Unallotted 730,860 " or 100%

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage)

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Agricultural lands | 125 acres |
| Grazing            | 730,735 " |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |                   |              |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: |                   | \$113,700.00 |
| Agency                     | \$ 2,700.00       |              |
| Boarding School            | <u>111,000.00</u> |              |

|                               |                 |            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: |                 | \$6,595.00 |
| Homes, barns, etc.            | 3,000.00        |            |
| Tools, implements, etc.       | 300.00          |            |
| Wagons, etc.                  | 1,500.00        |            |
| Stock, poultry, etc.          | <u>1,795.00</u> |            |

Amounts per capita to \$14.00

|                            |                  |              |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:  |                  | \$967,475.79 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber | 861,065.00       |              |
| Timber                     | 76,800.00        |              |
| Funds in treasury          | <u>29,610.79</u> |              |

Amounts per capita to \$2,003.00

|                                 |  |              |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------|
| TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: |  | \$974,070.79 |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------|

Amounts per capita to \$2,017.00



INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Crops raised by Indians,                           | \$900.00        |
| Wages earned by employment                         | 3,832.00        |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous issues          | 375.00          |
| Income from leases                                 | 13,000.00       |
| Income from other industries,                      | 8,638.00        |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | <u>8,441.05</u> |

\$34,176.05

Amounts per capita to \$71.00

The amount at this agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, TRUXTON CANON AGENCY, ARIZONA, 1912: \$7115.96

|  |              |          |
|--|--------------|----------|
| Support of Indians in Arizona & N. Mex.                    | \$3,364.03   |          |
| Indian Schools and Agency Bldgs.                           | 15.25        |          |
| Pay of Indian Police                                       | 480.00       | (690.00) |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept.                                | 73.90        |          |
| Purchase and Transportation, Indian Supplies,              | 1,893.25     |          |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning                                 | 2.18         |          |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor                           | 1,601.65     |          |
| Relieving Distress and Prevention of Disease among Indians | <u>15.00</u> |          |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BOARDING SCHOOL:

|                                  |               |             |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Indian School, Truxton Canon     | \$19,268.77   | \$19,805.84 |
| Indian School Transportation     | 108.50        |             |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor | <u>428.57</u> |             |

Total enrollment at Boarding School, 68

Average attendance 68

Per capita cost, based on average attendance, \$283.36

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 1913, AT AGENCY AND SCHOOL, AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE. GRAND TOTAL - \$26,921.80

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Agency                                 | \$7115.96   |
| Salaries and wages,                    | \$3,519.17. |
| Traveling expenses                     | 183.00      |
| Transportation of supplies             | 1,893.25    |
| Subsistence and support of persons     | 158.50      |
| Telegraph & telephone service          | 2.18        |
| Advertising and publication of notices | 17.15       |
| Services other than personal           | <u>9.75</u> |



Agency, cont'd:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Miscellaneous material,                | \$588.66      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,     |               |
| etc., supplies                         | 130.29        |
| Fuel                                   | .87           |
| Mechanics' supplies                    | 4.00          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 14.05         |
| Provisions                             | 201.45        |
| Equipment                              | 231.19        |
| Structures and structural material     | <u>162.45</u> |

\$19,805.84

Boarding School:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                     | \$8,496.54      |
| Traveling expenses                     | 147.25          |
| Subsistence and support of persons     | 27.90           |
| Subsistence and care of animals        | 3.25            |
| Services other than personal           | 9.00            |
| Miscellaneous material                 | 171.63          |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,     |                 |
| etc. supplies                          | 102.18          |
| Fuel                                   | 1,590.47        |
| Mechanics' supplies                    | 23.26           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies           | 179.20          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 2,206.41        |
| Forage                                 | 297.70          |
| Provisions                             | 1,930.25        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                 | 41.50           |
| Equipment                              | 1,712.69        |
| Structures and structural material     | <u>2,866.61</u> |

EMPLOYEES.

|               | No. | Total Sal.   | Aver. Sal. |
|---------------|-----|--------------|------------|
| Agency: White | 3   | \$3,200      | \$1,067    |
| Indian        | 2   | 480          | 240        |
| Total         | 5   | <u>3,680</u> | <u>736</u> |

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Physician            | \$1300          |
| 1 Additional Farmer    | 900             |
| 2 Privates at \$20 mo. | 480 (2 Indians) |
| 1 Forest Guard         | <u>1000</u>     |

|                        | No. | Total Sal.     | Aver. Sal.   |
|------------------------|-----|----------------|--------------|
| Boarding School: White | 10  | \$7,180        | \$718        |
| Indian                 | 1   | 900            | 900          |
| Total                  | 11  | <u>\$8,080</u> | <u>\$735</u> |

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintendent   | \$1500       |
| 1 Financial Clerk  | 720          |
| 1 Teacher          | 720          |
| 1 Kindergartner    | 660          |
| 1 Matron           | 600          |
| 1 Assistant Matron | 300          |
| 1 Seamstress       | 540          |
| 1 Laundress        | 600          |
| 1 Cook             | 540          |
| 1 General Mechanic | 900 (Indian) |
| 1 Engineer         | 1000         |



Total salaries 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee, \$217,554.

1 Physician at \$1300 to cover 1142 sq.miles  
1 Farmer at \$900; 57 able-bodied male adults  
on reservation. 27 Indians farming 75 acres;  
average acres per Indian, 4.

1 Forest Guard at \$1000, 31,880 acres timber  
lands.

2 Privates at \$340, \$480.

Average area per policeman, 570 sq. miles.

# WESTERN NAVAJO, ARIZONA.

## POPULATION:

6,535

Adults 3,735

Males 1,658

Females 2,077

Minors 2,800

Males 1,500

Females 1,500

Children of school age 1,500

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 3,379,347 acres or 523 sq.miles.

Unallotted 3,379,347 " " 100%

## UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACREAGE):

Agricultural Lands, 20,300 acres

Grazing Lands, 3,020,347 "

Unfit for any purpose 338,700 "

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$125,474.00

Agency, 10,135.00

Boarding School, 123,454.00

Hogwoppi Day School, 1,885.00



INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$412,825.00

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Funds in bank,          | 100.00           |
| Homes, barns, etc.      | 5,000.00         |
| Furniture,              | 1,000.00         |
| Tools, implements, etc. | 300.00           |
| Wagons, etc.            | 2,500.00         |
| Stock, poultry, etc.    | 383,425.00       |
| Other property,         | <u>20,000.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$63.00

INDIAN TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$1,759,674.00

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, | <u>\$1,759,674.00</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|

Amounts per capita to \$269.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$2,172,499.00

Amounts per capita to \$332.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$ 56,226.78

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Crops raised by Indians,                             | \$ 10,100.00    |
| Wages earned by employment,                          | 23,208.00       |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous issues,           | 923.00          |
| Income from other industries,                        | 17,650.00       |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous, | <u>4,345.78</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$9.00

The amount used at this Agency jurisdiction from these appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY, ARIZONA: 1912, \$21,379.00

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz., and N. Mex. | \$14,514.54 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,      | 45.10       |
| Industrial work, and care of timber,     | 2,299.00    |
| Pay of Indian Police,                    | 2,083.92    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,            | 231.00      |
| Purchase and trans. Indian Supplies,     | 2,197.94    |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4,        | <u>7.50</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, WESTERN NAVAJO SCHOOLS: \$22,640.91

& Boarding School: 21,650.91

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Indian Schools, support,                                     | \$14,795.30   |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,                          | 4,580.19      |
| Miscellaneous, Receipts, Class #4,                           | 1,702.42      |
| Relieving Distress, and Prevention of disease among Indians, | 314.00        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of labor,                            | <u>259.00</u> |

Total enrollment at Boarding School, 92

Average attendance, 84

Per capita cost, based on average attendance, \$257.75

Day School: 990.00

Indian Schools, support, 990.00

Total enrollment at Day School, 46

Average attendance, 37

Per capita cost, based on average attendance, \$26.75



Total Expenditures, 1912, at Agency and Schools, and purpose for which made,

Grand Total: \$44,019.91

Agency: \$21,379.00

|     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 1.  | Salaries and wages,                                | \$16,046.83 |
| 3.  | Transportation of supplies,                        | 2,201.19    |
| 4.  | Subsistence and support of persons,                | 15.10       |
| 11. | Miscellaneous material,                            | 20.59       |
| 12. | Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, | 215.24      |
| 15. | Cleaning and toilet supplies,                      | 2.45        |
| 16. | Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,                  | 123.17      |
| 20. | Equipment,   | 2,724.43    |
| 21. | Structures and structural material,                | 30.00       |

Boarding School: \$21,650.91

|     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 1.  | Salaries and wages,                                | \$10,028.25 |
| 4.  | Subsistence and support of persons,                | 31.30       |
| 5.  | Subsistence and care of animals,                   | 8.00        |
| 8.  | Advertising and publication of notices,            | 64.33       |
| 11. | Miscellaneous material,                            | 337.81      |
| 12. | Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, | 52.18       |
| 13. | Fuel,  | 1,070.37    |
| 14. | Mechanics' supplies,                               | 12.38       |
| 15. | Cleaning and toilet supplies,                      | 86.85       |
| 16. | Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,            | 1,423.79    |

Boarding School, Continued:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| 17, Forage,                             | 13.00    |
| 18, Provisions,                         | 1,978.49 |
| 19, Miscellaneous supplies,             | 96.64    |
| 20, Equipment,                          | 1,919.69 |
| 21, Structures and structural material, | 4,527.85 |

Day School:

\$990.00

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1, Salaries and wages, | 979.00 |
| 20, Equipment,         | 11.00  |

EMPLOYEES.

| Agency: | (White<br>Indian<br>Total) | Number | Total<br>Salaries | Aver.<br>Salary |
|---------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|
|         |                            | 8      | \$7,040.          | \$880.00        |
|         |                            | 13     | 3,732.            | 287.00          |
|         |                            | 21     | \$10,772.         | \$515.00        |

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 Clerk             | \$900.           |
| 1 Farmer            | 900.             |
| 1 "                 | 800.             |
| 1 Blacksmith        | 800.             |
| 1 General mechanic  | 1,000.           |
| 1 Herder            | 780. (Indian)    |
| 1 Laborer           | 720. "           |
| 1 Additional Farmer | 900.             |
| 3 Judges at \$84.,  | 252. (3 Indians) |
| 1 Chief of Police   | 300 (Indian)     |



Agency, Continued:

7 Privates at \$20 per mo., \$1,680 (7 Indians)

1 Forest Guard, 900

|                         | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Aver. Salary.</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Boarding School: (White | 11            | \$8,940.              | \$813.00             |
| (Indian                 | 1             | 540.                  | 540.00               |
| (Total                  | 12            | \$9,480.              | \$790.00             |

1 Superintendent, \$1,800

1 Physician, 1,200

1 Teacher, 720

1 " 660

1 Industrial teacher, 720

1 Matron, 600

1 Assistant matron, 540

1 Nurseryman, 840

1 Seamstress 540

1 Laundress 540 (Indian)

1 Nurse 720

1 Cook 600

|                    | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Aver. Salary.</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Day school: (White | 2             | \$1140.               | \$570.               |
| (Indian            | -             | ---                   | ---                  |
| (Total             | 2             | \$1140.               | \$570.               |

1 Teacher, \$ 840

1 Housekeeper 300.

Total salaries 9/10 of 1% of total property valuation  
average property to each agency employee, \$109,903.

4 farmers \$3,440; average salary, \$860; average area covered  
132 square miles.

1646 able-bodied male adults on reservation;

average number per farmer, 411.

400 Indians farming 1,000 acres; average acres per  
Indian, 2.5.

1 Chief of police, \$300.

7 Privates at \$240.. 1,680.

8 \$1,980.

Average area per policeman, 66 square miles.



FORT HALL, IDAHO.

POPULATION:

1,814

Adults: 1154

Male, ----- 559  
Female, ----- 595

Minors: 660

Male, ----- 372  
Female, ----- 288

Children of school age, ----- 434

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 454,239 acres, or 780 sq. miles

Allotted, ----- 6,299 " " 1.34

Unallotted, ----- 447,940 " " 98.74

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approx. acreage)

Agricultural lands, ----- 573 acres

Grazing lands, ----- 5,726 "

UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural lands, ----- 37,491 acres

Grazing lands, ----- 364,449 "

Timber lands, ----- 46,000 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS:

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$305,907.00

Agency, ----- \$ 72,097.00

Boarding School, ----- \$133,810.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$308,641.00

Lands exclusive of timber

Timber

Funds in bank, etc., ----- \$ 3,946.00

Homes, barns, etc., ----- 75,000.00

Furniture, ----- 10,000.00

Tools, implements, etc., ----- 50,000.00

Wagons, etc., ----- 20,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc., ----- \$149,695.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO --- \$ 170.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$4,178,112.72  
 Lands exclusive of timber,-----\$3,656,300.00  
 Timber, ----- 460,000.00  
 Funds in treasury, ----- 61,812.72  
 AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ---\$ 2,303.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$4,486,753.72  
 AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ---\$2,473.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$ 88,505.00  
 Crops raised by Indians,-----\$61,147.00  
 Wages earned,----- 12,617.00  
 Rations & miscel. issues,----- 13,566.00  
 Income from leases,----- 1,125.00  
 Indian moneys; proceeds of la-  
 bor and miscellaneous,----- 50.00  
 AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ---\$ 49.00

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF FORT HALL RESERVATION, IDAHO.  
 Amount requested by Department, 1914, -----\$30,000.00  
 Appropriation 1912, and 1913, each, ----- 30,000.00  
 Amount in pending Bill, ----- 30,000.00  
 Amount appropriated 1912,-----\$30,000.00  
 Amount expended,----- 26,195.47  
 Unexpended balance,-----\$ 3,804.53

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES:

Salaries and Wages, - - - - - \$ 9,459.01  
 1 Clerk, ----- \$1400.00  
 1 Lease clerk,----- 900.00  
 1 Issue clerk,----- 720.00  
 1 Laborer,----- 600.00  
 1 Farmer,----- 720.00  
 1 Sup't. live stock,----- 900.00  
 1 Asst. Clerk, \$75. mo.,-- 75.00  
 Traveling expenses, - - - - - 91.25  
 Telegraph and telephone service, - - - - - .65  
 Heat, light and power (service), - - - - - 36.00  
 Miscellaneous material, - - - - - 1,262.48  
 Stationery, etc., - - - - - 134.30  
 Fuel, - - - - - 40.00  
 Mechanics' supplies, - - - - - 3.05  
 Wearing apparel, - - - - - 17.46  
 Forage, - - - - - 597.73  
 Provisions, - - - - - 11,671.62  
 Special and miscellaneous supplies, - - - - - 1,673.47



ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES, (cont.):

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Equipment, - - - - -     | \$ 1,149.70        |
| Miscellaneous, - - - - - | 58.75              |
|                          | <u>\$26,195.47</u> |

This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES, 1912: \$39,538.42

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Support of Indians of Ft. Hall,-----                  | \$26,195.47   |
| Support of Bannocks, employees,-----                  | 36.30         |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 11,-----                | 707.75        |
| "                    "            IV,-----            | 331.70        |
| "                    "            V,-----             | 2.00          |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs., -----                | 871.41        |
| Industrial work and care of timber,-----              | 1,551.33      |
| Pay of Indian Police,-----                            | 1,850.71      |
| Pay of Judges, Indian courts, -----                   | 252.00        |
| Purchase and transportation Indian<br>supplies, ----- | 2,800.88      |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor,-----                | 576.17        |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,-----                | <u>769.00</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FT. HALL BOARDING SCHOOL, 1912: \$40,024.32

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Indian Schools; support, -----               | \$25,743.06     |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs., -----       | 8,381.66        |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor,-----       | 3,565.09        |
| Support of Bannocks; employees, -----        | 1,200.00        |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class IV, -----      | <u>1,134.51</u> |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School, -----   | 190             |
| Average attendance, -----                    | 180             |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,-- | <u>\$222.36</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY AND SCHOOL,  
AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL ----- \$79,562.74

AGENCY ----- \$39,538.42

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                    | \$18,094.60 |
| Traveling expenses,-----                    | 270.25      |
| Trans. of supplies,-----                    | 2,800.88    |
| Subsistence and support of<br>persons,----- | 24.70       |
| Subsistence and care of<br>animals,-----    | <u>2.50</u> |

AGENCY (cont.)

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Telegraph & telephone service,-----                 | \$ .65    |
| Advertising & publication of notices,-----          | 8.00      |
| Heat, light & power (serv.)                         | 36.00     |
| Services other than personal                        | .50       |
| Miscellaneous material,----                         | 1,270.23  |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,- | 140.92    |
| Fuel,-----  | 40.00     |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                           | 3.05      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., -----       | 193.01    |
| Forage,-----  | 597.73    |
| Provisions,-----                                    | 11,671.62 |
| Miscellaneous supplies,----                         | 1,688.17  |
| Equipment,-----                                     | 1,351.07  |
| Structures & structural material, -----             | 1,287.04  |
| Miscellaneous,-----                                 | 57.50     |

BOARDING SCHOOL -----\$40,024.32

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                            | \$12,657.84 |
| Advertising and publication of notices,-----        | 58.98       |
| Heat, light & power service,                        | 1,764.00    |
| Miscellaneous material,----                         | 142.45      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,- | 147.26      |
| Fuel,-----  | 725.80      |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                           | 23.25       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                        | 291.25      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., -----       | 3,503.00    |
| Provisions,-----                                    | 4,817.10    |
| Miscellaneous supplies,----                         | 239.02      |
| Equipment,-----                                     | 3,653.84    |
| Structures and structural material,-----            | 12,000.53   |



E M P L O Y E E S.

|               | <u>Number.</u> | <u>Total salaries.</u> | <u>Ave. salary</u> |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| (White,-----  | 10             | \$8,540.00             | \$854.00           |
| (Indian,----- | 16             | 5,592.00               | 390.00             |
| (TOTALS ----  | 26             | \$14,132.00            | \$544.00           |

\* A G E N C Y:

|                       |           |             |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| 1 Clerk, -----        | \$1400.00 |             |  |
| 1 Lease clerk,-----   | 900.00    |             |  |
| 1 Issue clerk,-----   | 720.00    |             |  |
| 1 Laborer,-----       | 600.00    |             |  |
| 1 Farmer,-----        | 720.00    |             |  |
| 1 Supt. livestock,-   | 900.00    | (Indian)    |  |
| 1 Physician,-----     | 1200.00   |             |  |
| 1 Carpenter,-----     | 720.00    |             |  |
| 1 Custodian,-----     | 720.00    |             |  |
| 1 Farmer,-----        | 720.00    | (Indian)    |  |
| 1 Blacksmith,-----    | 600.00    | "           |  |
| 1 Apprentice,-----    | 480.00    | "           |  |
| 1 Butcher,-----       | 720.00    | "           |  |
| 2 Additional far-     |           |             |  |
| mers, @ \$780.,---    | 1560.00   |             |  |
| 3 Judges,-----        | 252.00    | (3 Indians) |  |
| 8 Privates, @ \$240., | 1920.00   | (8 Indians) |  |

\* There was also employed 1 assistant clerk for 20 days, at \$75.00 per month.

|               | <u>Number.</u> | <u>Total salaries.</u> | <u>Ave. salary</u> |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| (White,-----  | 14             | \$11,080.00            | \$791.43           |
| (Indian,----- | 4              | 2,340.00               | 585.00             |
| (TOTALS ----  | 18             | \$13,420.00            | \$745.56           |

B O A R D I N G

S C H O O L:

|                      |           |          |  |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|--|
| 1 Superintendent,--- | \$1900.00 |          |  |
| 1 Principal,-----    | 1200.00   |          |  |
| 1 Teacher,-----      | 720.00    |          |  |
| 1 " ,-----           | 660.00    |          |  |
| 1 Kindergartner,---  | 660.00    |          |  |
| 1 Domestic science   |           |          |  |
| teacher,-----        | 660.00    |          |  |
| 1 Disciplinarian,--- | 600.00    | (Indian) |  |
| 1 Matron,-----       | 660.00    |          |  |
| 1 Asst. matron,----- | 600.00    |          |  |
| 1 " " ,-----         | 540.00    | (Indian) |  |
| 1 Nurse,-----        | 600.00    |          |  |
| 1 Seamstress,-----   | 600.00    |          |  |
| 1 Laundress,-----    | 600.00    |          |  |

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Cook,-----         | \$ 600.00       |
| 1 Carpenter,-----    | 720.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Farmer,-----       | 720.00          |
| 1 Night watchman,--- | 480.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Engineer,-----     | <u>900.00</u>   |

Total salaries 6/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe, -----\$180,487.00

1 Physician, @ \$1200., to cover 780 square miles.

4 Farmers \$3000.; average salary \$750.; average area covered 195 square miles.

478 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average per farmer, 119.

234 Indians farming 5620 acres; average per Indian 24 acres.

1 Supt., live stock at \$900.

1 Butcher, @ \$720.

442,319 acres used for grazing stock, valued at \$149,695.00

8 Privates, @ \$240., per annum, \$1920.00. Average area per policeman 96 square miles.



FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA.

POPULATION:

2,281

|                        |            |            |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Adults -               |            | 1,282      |
| Male                   | 622        |            |
| Female                 | <u>660</u> |            |
| Minors -               |            | <u>999</u> |
| Male                   | 514        |            |
| Female                 | <u>485</u> |            |
| Children of school age | -----      | 714        |

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 228,227 acres or 357 square miles  
Allotted, ----- 228,227 " " 100%

ALLOTTED LANDS AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate acreage)

Agricultural lands, ----- 171,152  
Crazing " ----- 57,075

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$43,950.00

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Agency, -----           | \$32,000.00     |
| Jocko Day School, ----- | 2,770.00        |
| Polson " " -----        | 5,040.00        |
| Ronan " " -----         | <u>4,140.00</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$5,102,336.00

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, -- | \$3,189,800.00  |
| Timber, -----                  | 913,200.00      |
| Funds in bank, etc., -----     | 19,336.00       |
| Homes, barns, etc., -----      | 85,000.00       |
| Furniture, -----               | 15,000.00       |
| Tools, implements, etc., ----- | 50,000.00       |
| Stock, poultry, etc., -----    | 830,000.00      |
| Amounts per capita to --\$     | <u>2,237.00</u> |

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$9,435,827.75

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, -- | \$4,915,710.00  |
| Timber, -----                  | 4,477,500.00    |
| Funds in treasury, -----       | 42,617.75       |
| Amounts per capita to --\$     | <u>4,137.00</u> |

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$14,538,163.75

Amounts per capita to --\$ 6,374.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$251,882.18

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Crops raised by Indians,-----                            | \$ 62,706.00 |
| Value of timber sold,-----                               | 4,144.00     |
| Wages earned by employment,-                             | 5,599.00     |
| Rations & miscel. issues,---                             | 1,119.00     |
| Income from leases,-----                                 | 23,506.54    |
| " " sale of lands,--                                     | 151,934.35   |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of<br>labor and miscellaneous,-- | 2,873.29     |
| Amounts per capita to - \$                               | 110.00       |

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Amount requested by Department, -----          | \$15,000.00 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 and 1913, each, ----- | 9,000.00    |
| Amount in pending Bill, -----                  | 9,000.00    |
| 1912 appropriation, -----                      | \$9,000.00  |
| Amount expended, -----                         | 8,284.88    |
| Unexpended balance, -----                      | \$ 715.12   |

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES:

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Salaries and Wages, -----              | \$5,235.00        |
| 1 Chief clerk, -----                   | \$1300.00         |
| 1 Blacksmith, -----                    | 840.00            |
| 1 Engineer, -----                      | 900.00            |
| 1 Miller and sawyer, -----             | 900.00            |
| 1 Stenographer & typewriter, -----     | 900.00            |
| 1 Engineer, -----                      | 600.00            |
| Traveling expenses, -----              | \$ 252.85         |
| Miscellaneous material, -----          | 148.66            |
| Stationery and medical supplies, ----- | 283.15            |
| Fuel, -----                            | 14.97             |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----             | 13.19             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies, -----    | 9.12              |
| Forage, -----                          | 975.04            |
| Provisions, -----                      | 713.77            |
| Equipment, -----                       | 634.88            |
| Miscellaneous, -----                   | 4.25              |
|  | <u>\$8,284.88</u> |



This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations, as follows:

AGENCY.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Total expenditures, 1912, -----                                      | \$26,550.68 |
| Support of Indians, Flathead Agency,--                               | \$8,284.88  |
| Indian school and agency buildings---                                | 641.51      |
| Industrial work & care of timber,----                                | 8,480.35    |
| Pay of Indian Police, -----  | 2,737.80    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts, -----                                  | 252.00      |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor,----                                | 2,258.05    |
| Purchase & transportation, Indian<br>supplies, -----                 | 507.13      |
| Telegraphing and telephoning, -----                                  | 1.80        |
| Proceeds of Flathead Reservation,----                                | 965.23      |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,----                                | 233.75      |
| Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, ----                                | 1,824.98    |
| " " " 3, ----  | 201.75      |
| Relieving distress and prevention<br>of disease among Indians, ----- | 9.75        |
| Industry among Indians (reimb.), ----                                | 151.70      |

DAY SCHOOL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Total expenditures, 1912, -----                                  | \$9,352.47 |
| Indian schools, support, -----                                   | \$9,269.48 |
| Indian school and agency buildings,--                            | 82.99      |
| Total enrollment at Day School,--                                | 40         |
| Average attendance, -----  | 15         |
| * <u>PER CAPITA COST</u> , based on<br>average attendance, ----- | \$203.50   |

\* Does not include salaries paid Field Service  
employees, amounting to, ----- \$6,300.00

Three Day Schools abolished, July 31, 1911.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, FOR AGENCY  
& SCHOOL, AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL, ----- \$35,903.15

AGENCY, ----- \$26,550.68

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salary and wages, -----                                       | \$17,374.96 |
| Traveling expenses, -----                                     | 234.35      |
| Transportation of supplies, -----                             | 507.13      |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons, -----                  | 339.50      |
| Subsistence and care of<br>animals, -----                     | 101.70      |
| Telegraph and telephone<br>service, -----                     | 36.90       |
| Advertising and publica-<br>tion of notices, -----            | 69.25       |
| Miscel. material, -----                                       | 240.94      |
| Stationery, drafting, edu-<br>cational, etc., supplies, ----- | 292.90      |
| Fuel, -----   | 390.34      |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----                                    | 57.72       |
| Cleaning and toilet<br>supplies, -----                        | 11.92       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc., -----              | 178.52      |
| Forage, -----   | 975.04      |
| Provisions, -----   | 763.72      |
| Miscellaneous supplies, --                                    | 151.70      |
| Equipment, -----  | 2,849.08    |
| Structures and struc-<br>tural material, -----                | 1,009.78    |
| Miscellaneous, -----  | 965.23      |

DAY SCHOOL, ----- \$ 9,352.47

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----                                  | \$7,356.67 |
| Traveling expenses, -----                                  | 4.60       |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons, -----               | 61.00      |
| Subsistence and care<br>of animals, -----                  | 48.75      |
| Miscellaneous material, --                                 | 30.69      |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc., supplies, -- | 87.43      |
| Fuel, -----  | 298.54     |



DAY SCHOOL, (Continued):

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Cleaning and toilet      |          |
| supplies, -----          | \$ 15.28 |
| Provisions, -----        | 110.61   |
| Equipment, -----         | 1,255.91 |
| Structure and structural |          |
| material, -----          | 82.99    |

E M P L O Y E E S .

|                   | Number. | Total salaries. | Average salary. |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (White            | 9       | \$8,320.        | \$924.          |
| * AGENCY: (Indian | 15      | 5,892.          | 393.            |
| (T o t a l, ----- | 24      | 14,212.         | \$592.          |

|  |            |             |
|--|------------|-------------|
| 1 Chief clerk, -----                     | \$1,300.00 |             |
| 1 Blacksmith, -----                      | 840.00     |             |
| 1 Engineer, -----                        | 900.00     |             |
| 1 Miller and sawyer, -----               | 900.00     |             |
| 1 Stenographer and typewriter, -----     | 900.00     | (Indian)    |
| 1 Engineer, -----                        | 600.00     | "           |
| 1 Lease clerk, -----                     | 1,200.00   | "           |
| 1 Expert farmer, -----                   | 1,200.00   |             |
| 1 Additional farmer, -----               | 840.00     |             |
| 3 " farmers, @ \$780., -----             | 2,340.00   |             |
| 3 Judges, @ \$84., -----                 | 252.00     | (3 Indians) |
| 1 Chief of Police, -----                 | 540.00     | (Indian)    |
| 2 Chiefs of Police, @ \$480. per an., -- | 960.00     | (2 Indians) |
| 6 Privates, @ \$240., -----              | 1,440.00   | (6 " )      |

\* There were also employed: 3 forest guards for 3 months,  
6 forest guards for 5 months, and 1 forest guard for  
one month, at \$75. per month each.

|                    |     |            |          |
|--------------------|-----|------------|----------|
| (White             | 2   | \$1,020.00 | \$510.00 |
| DAY SCHOOL (Indian | --- | -----      | -----    |
| (T o t a l, -----  | 2   | \$1,020.00 | \$510.00 |

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 Teacher, -----     | \$ 720.00 |
| 1 Housekeeper, ----- | 300.00    |

|                   |                | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary |
|-------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| FIELD<br>SERVICE: | (White,-----   | 5       | \$6,300.00      | \$1,260.00  |
|                   | (Indian,-----  | -       | -----           | -----       |
|                   | (T o t a l --- | 5       | \$6,300.00      | \$1,260.00  |

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent,-----   | \$2,000.00 |
| 1 Day School Inspector,- | 1,000.00   |
| 1 Physician,-----        | 1,200.00   |
| 1 Clerk,-----            | 1,200.00   |
| 1 Carpenter,-----        | 900.00     |

Total salaries; 15/100 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each Agency employee, -----\$607,588.00

1 Physician, @ \$1200., to cover 357 square miles.

5 Farmers, \$4380.00; average salary \$876.00; average area , covered 71 square miles.

541 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average number of Indians per farmer 108.

500 Indians farming 11,077 acres; average acreage per Indian 32.

1 Miller and sawyer, @ \$900.,.

10 Forest guards for 4 months, @ \$75., = \$3,000.00. 218,000 acres timber valued @ \$5,390,700.00

1900 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of stock grazed, \$830,000.00; acreage 265,435.

417 allotments, involving 35,234 acres, under lease; bringing an income of \$22,727.00; average .64 per acre.

1 Chief of Police ,-----\$540.00

2 Chiefs " " ,-----3 \$480. 960.00

6 Privates, @ \$240., -----1440.00

9 \$2940.00

Average area to be covered by each officer, 39 square miles.



# FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA.

## POPULATION:

1,183

|        |            |     |
|--------|------------|-----|
| Adults |            | 686 |
| Male   | 330        |     |
| Female | <u>356</u> |     |

|        |            |     |
|--------|------------|-----|
| Minors |            | 497 |
| Male   | 280        |     |
| Female | <u>217</u> |     |

Children of school age 325

AREA OF RESERVATION: 497,600 acres, or 746 square miles.  
Unallotted, 497,600 acres, or 100%.

## UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural lands, 89,600 acres  
Grazing " 408,000 "

## PROPERTY VALUATION.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$128,262.00

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Agency, -----                | \$77,515.00     |
| Boarding School, -----       | 46,297.00       |
| Lodgepole Day School, -----  | 850.00          |
| Milk River Day School, ----- | <u>3,600.00</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN'S PROPERTY: \$150,207.00

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Funds in bank, etc., -----     | \$ 4,332.00      |
| Homes, barns, etc., -----      | 27,000.00        |
| Furniture, -----               | 3,000.00         |
| Tools, implements, etc., ----- | 10,000.00        |
| Wagons, etc., -----            | 9,000.00         |
| Stock, poultry, etc., -----    | <u>96,875.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to ----- \$ 127.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$4,246,330.91

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, \$4,047,000.00 |                 |
| Timber, -----                              | 192,000.00      |
| Funds in treasury, -----                   | <u>7,330.91</u> |

Amounts per capita to ----- \$ 3,589.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$4,396,537.91

Amounts per capita to ----- \$ 3,716.00

|                                  |             |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:         |             | \$54,290.17 |
| Crops raised by Indians,-----    | \$29,500.00 |             |
| Wages earned by employment,---   | 12,945.00   |             |
| Rations and miscellaneous is-    |             |             |
| sues,-----                       | 7,511.00    |             |
| Income from leases,-----         | 1,551.80    |             |
| Income from other industries,-   | 2,100.00    |             |
| Interest on trust fund,-----     | 177.37      |             |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor |             |             |
| and miscellaneous,-----          | 505.00      |             |

Amounts per capita to ----- \$ 46.00

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA.

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Amount requested by Department, ----- | \$25,000.00 |
| Appropriation, 1912, -----            | 15,000.00   |
| Appropriation, 1913, -----            | 20,000.00   |
| Amount in pending bill, -----         | 20,000.00   |
| 1912 appropriation, -----             | \$15,000.00 |
| Amount expended, -----                | 14,150.75   |
| Unexpended balance, -----             | \$ 849.25   |

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----              | \$8,491.30        |
| 1 clerk, -----                         | \$1200.           |
| 1 physician, -----                     | 1000.             |
| 1 time clerk, -----                    | 1000.             |
| 1 clerk, -----                         | 960.              |
| 1 sawyer and engineer, ----            | 1200.             |
| 1 carpenter, -----                     | 780.              |
| 1 blacksmith, -----                    | 900.              |
| 1 herder, -----                        | 480. (Indian)     |
| 1 " -----                              | 400. "            |
| 3 laborers, @ \$4.80, -----            | 1440. (3 Indian). |
| Travelling expenses, -----             | 128.35            |
| Miscellaneous material, @-----         | 69.10             |
| Stationery and medical supplies, ----- | 330.04            |
| Fuel, -----                            | 431.89            |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----             | 25.40             |
| Forage, -----                          | 66.04             |
| Provisions, -----                      | 3, 959.52         |
| Equipment, -----                       | 578.64            |
| Miscellaneous, -----                   | 70.50             |

\$14,150.75.



This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., 1912, ---\$30,780.05

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Support of Indians of Ft. Belknap                   |             |
| Agency, -----                                       | \$14,150.75 |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs., ----               | 446.96      |
| Industrial work and care of timber, --              | 3,919.39    |
| Pay of Indian Police, -----                         | 1,732.77    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts, -----                 | 252.00      |
| Purchase and transportation, Indian supplies, ----- | 1,359.80    |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, ---               | 6,731.71    |
| Miscellaneous receipts, Class 2, ----               | 250.00      |
| Miscellaneous receipts, Class 4, ----               | 1,741.42    |
| Fort Belknap Reservation, 4% Fund, --               | 195.25      |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FORT BELKNAP BOARDING SCHOOL, 1912, ---\$11,085.28

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support, -----                      | \$10,951.82 |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs., ----               | 90.86       |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4, ----               | 42.60       |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School -----           | 56          |
| Average attendance -----                            | 46          |
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance, ----- | \$241.      |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FORT BELKNAP DAY SCHOOL, 1912, ---- \$ 1,134.66

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support, -----                      | \$ 1,134.66 |
| Total enrollment at Day School, -----               | 32          |
| Average attendance, -----                           | 24          |
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance, ----- | \$47.28     |

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, AGENCY & SCHOOLS, AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE.

Grand Total: \$42,999.99

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Agency -   | \$30,780.05 |
| 1. Salaries and wages, \$16,686.78               |             |
| 2. Traveling expenses, 686.00                    |             |
| 3. Transportation of supplies, -----             | 1,579.52    |
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons, --        | 225.20      |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals, -----        | 1.00        |
| 6. Telegraph and telephone service, ----         | .50         |
| 8. Advertising and publication of notices, 22.00 |             |
| 10. Services other than personal, -----          | 9.50        |

Agency (continued).

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| 11. Miscellaneous material,-----                            | 86.44    |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,----- | 336.59   |
| 13. Fuel, -----   | 551.89   |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies,-                                   | 25.40    |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,                 | 117.43   |
| 17. Forage, -----   | 66.04    |
| 18. Provisions, -----                                       | 7,483.10 |
| 19. Miscel. supplies,----                                   | 11.90    |
| 20. Equipment,-----   | 1,645.45 |
| 21. Structures and structural material,---                  | 1,180.31 |
| 22. Miscellaneous, -----                                    | 65.00    |

Boarding School - \$11,585.28

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Salaries and wages,--                                     | 6,222.87 |
| 2.   |          |
| 10. Services other than personal,----                        | 2.00     |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, ----- | 124.07   |
| 13. Fuel, -----  | 1,338.45 |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies, -----                      | 10.88    |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,                  | 891.56   |
| 18. Provisions, -----  | 1,132.66 |
| 20. Equipment, -----   | 1,771.93 |
| 21. Structures and structural material,---                   | 90.86    |

Day School - \$1,134.66

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. Salaries and wages,--                    | 818.00 |
| 13. Fuel, -----                             | 252.00 |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., | .66    |
| 17. Forage, -----                           | 64.00  |



EMPLOYEES.

|         |         | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary</u> |
|---------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Agency: | (White  | 11            | \$10,700.             | \$973.                |
|         | (Indian | 17            | 5,672.                | 334.                  |
|         | (Total  | <u>28</u>     | <u>\$16,372.</u>      | <u>\$585.</u>         |

|   |   |         |             |
|---|---|---------|-------------|
| 1 | clerk, -----                                    | \$1200. |             |
| 1 | physician, -----                                | 1000.   |             |
| 1 | issue clerk, -----                              | 1000.   |             |
| 1 | clerk, -----                                    | 960.    |             |
| 1 | sawyer, engineer and general<br>mechanic, ----- | 1200.   |             |
| 1 | carpenter, -----                                | 780.    |             |
| 1 | blacksmith, -----                               | 900.    |             |
| 1 | harnessmaker, -----                             | 900.    |             |
| 1 | herder, -----                                   | 480.    | (Indian)    |
| 1 | " -----   | 400.    | "           |
| 3 | laborers, @ \$480., **-----                     | 1440.   | (3 Indians) |
| 1 | butcher, -----                                  | 400.    | (Indian)    |
| 1 | " -----   | 300.    | "           |
| 1 | expert farmer, -----                            | 1200.   |             |
| 1 | additional farmer, -----                        | 840.    |             |
| 1 | " " -----                                       | 720.    |             |
| 1 | stockman, -----                                 | 780.    | (Indian)    |
| 3 | judges, @ \$84, -----                           | 252.    | (3 Indians) |
| 1 | chief of police, -----                          | 420.    | (Indian)    |
| 5 | privates, @ \$240., -----                       | 1200.   | (5 Indians) |

|                     |              | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Boarding<br>School: | (White       | 5             | \$4,670.              | \$934.                |
|                     | (Indian      | 3             | 1,940.                | 646.                  |
|                     | (Total ----- | <u>8</u>      | <u>\$6,610.</u>       | <u>\$826.</u>         |

|   |                           |         |          |
|---|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 | superintendent, -----     | \$2350. |          |
| 1 | teacher, -----            | 800.    |          |
| 1 | matron, -----             | 600.    |          |
| 1 | seamstress, -----         | 500.    |          |
| 1 | laundress, -----          | 500.    | (Indian) |
| 1 | cook, -----               | 520.    |          |
| 1 | engineer, -----           | 720.    | (Indian) |
| 1 | industrial teacher, ----- | 720.    | "        |

EMPLOYEES (Continued).

|                     | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Day School: { White | 2             | \$1,020.              | \$510.                |
| { Indian            | 0             | ----                  | ----                  |
| { Total ----        | 2             | \$1,020.              | \$510.                |

1 teacher, ----- \$720.

1 housekeeper, ----- 300.

Total salaries 55/100 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe, ----- \$161,600.

1 physician @ \$1000., to cover 746 square miles.

3 farmers, \$2760; average salary \$920.; average area to cover 249 square miles.

330 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average per farmer 110.

150 Indians farming 2,250 acres; average acres per Indian 15.

1 stockman \$780; 2 butchers \$700.; 2 herders \$880.; 128,350 acres grazing lands used for stock valued @ \$96,875. 530 Indians engaged in stock raising.

1 Chief of Police, ----- \$420.

5 Privates, @ \$240., ----- 1200.

6 ----- 1620.

Average area per policeman, 124 square miles.

530 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of

stock grazed, ----- \$96,875.00;

acreage, ----- 128,350.



FORT PECK, MONTANA.

POPULATION:

1,833

Adults: 1,031

Male,-----480

Female,---551

Minors: 802

Male,-----428

Female,---373

Children of school age ----528.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 1,774,967 acres, or 2773 square miles.

Allotted, ----- 723,693 " " 41%

Unallotted,----- 1,051,274 " " 59%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approx. acreage)

Agricultural lands, 283,000 acres

Grazing lands,----- 430,800 "

Timber lands,----- 9,893 "

UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural lands, 247,091 "

Grazing lands,----- 804,183 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS:

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$151,522.00

Agency, ----- \$84,668.00

Poplar River Boarding School, ---- 40,041.00

No.1 Day School, ----- 7,174.00

No.2 " " ----- 5,944.00

No.3 " " ----- 7,320.00

No.4 " " ----- 6,375.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$4,304,932.00

Lands, exclusive of timber,----- \$3,840,130.00

Funds in bank, etc., ----- 3,802.00

Houses, barns, etc., ----- 135,000.00

Furniture,----- 20,000.00

Tools, implements, etc., ----- 6,000.00

Wagons, etc., ----- 12,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc., ----- 286,000.00

Other property, ----- 2,000.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$ 2,348.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber,----- | \$5,770,000.00 |
| Timber, -----                    | 60,000.00      |
| Funds in Treasury, -----         | 11,064.14      |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----      | 3,187.00       |

\$5,841,064.14

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$ 5,535.00

\$10,145,996.14

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Per capita and trust fund payments\$   | 14,899.50 |
| Crops raised by Indians, -----   | 24,710.00 |
| Wages earned by employment,-----   | 17,176.00 |
| Rations and miscellaneous issues,-   | 11,580.00 |
| Income from leases,-----   | 21,203.20 |
| Income from sales of lands,-----   | 1,285.00  |
| Income from industries engaged in<br>other than farming and stock<br>raising,----- | 3,500.00  |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of la-<br>bor and miscellaneous,-----                      | 21,634.15 |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----  | 63.00     |

\$ 115,987.85

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF FORT PECK, MONTANA.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Amount requested by Department,---\$              | 35,000.00    |
| Amount appropriated 1912 and<br>1913, each, ----- | 35,000.00    |
| Amount in pending Bill,-----                      | 35,000.00    |
| 1912 appropriation,---\$                          | 35,000.00    |
| Received from sales<br>of hides,-----             | 872.05       |
|   | \$ 35,872.05 |
| Amount expended,-----                             | 32,332.24    |
| Unexpended balance---\$                           | 3,532.81     |

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and wages, - - - - -  | \$14,753.47 |
| 1 Clerk, -----                 | \$1200.00   |
| 1 Assistant clerk, -----       | 1000.00     |
| 1 Physician, -----             | 1200.00     |
| 1 Physician, -----             | 1100.00     |
| 2 Blacksmiths, @ \$720., ----- | 1440.00     |
| 1 General mechanic,-----       | 900.00      |
| 1 Expert farmer, -----         | 1200.00     |
| 1 Laborer, -----               | 720.00      |



Salaries and wages, (cont.)

|  |                    |          |
|--|--------------------|----------|
| 1 Assistant clerk,-----                            | \$ 900.00          | (Indian) |
| 1 Engineer,-----                                   | 720.00             | "        |
| 1 Assistant engineer,-----                         | 400.00             | "        |
| 2 Assistant mechanics, @ \$240.<br>per annum,----- | 480.00             | "        |
| 1 Apprentice,-----                                 | 120.00             | "        |
| 1 Herder,-----                                     | 480.00             | "        |
| 1 Stableman,-----                                  | 480.00             | "        |
| 1 Laborer,-----                                    | 400.00             | "        |
| 2 Laborers, @ \$360.,-----                         | 720.00             | "        |
| 1 Laborer,-----                                    | 180.00             | "        |
| Miscellaneous material,-----                       | \$ 420.61          |          |
| Stationery and medical supplies,-----              | 625.04             |          |
| Fuel,-----   | 3,026.02           |          |
| Mechanic's supplies,-----                          | 141.36             |          |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,-----                 | 5.29               |          |
| Wearing apparel,-----                              | 324.95             |          |
| Forage,-----                                       | 1,791.38           |          |
| Provisions,-----                                   | 9,171.81           |          |
| Equipment,-----                                    | 2,079.31           |          |
|  | <u>\$32,339.24</u> |          |

THIS APPROPRIATION FOR GENERAL AGENCY EXPENSES IS  
SUPPLEMENTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

AGENCY:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912,-----               | \$51,874.76 |
| Support of Indians,-----                     | \$32,339.24 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,-----     | 756.52      |
| Pay of Indian Police,-----                   | 2,290.58    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,-----           | 251.07      |
| Industrial work and care of timber,-----     | 2,400.00    |
| Purchase and trans. of Indian supplies,----- | 2,559.27    |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor,-----       | 11,166.95   |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,-----       | 110.13      |
| Telegraphing and telephoning,-----           | 1.00        |

BOARDING SCHOOL:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912,-----                  | \$22,954.92 |
| Indian Schools; support,-----                   | \$22,062.49 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,-----        | 881.23      |
| Indian School, transportation,-----             | 11.20       |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School,-----       | 142         |
| Average attendance,-----                        | 112         |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,----- | \$204.96    |

DAY SCHOOLS:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----                  | \$6,095.82 |
| Indian Schools; support, -----                   | \$6,013.30 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, -----        | 82.52      |
| Total enrollment at Day Schools, -----           | 116        |
| Average attendance, -----                        | 81         |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance, ----- | \$75.26    |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, AGENCY AND SCHOOLS,  
AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL ----- \$80,925.50

AGENCY ----- \$51,874.76

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----                                     | \$24,812.36 |
| Traveling expenses, -----                                     | 311.15      |
| Transportation of supplies, --                                | 2,566.55    |
| Subsistence and support of<br>persons, -----                  | 109.60      |
| Telegraph & telephone service                                 | 39.25       |
| Services other than personal,                                 | 3.50        |
| Miscellaneous material, -----                                 | 420.61      |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc., supplies, ----- | 731.67      |
| Fuel, -----   | 4,786.02    |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----                                    | 233.36      |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                                 | 5.29        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc., -----              | 426.87      |
| Forage, -----   | 1,791.38    |
| Provisions, -----   | 9,171.81    |
| Miscellaneous supplies, -----                                 | 2,693.63    |
| Equipment, -----  | 2,564.89    |
| Structures and structural<br>material, -----                  | 1,199.02    |
| Miscellaneous, -----  | 7.80        |

BOARTING SCHOOL ----- \$22,954.92

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----                                     | \$ 8,759.16 |
| Traveling expenses, -----                                     | 10.45       |
| Telegraph & telephone expenses                                | 12.75       |
| Services other than personal, --                              | .75         |
| Miscellaneous material, -----                                 | 48.55       |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc., supplies, ----- | 4.68        |



BOARDING SCHOOL, (cont'd.)

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Fuel,-----   | \$ 3,341.00 |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                          | 28.36       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                      | 115.80      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-<br>plies, etc., ----- | 2,375.77    |
| Forage,-----                                       | 1,052.06    |
| Provisions, -----                                  | 2,461.25    |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----                       | 158.82      |
| Equipment,-----                                    | 3,704.29    |
| Structures and structural<br>material, -----       | 881.23      |

DAY SCHOOLS: -----\$6,095.82

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                                     | \$ 4,100.00 |
| Traveling expenses,-----                                     | 11.20       |
| Subsistence and support of<br>persons,-----                  | 17.50       |
| Services other than personal,                                | 1.00        |
| Miscellaneous material,-----                                 | 31.04       |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc., supplies,----- | 3.56        |
| Fuel,-----   | 594.99      |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                                    | 3.44        |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                                | 81.07       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc., -----             | 37.97       |
| Provisions,-----   | 602.01      |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----                                 | 86.30       |
| Equipment,-----  | 443.22      |
| Structures and structural<br>material,-----                  | 82.52       |

EMPLOYEES.

|                          | NUMBER. | TOTAL SALARIES. | AVE. SALARY. |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| (White,-----             | 11      | \$11,160.00     | \$1,015.00   |
| (Indian,-----            | 24      | 7,352.00        | 306.00       |
| (T o t a l s --          | 35      | \$18,512.00     | 529.00       |
| 1 Clerk,-----            |         | \$1200.00       |              |
| 1 Assistant clerk,-----  |         | 1000.00         |              |
| 1 Physician,-----        |         | 1200.00         |              |
| 1 " ,-----               |         | 1100.00         |              |
| 2 Blacksmiths, @ \$720., |         | 1440.00         |              |
| 1 General mechanic,----- |         | 900.00          |              |

AGENCY, (cont'd.)

|                                  |           |             |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 Physician,-----                | \$1200.00 |             |
| 1 " ,-----                       | 1100.00   |             |
| 2 Blacksmiths, @ \$720., -----   | 1440.00   |             |
| 1 General mechanic, -----        | 900.00    |             |
| 1 Expert farmer,-----            | 1200.00   |             |
| 1 Laborer,-----                  | 720.00    |             |
| 1 Assistant clerk, -----         | 900.00    | (Indian)    |
| 1 Engineer,-----                 | 720.00    | "           |
| 1 Assistant engineer,-----       | 400.00    | "           |
| 2 Asst. mechanics, @ \$240., --- | 480.00    | "           |
| 1 Apprentice, -----              | 120.00    | "           |
| 1 Herder, -----                  | 480.00    | "           |
| 1 Stableman, -----               | 480.00    | "           |
| 1 Laborer, -----                 | 400.00    | "           |
| 2 Laborers, @ \$360., -----      | 720.00    | "           |
| 1 Laborer, -----                 | 180.00    | "           |
| 2 Expert farmers, @ \$1200., --- | 2400.00   |             |
| 3 Judges, @ \$84., -----         | 252.00    | (3 Indians) |
| 1 Chief of Police, -----         | 300.00    | (Indian)    |
| 8 Privates, @ \$240., -----      | 1920.00   | (8 Indians) |

\* There were also 1 engineer at \$5.00 per day, and 1 laborer at \$3.00 per day, not to exceed 100 days, effective JULY 1, 1911; also 1 engineer at \$4.00 per day and 1 laborer at \$2.00 per day for a period of 100 days, effective Sept. 14, 1911.

|                       | NUMBER. | TOTAL SALARIES. | AVE. SALARY. |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| (White,--- 7          |         | \$5,270.00      | \$839.00     |
| (Indian,--- 6         |         | 3,080.00        | 513.00       |
| SCHOOL: (TOTALS -- 13 |         | \$8,350.00      | \$688.00     |

|   |           |          |
|---|-----------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent, -----                     | \$1850.00 |          |
| 1 Principal and day school inspector, ----- | 1200.00   |          |
| 1 Teacher, -----                            | 660.00    |          |
| 1 Kindergartner, -----                      | 660.00    |          |
| 1 Industrial teacher, -----                 | 660.00    | (Indian) |
| 1 Matron, -----                             | 600.00    |          |
| 1 Assistant matron, -----                   | 500.00    |          |
| 1 Nurse, -----                              | 600.00    | (Indian) |
| 1 Seamstress, -----                         | 540.00    | "        |
| 1 Laundress, -----                          | 500.00    | "        |
| 1 Cook, -----                               | 540.00    | "        |



BOARDING SCHOOL, (cont'd.)

1 Assistant cook, ----- \$240.00 (Indian)  
1 Laborer, ----- 400.00

\* There were also employed one laborer at \$600 per annum, from January 3, 1912 to March 31, 1912.

|                          | NUMBERS. | TOTAL SALARIES. | AVE. SALARY. |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| (White, ----             | 7        | \$3,780.00      | \$540.00     |
| DAY SCHOOL: (Indian, --- | 1        | 300.00          | 300.00       |
| (TOTALS ---              | 8        | \$4,080.00      | \$510.00     |

4 Teachers, @ \$720., ----- \$2880.00  
4 Housekeepers, @ \$300., ----- 1200.00 (1 Indian)

Total salaries 3/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee, ----- \$127,327.00

2 Physicians, \$2300.; average salary \$1150.; average area to cover 1386 square miles.

3 Farmers, \$3600.; average salary \$1200.; average area per farmer 924 square miles.

364 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average per farmer 121.

150 Indians farming 3600 acres; average per Indian 24 acres.

1 Chief of Police, ----- \$300.00  
8 Privates, @ \$240., per annum, 1920.00  
\$2220.00

Average area per policeman 308 square miles.

ALBUQUERQUE, PUEBLOS, NEW MEXICO.

POPULATION:

4,552

Adults 2,555

Male 1,308

Female 1,247

Minors 1,997

Male 1,040

Female 957

Children of school age 1,356

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 436,212 acres or 682 sq. miles

Allotted, 39,962 " " 11%

Unallotted 396,250 " " 89%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACREAGE):

Agricultural lands, 1,100 acres

Grazing " 30,862 "

Unfit for any purpose 8,000 "

UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural lands, 15,000 acres

Grazing " 369,250 "

Timber " 8,000 "

Unfit for any purpose 4,000

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$28,175.00

Day Schools

\$28,175.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$646,053.00

Lands, exclusive of  
timber,

\$62,716.00

Homes, barns, etc.

189,500.00

Furniture

95,500.00

Tools, implements, etc.

10,100.00



INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY (CONT'D):

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Wagons, etc.         | \$32,950.00     |
| Stock, poultry, etc. | 250,287.00      |
| Other property,      | <u>5,000.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$142.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$1,911,716.00

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Lands, exclusive<br>of timber, | \$1,866,716.00   |
| Timber,                        | <u>55,000.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$420.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$2,557,769.00

Amounts per capita to \$562.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$154,024.58

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Crops raised,  | \$106,760.00    |
| Wages earned,  | 42,213.00       |
| Value of rations and<br>miscellaneous sup'l's          | 399.00          |
| Industries other than<br>farming and stock<br>raising, | 1,625.00        |
| Indian Monies, Proceeds<br>of labor and Misc.          | <u>3,027.58</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$34.00

The amount at this agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, PUEBLO ALBUQUERQUE AGENCY, N. MEX. 1912.

\$66,625.57

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz. & N.Mex.                         | \$14,833.16  |
| Pay of Indian Police,  | 1,511.40     |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,                          | 899.51       |
| Industrial Work & Care of Timber,                            | 3,789.79     |
| Purchase & Trans. Indian Supplies                            | 552.70       |
| Contingencies, Indian Department                             | 150.90       |
| Relieving Distress & Prevention of<br>Disease Among Indians, | 2,315.96     |
| Bridge Across Rio Grande River, N.Mex.                       | 42,524.01    |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning,                                  | <u>48.14</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES DAY SCHOOLS:

\$24,401.35

Indian Schools; Support, \$20,245.37  
Indian School & Agency Buildings, 4,155.98

Total enrollment at day Schools 459

Average attendance, 371

Per capita based on average attendance \$65.77

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY AND SCHOOLS, and  
PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE.

Grand Total: \$91,026.92

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Agency:   | \$68,625.57   |
| Salaries and wages,                                   | \$52,729.66   |
| Traveling expenses,                                   | 400.75        |
| Transportation of supplies,                           | 552.70        |
| Subsistence & Support of persons,                     | 220.95        |
| Telegraph & Telephone Service,                        | 96.14         |
| Printing, binding, etc.                               | 14.00         |
| Advertising and publication<br>of notices,            | 25.87         |
| Services other than personal                          | 11.75         |
| Miscellaneous material,                               | 346.64        |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies, | 382.13        |
| Fuel,   | 210.57        |
| Wearing Apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.             | 188.46        |
| Mechanics' supplies,                                  | 4.34          |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                         | 91.41         |
| Forage,   | 1,550.50      |
| Provisions  | 559.71        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                                | 1,270.80      |
| Equipment,  | 5,366.13      |
| Structures and structural<br>material                 | 1,671.76      |
| Miscellaneous,  | <u>931.60</u> |

Day Schools: \$24,401.35

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Salaries and wages,                                  | \$14,330.67   |
| Traveling expenses                                   | 1.00          |
| Subsistence and support of persons,                  | .50           |
| Telegraph & Telephone Service,                       | 44.00         |
| Printing, binding, etc.                              | 3.00          |
| Heat, light and power (service),                     | 26.94         |
| Miscellaneous material                               | 11.38         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies, | 177.98        |
| Fuel,  | <u>528.40</u> |



Day Schools (Cont'd)

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Mechanics' supplies                    | \$1.28          |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,          | \$151.83        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 3,299.07        |
| Provisions                             | 83.27           |
| Miscellaneous supplies                 | 288.70          |
| Equipment                              | 1,216.50        |
| Structures and structural material     | 2,586.30        |
| Miscellaneous,                         | <u>1,650.53</u> |

EMPLOYEES:

| Agency: | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salary</u> | <u>Av. Salary</u> |
|---------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| White   | 7             | \$6,740             | \$963             |
| Indian  | <u>10</u>     | <u>3,480</u>        | <u>348</u>        |
| Total   | 17            | \$10,220            | \$601             |

|                      |       |           |
|----------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1 Clerk              | \$900 |           |
| 1 Asst. Clerk        | 900   |           |
| 1 Physician          | 1400  |           |
| 1 Hospital Nurse     | 720   |           |
| 1 Hospital Cook      | 300   | (Indian)  |
| 1 Laborer            | 720   | (Indian)  |
| 1 Addl. Farmer       | 1000  |           |
| 1 Field Matron       | 660   | (Indian)  |
| 1 Field Matron       | 300   | "         |
| 1 Field Matron       | 720   |           |
| 1 Addl. Farmer       | 1100  |           |
| 1 Chief of Police    | 300   | (Indian)  |
| 5 Privates at \$20m. | 1200  | (Indians) |

| Day Schools: | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salary</u> | <u>Av. Salary</u> |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| White        | 13            | \$11,700            | \$900             |
| Indian       | <u>12</u>     | <u>4,450</u>        | <u>354</u>        |
| Total        | 25            | \$16,150            | \$646             |

|                        |          |             |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 Superintendent       | \$2000 * |             |
| 1 Physician            | 1400     |             |
| 5 Teachers @ \$840     | 4200     |             |
| 5 " @ 720              | 3600     |             |
| 9 Housekeepers @ \$300 | 2700     | (9 Indians) |
| 1 Assistant            | 480      | (Indian)    |
| 1 Asst. Teacher        | 550      | "           |
| 1 Asst. Teacher        | 500      | "           |

1 Laborer

\$720 (Indian)

\* And actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare, incidentals and subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field.

Total salaries 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe \$152,115.00

1 Physician at \$1400, to cover 682 sq. miles.

3 Field Matrons, \$1680; average salary \$560.  
Average number Indians under each matron, 1517.

2 Farmers, \$2100; average salary \$1050; average area covered 341 sq. miles.

1306 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average number per farmer, 653.

975 Indians farming 20,500 acres; average acres per Indian 21.

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 Chief of Police, | \$300         |
| 5 Privates @ \$240 | 1200          |
| 6                  | <u>\$1500</u> |

Average area per policeman 113 sq. miles.



# JICA HILL NEW MEXICO.

## POPULATION:

(1943)

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| Adults | 389        |
| Male   | 301        |
| Female | <u>188</u> |

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| Minors | 382        |
| Male   | 152        |
| Female | <u>140</u> |

Children of school age 311

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 761,112 acres or 2,189 sq. mi.

|          |         |   |   |     |
|----------|---------|---|---|-----|
| Allotted | 389,415 | " | " | 47% |
|----------|---------|---|---|-----|

|            |         |   |   |     |
|------------|---------|---|---|-----|
| Unallotted | 371,697 | " | " | 49% |
|------------|---------|---|---|-----|

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACRES):

Agricultural lands 3,720 acres

|               |         |   |
|---------------|---------|---|
| Crazing lands | 343,392 | " |
|---------------|---------|---|

|              |         |   |
|--------------|---------|---|
| Timber lands | 100,670 | " |
|--------------|---------|---|

|               |     |   |
|---------------|-----|---|
| Mineral lands | 840 | " |
|---------------|-----|---|

|                       |       |   |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| Unfit for any purpose | 1,230 | " |
|-----------------------|-------|---|

## UNALLOTTED:

|               |         |   |
|---------------|---------|---|
| Crazing lands | 380,415 | " |
|---------------|---------|---|

|        |   |        |   |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| Timber | " | 17,700 | " |
|--------|---|--------|---|

|         |   |     |   |
|---------|---|-----|---|
| Mineral | " | 980 | " |
|---------|---|-----|---|

|                       |       |   |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| Unfit for any purpose | 8,134 | " |
|-----------------------|-------|---|

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$120,000.

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Agency            | 130,417.      |
| Boarding school   | 88,453.       |
| Day school        | 737.          |
| Lajara Day School | <u>7,381.</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$1,483,837.

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Lands exclusive of timber | \$130,400.     |
| Timber                    | 1,350,000.     |
| Funds in bank             | 31.            |
| Houses, barns, etc.       | 11,000.        |
| Furniture                 | 3,500.         |
| Tools, implements, etc.   | 3,500.         |
| Wagons, etc.              | 3,000.         |
| Stock, poultry, etc.      | <u>32,136.</u> |

Accounts per capita to 3,115.

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$122,588.97

|                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, | \$111,331.00     |
| Timber                      | 30,000.00        |
| Funds in Treasury           | <u>11,257.97</u> |

Accounts per capita to \$ 234.

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$1,613,825.97

Accounts per capita to \$3,376.

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$2,571.93

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Crops raised           | \$4,400.00       |
| Wages earned           | 15,730.00        |
| Value of rations and   | 14,234.00        |
| Miscellaneous supplies |                  |
| Income from leases     | 7,514.00         |
| Industries other than  |                  |
| farming and stock      | 12,400.00        |
| Raiding                |                  |
| Indian Moneys, Pro-    |                  |
| ceeds of Labor         |                  |
| and Miscellaneous      | <u>12,773.93</u> |

Accounts per capita to \$101.

The amount of this agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, JICARILLA AGENCY, N.M., 1913: \$23,984.80

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz. and N.M., | \$23,113.74     |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings    | 534.82          |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber    | 8,585.11        |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV      | 10.55           |
| " " " III                             | 40.00           |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor      | 920.78          |
| Pay of Indian Police                  | 2,481.10        |
| " " Interpreters                      | 2,180.00        |
| Purchase and trans. of supplies       | <u>3,289.56</u> |

(103)



TOTAL EXPENDITURES, JICARILLA SCHOOLS, 1912:

Boarding School:

|   |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support                     | \$18,100.01 | \$18,503.71 |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs              | 293.77      |             |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor            | 108.13      |             |
| Total enrollment at Bldg School             | 106         |             |
| Average attendance                          | 82          |             |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | \$168.50    |             |

Day Schools:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Indian School support                       | \$2,895.46 |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs.             | 14.12      |
| Total enrollment at Day Schools             | 41         |
| Average attendance                          | 28         |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | \$103.41   |

Total Expenditures, 1912, at Agency and Schools, and Purpose for which made.

Grand total:

Agency:

|  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries and wages   | \$35,884.20 | \$84,352.97 |
| Transportation of supplies,  | \$16,009.13 |             |
| Advertising and publication of notices,  | 2,722.56    |             |
| Materials not specifically adapted for use as supplies, equipment or structures, | 326.48      |             |
| Stationery, drafting, scientific and educational supplies,                       | 227.29      |             |
| Fuel   | 601.44      |             |
| Mechanics' supplies  | 33.51       |             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies   | 69.92       |             |
| Sewing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,   | 276.44      |             |
| Forage,  | 387.89      |             |
| Provisions   | 10,723.87   |             |
| Special and miscellaneous supplies   | 343.00      |             |
| Equipment and material for equipment,  | 3,699.19    |             |
| Structures and material for structures,  | 34.95       |             |

|   |            |             |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Boarding School:  |            | \$15,502.71 |
| Salaries and wages,   | \$5,848.94 |             |
| Materials not specifically adapted for use as supplies, equipment, or structures, | 77.25      |             |
| Stationery, drafting, scientific and educational supplies,                        | 94.38      |             |
| Fuel,   | 1,956.39   |             |
| Mechanics' Supplies,  | 37.33      |             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies  | 29.76      |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,   | 1,584.48   |             |
| Forage,   | 133.80     |             |
| Provisions,   | 2,808.10   |             |
| Special and miscellaneous supplies,   | 108.13     |             |
| Equipment and material for equipment,   | 530.38     |             |
| Structures and material for structures,   | 293.77     |             |
| Day Schools:  |            | \$2,895.46  |
| Salaries and wages,   | \$1,958.40 |             |
| Stationery, drafting, scientific and educational supplies,                        | 2.96       |             |
| Fuel,   | 87.50      |             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies  | 47.55      |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,   | 369.36     |             |
| Provisions,   | 392.07     |             |
| Equipment and material for equipment,   | 23.30      |             |
| Structures and material for structures,   | 14.32      |             |

EMPLOYEES.

| Agency: |         | <u>Number.</u> | <u>Total Salaries.</u> | <u>Average Salary.</u> |
|---------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|         | (White  | 15             | \$10,500               | \$700                  |
|         | (Indian | 22             | 8,560                  | 389                    |
|         | (Total  | 37             | 19,060                 | 515                    |



|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Clerk                         | \$1100           |
| 1 Financial clerk               | 600 (Indian)     |
| 1 Physician                     | 1200             |
| 1 Blacksmith                    | 780              |
| 1 Carpenter                     | 780 (Indian)     |
| 1 Sawyer and Engineer           | 900              |
| 1 Supt. of Livestock            | 900 (Indian)     |
| 2 Apprentices at \$340          | 480 (Indians)    |
| 1 Stableman                     | 400 (Indian)     |
| 1 Teamster                      | 600 (Indian)     |
| 4 Laborers at \$300             | 1200 (4 Indians) |
| 1 Additional Farmer             | 840              |
| 1 Field Matron                  | 720 (Indian)     |
| 1 Interpreter                   | 180              |
| 1 Chief of Police               | 360 (Indian)     |
| 8 Privates at \$20 mo.          | 1920 (8 Indians) |
| 3 Forest guards at \$900        | 2700             |
| 5 " " at \$50 mo.<br>for 6 mos. | 1500             |
| 1 Forest Guard                  | 600 (Indian)     |
| 1 Ranger                        | 1300             |

| <u>Boarding School</u> |         | <u>Number.</u> | <u>Total Salary.</u> | <u>Average Salary.</u> |
|------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|                        | (White  | 7              | \$5,840              | \$834                  |
|                        | (Indian | 6              | 3,400                | 566                    |
|                        | (Total  | 13             | 9,240                | 710                    |

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintendent     | \$1800       |
| 1 Principal          | 1000         |
| 1 Teacher            | 720          |
| 1 Teacher            | 600          |
| 1 Industrial Teacher | 720          |
| 1 Matron             | 600 (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Matron   | 500 ( " )    |
| 1 Nurse              | 600 ( " )    |
| 1 Seamstress         | 500          |
| 1 Laundress          | 900          |
| 1 Cook               | 500 (Indian) |
| 1 Engineer           | 900 (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer            | 300 (Indian) |

| <u>Day Schools</u> |         | <u>Number.</u> | <u>Total Salaries.</u> | <u>Average Salary.</u> |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                    | (White  | 4              | \$2040                 | \$510                  |
|                    | (Indian | -              | ---                    | --                     |
|                    | (Total  | 4              | 2040                   | 510                    |

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 2 Teachers at \$720     | \$1440 |
| 2 Housekeepers at \$300 | 600    |

Total salaries 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$46,932

1 Physician at \$1200 to cover 1189 sq. miles.

1 Farmer at \$340. 171 able-bodied male adults  
on reservation. 70 Indians farming 600 acres; average acres  
per Indian 8.

1 Superintendent livestock \$900, 1 ranger \$1300,  
Value of stock \$52,106. Acres used for grazing 115,627.

9 Forest guards \$4800; average salary \$533.  
459,610 acres of timber lands.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 Chief of Police   | \$360         |
| 8 privates at \$240 | 1920          |
| <u>9</u>            | <u>\$2280</u> |

Average area per policeman 132 sq. miles.



# Statistical Data

re

Mescalero Apache Indians, New Mexico,

As of June 30, 1913.

## POPULATION.

Total

453

Adults

359

Male

196

Female

163

Minors

194

Male

103

Female

91

Children of school age - - - - - 157

Area of reservation, 474,340 acres, or 741 square miles

The whole area is unallotted.

The lands are classified as follows (approximate acreage):

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Agricultural                      | 8,310         |
| Grazing                           | 40,000        |
| Timber, also valuable for grazing | 350,000       |
| Unfit for any purpose             | <u>76,030</u> |

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS:

Government property

\$123,770.00

Agency

\$22,600

Lands

\$ 500

Buildings & improvements

12350

Furniture & fixtures

2300

Supplies on hand

1800

Live stock

3400

(108)

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Agricultural implements  | 3,930      |
| Other tools & implements | 200        |
| Miscellaneous            | <u>300</u> |

School: - - - - - \$77,200

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Lands,                             | 12,900     |
| Buildings & improvements           | 70,130     |
| Furniture & fixtures               | 4,800      |
| Supplies on hand                   | 4,000      |
| Equipment for industrial education | 1,100      |
| Live stock                         | 1,320      |
| Agricultural implements            | 1,240      |
| Other tools & implements           | 500        |
| Miscellaneous                      | <u>200</u> |

Total Indians' property - - - - - \$1,237,704.73

Individual Indians' property - - - \$84,170.00

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Houses, barns, etc.     | \$4,400      |
| Furniture               | 1,200        |
| Tools, implements, etc. | 8,000        |
| Wagons, etc.            | 4,000        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.    | 87,570       |
| Other property          | <u>1,000</u> |

Indians' Tribal Property - - - - \$8,123,824.76

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber   | \$82,000.00     |
| Timber   | 4,500,000.00    |
| Funds in Treasury  |                 |
| (Balances on hand of money derived from leasing reservation, etc.) | <u>1,824.76</u> |

# INCOME \$, 1912

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Per capita payments   | \$5,121.00    |
| Value of crops raised by Indians                            | 17,122.00     |
| Wages earned by Indians                                     | 11,477.00     |
| Value of rations, implements, etc., issued                  | 4,891.00      |
| Income from leases  | 8,050.00      |
| Income from industries other than farming and stock raising | 1,120.00      |
| Miscellaneous   | <u>300.64</u> |
| Total   | \$43,081.64   |

Amounts per capita to \$43.0



Quantity of timber cut by Government, 366,510 bd. feet

Valued at \$1,599.00

Total expenditures, Mesquero, N. M., 1912, \$53,303.54

Agency \$33,785.98  
School \$19,537.56

Above expenditures from appropriations as follows:

AGENCY: \$33,785.98

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz. & N.M., 1912. | \$19,538.02 |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs., 1912.      | 324.83      |
| Industrial Work & Care of Timber, 1912.   |             |
| Farmers, \$1,560.00                       |             |
| Timber                                    |             |
| purposes \$1,229.75                       | 2,389.75    |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912.               | 846.33      |
| Purchases & Transportation, Indian Sup-   |             |
| plies, 1912                               | 3,153.79    |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning, 1912.         | 49.86       |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor          | 9,673.53    |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept., 1912.        | 505.45      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4           | 6.00        |

BOARDING SCHOOL: \$19,537.56

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support, 1912.     | \$16,863.97 |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs. 1912 | 3,453.25    |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor   | 22.08       |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4    | 198.26      |

Above expenditures made for purposes as follows:

AGENCY: \$33,785.98

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries & wages                        | \$19,462.35 |
| Traveling expenses                      | 379.00      |
| Transportation of supplies              | 3,153.79    |
| Subsistence & support of persons        | 606.35      |
| Subsistence & care of animals           | 6.50        |
| Telegraph & telephone service           | 49.86       |
| Miscellaneous material                  | 1,273.16    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. |             |
| supplies                                | 78.87       |
| Fuel                                    | 324.36      |
| Mechanics' supplies                     | 77.05       |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies              | 18.24       |

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Wearing apparel, etc.            | \$275.26     |
| Forage                           | 715.70       |
| Provisions                       | 2,788.46     |
| Miscellaneous supplies           | 448.50       |
| Equipment                        | 2,965.16     |
| Structures & structural material | 2,328.67     |
| Miscellaneous                    | <u>13.00</u> |

SCHOOL

\$19,537.56

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                   | \$7,358.82      |
| Miscellaneous material                               | 83.62           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies | 191.76          |
| Fuel   | 1,284.39        |
| Mechanics' supplies                                  | 60.06           |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                           | 167.19          |
| Wearing apparel, etc.                                | 2,416.94        |
| Forage   | 580.03          |
| Provisions   | 2,936.19        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                               | 170.03          |
| Equipment  | 835.28          |
| Structures & structural material                     | <u>3,453.25</u> |



List of Employees and Appropriations from  
which paid.

|                | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total<br/>Salaries</u> | <u>Average<br/>Salary</u> |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agency: (White | 10            | \$10,060                  | \$1006                    |
| (Indian        | 4             | 1,680                     | 420                       |
| (Total         | 14            | \$11,740                  | 838                       |

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Clerk                       | \$1300          |
| 1 "                           | 900 (Indian)    |
| 1 Physician                   | 1500            |
| 1 Blacksmith &<br>Wheelwright | 840             |
| 1 Sawyer & Farmer             | 900             |
| 1 Engineer                    | 840             |
| 1 Electrician                 | 1000            |
| 1 Supt. Livestock             | 1000            |
| 1 Carpenter                   | 900             |
| 1 Additional Farmer           | 780             |
| 1 Forest Ranger               | 1000            |
| 1 Chief of Police             | 300 (Indian)    |
| 2 Privates at \$240 per an.   | 480 (2 Indians) |

|                 | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total<br/>Salaries</u> | <u>Average<br/>Salary</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Boarding (White | 7             | \$6,440                   | \$920                     |
| School: (Indian | 2             | 1,020                     | 510                       |
| (Total          | 9             | \$7,460                   | 829                       |

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintendent   | \$2500       |
| 1 Disciplinarian   | 780          |
| 1 Teacher          | 840          |
| 1 Kindergartner    | 720          |
| 1 Matron           | 600          |
| 1 Assistant Matron | 520 (Indian) |
| 1 Seamstress       | 500          |
| 1 Laundress        | 500 (Indian) |
| 1 Cook             | 500          |

Of 9210 acres of agricultural lands on reservation 1120 acres are cultivated by 92 Indians, an average of 12.17 acres per Indian.

98 of these Indians were engaged in stockraising, covering stock valued at \$67,570, or an average of \$689.

Following Indians engaged in other industries:

|               | <u>Number of<br/>Indians</u> | <u>Value of<br/>Products</u> |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Basket making | 10                           | \$260                        |
| Bead work     | 10                           | 95                           |
| Wood cutting  | 20                           | 600                          |
| Others        | 10                           | 225                          |
| Total         | 50                           | \$1,180                      |

Total salaries 3/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee \$385,111.

1 Additional Farmer to cover whole reservation.

1 Superintendent of Live Stock at \$1,000 to aid and direct Indians in caring for stock valued at \$67,570.

1 Forest Ranger at \$1,000 to cover forested area of 350,000 acres.

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 Chief of Police   | \$300        |
| 2 Privates at \$240 | 480          |
|                     | <u>\$780</u> |

Average area per policeman 247 sq. miles.



Apportionment of Funds to Mescalero,  
New Mexico, 1913.

(Covers only funds apportioned this jurisdiction at beginning of fiscal year. In most funds a 5% reserve was set aside to provide for unforeseen contingencies, such reserves to be maintained intact as nearly as possible to February 1, when additional allowances are made from balance.)

Agency:

Pur. & Trans. Indian Sup.

|                               |           |       |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Wagon trans. supplies         | \$500     |       |
| R.R. " " paid by Supt.        | <u>10</u> | \$510 |
| (Includes only small items.   |           |       |
| Freight on Bulk of supplies   |           |       |
| paid by Indian Office on      |           |       |
| claims presented by transpor- |           |       |
| tation companies.)            |           |       |

Ind. Work & Care Timber.

|                            |            |        |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|
| 1 Additional Farmer        | \$780      |        |
| 1 Forest Ranger            | 1000       |        |
| 1 " Guard, 6 mos. at \$75. | 450        |        |
| Repairs to telephone line, | <u>300</u> | \$2530 |

Pay Ind. Police.

|                   |              |       |
|-------------------|--------------|-------|
| Indian policemen, | <u>\$780</u> | \$780 |
|-------------------|--------------|-------|

Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor.

|  |               |           |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| Rations and general agency supplies,   | \$2340        |           |
| Incidental expenses not foreseen       | 600           |           |
| Irregular labor in lieu rations        | 1000          |           |
| Road work in Agency and School grounds | 600           |           |
| Separator with weigher & feeder        | 735           |           |
| Auto oil                               | 6.53          |           |
| Binder twine                           | 120.00        |           |
| Repairs to agency binders              | 119.70        |           |
| " " traction engine                    | <u>105.48</u> | \$5626.71 |

Suppt. Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.

|                                     |                |             |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Rations and general agency supplies | \$3563.43      |             |
| Regular agency employees            | <u>9180.00</u> | \$12,743.43 |

Indian School and Agency Buildings.

|   |               |                 |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| Supplies to be used in repairs to agency buildings,                   | \$50.92       |                 |
| Employment labor and purchase materials for painting agency buildings | <u>250.00</u> | <u>\$300.92</u> |
| Total agency  |               | \$22,491.06     |

School:

Indian Schools, Support.

|  |               |             |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Supplies for subsistence of pupils and general school purposes | \$8819.47     |             |
| Regular school employees                                       | 7460.00       |             |
| Traveling expenses on school business                          | 75.00         |             |
| Incidental expenses, not foreseen,                             | <u>150.00</u> | \$16,504.47 |

Indian School and Agency Buildings.

|  |               |            |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Supplies for repairs to school buildings,  | \$263.94      |            |
| Construction four room cottage for school employees  | 900.00        |            |
| New floors school dormitories, mess hall and Supt's residence and repairs to school cottages | 500.00        |            |
| Repairs to water, sewer and lighting systems   | 150.00        |            |
| Painting school buildings  | <u>250.00</u> | \$2,063.94 |

Purchase & Trans. Indian Supplies.

|                              |              |            |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Wagon trans. school supplies | \$1000.00    |            |
| R. R. " " "                  | <u>10.00</u> | \$1,010.00 |
| paid by Supt.                |              |            |



(Includes only small items Freight on bulk of supplies paid by Indian Office on claims presented by transportation companies)

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Total school             | \$19,578.41 |
| Total school and agency. | \$42,089.47 |

Statement of Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,  
Mescalero Indians, fiscal year 1913.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Balance on hand June 7, 1913.            | \$353.41        |
| Estimated accruals 1913                  | <u>8,000.00</u> |
| Total available 1913                     | \$8,353.41      |
| Apportioned at beginning of year for use | <u>5,628.71</u> |
| Balance unhypothecated                   | \$2,725.70      |

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# PUEBLO BONITO, NEW MEXICO.

## POPULATION:

3,685

|        |            |       |
|--------|------------|-------|
| Adults |            | 1,344 |
| Male   | 610        |       |
| Female | <u>734</u> |       |

|        |            |              |
|--------|------------|--------------|
| Minors |            | <u>1,341</u> |
| Male   | 700        |              |
| Female | <u>641</u> |              |

AREA OF RESERVATION: 1,500,400 Acres or 3344 sq. miles.

|          |     |   |   |       |
|----------|-----|---|---|-------|
| Allotted | 300 | " | " | .01 % |
|----------|-----|---|---|-------|

|            |           |   |   |        |
|------------|-----------|---|---|--------|
| Unallotted | 1,500,100 | " | " | 99.99% |
|------------|-----------|---|---|--------|

## UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACREAGE):

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Agricultural Lands | 100 acres   |
| Grazing Lands      | 1,500,000 " |

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

### TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$3 6,190.00

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Agency          | \$14,346.00       |
| Boarding School | <u>\$1,844.00</u> |

### INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$1,170,063.00

|                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Lands exclusive of timber | \$981,500.00       |
| Stock, poultry, etc.      | <u>\$68,463.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to     | \$ 436.00          |

### INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$1,375,000.00

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lands exclusive of timber | <u>\$1,375,000.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to     | \$ 698.00             |



TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$5,045,062.00  
 Amounts per capita to \$1,144.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$10,005.82

Crops raised \$1,338.00  
 Taxes earned 3,874.00  
 Value of rations and  
 miscellaneous supplies 2,805.00

Indian moneys  
 Proceeds of labor and  
 Miscellaneous supplies 1,725.82

Amounts per capita to 373.01

The amount at this Agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, PUEBLO BONITO SUPERINTENDENCY,

NEW MEXICO, 1912: \$20,534.30

Support of Indians in Arizona  
 and New Mexico \$9,788.99

Indian School and Agency  
 buildings 6,813.93

Industrial Work and Care of  
 Timber 1,386.00

Pay of Indian Police 2,555.33

" " Interpreters 360.00

Purchases and Transportation,  
 Indian Supplies 1,906.82

Telegraphing and Telephoning 6.37

Contingencies, Indian Department 15.70

Relieving Distress and Prevention  
 of Illness among Indians 105.15

Indian Schools, Support 7,205.83

Indian School and Agency Build-  
 ings 7,435.68

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT PUEBLO BONITO SUPERINTENDENCY  
 AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE:

Total \$41,805.31

Salaries and wages \$11,790.67  
 Traveling expenses 29.65  
 Transportation of supplies 3,906.82  
 Subsistence and support of persons 93.45  
 Subsistence and care of animals 50.50  
 Telegraph and telephone service 3.37

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|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Advertising and publication of notices            | \$87.32          |
| Services other than personal                      | 1.32             |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 482.12           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 337.42           |
| Fuel  | 23.47            |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 21.75            |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 25.24            |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 1,222.22         |
| Forage  | 1,222.22         |
| Provisions  | 222.04           |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 112.12           |
| Equipment   | 2,222.22         |
| Structures and structural material                | <u>14,122.77</u> |

# EMPLOYEES

|                         | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Superintendency (White) | 10     | 2,222          | 222            |
| (Indian)                | 2      | 1,111          | 555            |
| Total                   | 12     | 3,333          | 277            |

|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Clerk                             | \$1122         |
| 1 Physician                         | 1200           |
| 1 Carpenter                         | 240            |
| 1 Laborer and Acting Interpreter    | 480 (Indian)   |
| 1 Stockman                          | 1200           |
| 2 Stockmen @ \$600                  | 1200           |
| 3 Field Agents @ \$400              | 1200           |
| 1 Interpreter                       | 240 (Indian)   |
| 5 Privates @ \$240 per month        | 1200 (Indians) |
| 1 Chief of Police @ \$240 per month | 240 (Indian)   |
| 1 Superintendent                    | 1200           |
| 1 Engineer                          | <u>1200</u>    |

Total salaries, 2/10 of 1% of total property valuation.  
 Average property to each agency employee \$172,122.00.  
 1 Physician @ \$1200 to cover 1244 sq. miles.  
 3 Field Agents, @ \$400; average number Indians under 1242.  
 2 Stockmen @ \$600; average salary \$1200.  
 2,442,000 acres need for grazing stock, valued at \$602,222.  
 1 Chief of Police @ \$240.  
 5 Privates @ \$240  
 per month 1200.00.  
 6 240.00.  
 Average area per policeman 240 sq. miles.



# SAN JUAN, NEW MEXICO.

## POPULATION:

8,000

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| Adults  | 3,000        |
| Males   | 1,500        |
| Females | <u>1,500</u> |
| Minors  | <u>5,000</u> |
| Males   | 2,500        |
| Females | <u>2,500</u> |

AREA OF RESERVATION: 3,815,000 acres or 561 sq. miles

Unallotted 3,815,000 " " 100%

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (APPROXIMATE ACREAGE)

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Agricultural lands | 5,000 acres |
| Grazing lands      | 3,810,000 " |

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

### TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$214,536.00

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Agency               | \$60,361.00     |
| Boarding School      | 144,220.00      |
| Toadalena Day School | <u>9,955.00</u> |

### INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$2,363,382.00

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Funds in bank           | \$382.00         |
| Homes, barns, etc.      | 75,000.00        |
| Furniture               | 5,000.00         |
| Tools, implements, etc. | 5,000.00         |
| Wagons, etc.            | 12,000.00        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.    | 2,216,000.00     |
| Other property          | <u>50,000.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to 295.00

|                           |                  |                |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: |                  | \$3,858,500.00 |
| Lands, exclusive          |                  |                |
| of timber                 | \$3,815,500.00   |                |
| Timber                    | <u>45,000.00</u> |                |
| Amounts per capita to     | \$482.00         |                |

|                                       |          |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: |          | \$6,221,882.00 |
| Amounts per capita to                 | \$777.00 |                |

|                             |                 |              |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:    |                 | \$388,409.00 |
| Crops raised                | \$162,500.00    |              |
| Wages earned                | 18,429.00       |              |
| Value of rations and        |                 |              |
| miscellaneous supplies      | 1,959.00        |              |
| Industries other than farm- |                 |              |
| ing and stock raising       | 200,200.00      |              |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds     |                 |              |
| of Labor & Miscellaneous    | <u>5,321.00</u> |              |

The amount at this agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, SAN JUAN AGENCY, NEW MEXICO, 1912: 53,688.71

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Support of Indians in Arizona & New Mexico | \$25,646.26   |
| Indian School & Agency                     |               |
| Buildings                                  | 13,642.98     |
| Industrial Work and care                   |               |
| of timber                                  | 5,223.82      |
| Pay of Indian Police                       | 2,724.47      |
| " " Judges, Indian Courts                  | 228.98        |
| " " Interpreters                           | 116.67        |
| Purchase and transportation                |               |
| of Indian supplies                         | 5,308.92      |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning                 | 20.39         |
| Contingencies, Indian Depart-              |               |
| ment                                       | 129.15        |
| Miscellaneous Receipts Class #4            | 82.06         |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor           | <u>565.09</u> |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, SAN JUAN SCHOOLS, 1912 | \$28,718.86 |
| Boarding School:                           |             |
| Indian Schools, support                    | \$22,966.84 |
| Indian School & Agency                     |             |
| Buildings                                  | 3,887.71    |
| Miscellaneous Receipts                     |             |
| Class #4                                   | 1,009.59    |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds                    |             |
| of Labor                                   | 854.72      |

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Total Expenditures, San Juan Schools, 1912 (cont'd)

|  |     |          |
|--|-----|----------|
| Total Enrollment at Boarding School          | 170 |          |
| Average attendance                           | 152 |          |
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance |     | \$188.94 |

|                                  |          |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Day School:                      |          | 1,694.51 |
| Indian Schools, support          | \$997.03 |          |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings | 697.48   |          |

Total Expenditures, 1912, at agency and schools, and purposes for which made.

Grand Total:

|         |  |             |
|---------|--|-------------|
| Agency: |  | \$55,688.71 |
|---------|--|-------------|

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages                                 | \$22,905.94 |
| 2. Traveling expenses                                 | 15.50       |
| 3. Transportation of supplies                         | 5,308.92    |
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons                 | 119.60      |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals                    | 18.60       |
| 6. Telegraph & Telephone Service                      | 81.50       |
| 10. Services other than personal                      | 3.25        |
| 11. Miscellaneous material                            | 639.83      |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 539.02      |
| 13. Fuel  | 452.13      |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies                               | 36.18       |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 27.75       |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 298.14      |
| 17. Forage  | 2,164.23    |
| 18. Provisions  | 317.88      |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies                            | 68.83       |
| 20. Equipment   | 6,819.03    |
| 21. Structures and structural material                | 13,872.98   |

|                       |             |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Boarding School:      |             | \$28,718.86 |
| 1. Salaries and wages | \$12,102.92 |             |
| 2. Traveling expenses | 7.40        |             |

Boarding School (cont'd)

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 3. Transportation of supplies                        | \$15.48         |
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons                | 35.45           |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals                   | 4.70            |
| 10. Services other than personal                     | 8.75            |
| 11. Miscellaneous material                           | 287.56          |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational etc., supplies | 22.44           |
| 13. Fuel   | 1,117.22        |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies                              | 44.13           |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies                     | 298.41          |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 2,673.71        |
| 17. Forage   | 722.73          |
| 18. Provisions.                                      | 3,677.40        |
| 19. Miscellaneous Supplies                           | 157.43          |
| 20. Equipment  | 3,655.37        |
| 21. Structures and structural material               | <u>3,887.71</u> |

Day School:

|  |               |            |
|--|---------------|------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages.                     | \$149.33      | \$1,694.51 |
| 13. Fuel                                   | .70           |            |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies           | 27.77         |            |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 262.50        |            |
| 18. Provisions.                            | 174.97        |            |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies.                | 6.00          |            |
| 20. Equipment                              | 375.76        |            |
| 21. Structures and structural material     | <u>697.48</u> |            |

EMPLOYERS.

| *Agency | White             | Indian | Total | Number    | Total Salaries | Average Salaries |
|---------|-------------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
|         |                   |        |       | 13        | \$11,220       | \$863            |
|         |                   |        |       | 26        | 8,272          | 318              |
|         |                   |        |       | <u>39</u> | <u>19,492</u>  | <u>499</u>       |
|         | 1 Clerk           |        |       |           | \$1200         |                  |
|         | 1 Financial Clerk |        |       |           | 720            |                  |
|         | 1 Physician       |        |       |           | 1200           |                  |



Employees (cont'd)

|                              |       |          |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 Blacksmith                 | \$720 |          |
| 1 Carpenter                  | 720   |          |
| 1 Sawyer                     | 900   |          |
| 1 Logger                     | 720   |          |
| 1 Logger                     | 660   |          |
| 1 Assistant Clerk-           | 720   | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Blacksmith       | 400   | "        |
| 1 Assistant Carpenter        | 400   | "        |
| 3 Teamsters @ \$400          | 1200  | "        |
| 1 Stableman                  | 480   |          |
| 1 Watchman                   | 540   | (Indian) |
| 2 Laborers @ \$400           | 800   | "        |
| 1 Gardner                    | 900   | "        |
| 1 Additional Farmer          | 1200  |          |
| 3 Additional Farmers @ \$900 | 2700  |          |
| 3 Judges @ \$84              | 252   | (Indian) |
| 1 Interpreter                | 120   | "        |
| 1 Chief of Police            | 300   | "        |
| 11 Privates @ \$20 per month | 2640  | (11 " )  |

\* There are also employed 2 Interpreters for 3 months at \$35 per month.

|                 |  | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salaries |
|-----------------|--|--------|----------------|------------------|
| Boarding School |  |        |                |                  |
| White           |  | 12     | \$9,750        | \$815            |
| Indian          |  | 7      | 3,320          | 474              |
| Total           |  | 19     | \$13,100       | \$689            |

|                        |         |          |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. Superintendent      | \$2,300 |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian       | 600     | (Indian) |
| 1 Teacher              | 840     |          |
| 1 "                    | 720     |          |
| 1 "                    | 600     |          |
| 1 Matron               | 720     |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron     | 600     |          |
| 1) Stewardess          | 600     |          |
| 1 Seamstress           | 600     |          |
| 1 Assistant Seamstress | 400     |          |
| 1 Laundress            | 500     |          |
| 1 Cook                 | 600     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Cook       | 180     | "        |
| 1 Farmer               | 900     |          |
| 1 Carpenter            | 720     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Carpenter  | 400     | "        |

Boarding School (cont'd)

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Engineer           | \$1,000           |
| 1 Assistant Engineer | 420 (Indian)      |
| 1 Assistant          | 400 "             |
|                      | <u>          </u> |

Toadalena Day School

|        | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salaries</u> |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| White  | 2             | \$1140                | \$570                   |
| Indian | -             | -                     | -                       |
| Total  | <u>2</u>      | <u>\$1140</u>         | <u>\$570</u>            |

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 Teacher     | \$840      |
| 1 Housekeeper | <u>300</u> |

Total salaries 5/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee \$165.037

1 physician @ \$1200 to cover 561 sq. miles

4 farmers \$3,900; average salary \$975. Average area covered 140 sq. miles.

1000 Indians farming 5000 acres; average acreage per Indian 5

1 Sawyer @ \$900, 2 loggers @ \$1,380.

5,000 acres of timber, 50,000,000 board feet, valued at \$45,000.

1 Chief of Police \$300

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 11 Privates | 2640          |
| <u>12</u>   | <u>\$2940</u> |

Average area per policeman 47 sq. Miles.



# LANDS IN ALABAMA, NEW BRUNSWICK.

POPULATION: 5,416

Adults 1,829

Males 940

Females 889

Minors 1,587

Males 886

Females 701

Children of school age 1,598

Area of Reservation: 227,088 acres or 373 sq. miles.

Unallotted 227,088 acres 100%

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACRES):

Agricultural Lands, 6,000 acres

Grazing Lands, 30,000 "

Unfit for any purpose, 221,088 "

## PROPERTY VALUATION.

STATE OWNED PROPERTY: 31,226.00

Agency 4,450.00

Day Schools 26,776.00

INDIVIDUAL OWNERS' PROPERTY: 226,030.00

Houses, barns, etc. 30,000.00

Furniture, 3,000.00

Tools, implements, etc. 10,000.00

Wagons, etc., 20,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc. 163,030.00

Amounts per capita to 59.00

# INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$379,870.00

Woods, exclusive of timber, \$221,723.00

Timber, 188,147.00

Amounts per capita to 382.00

# TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$15,900.00

Amounts per capita to 151.00

# INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

4,772.17

Industries other than farming and stock raising, \$3,500.00

Indian Crops, Proceeds of Labor, and Miscellaneous, 2,272.17

The amount at this agency jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES, SANTA FE AGENCY, N. M., 1912:

\$27,319.12

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Support of Indians in Ariz. and New Mexico,                 | \$15,101.60 |
| Pay of Indian Police,                                       | 752.46      |
| Industry among Indians (Reimb),                             | 1,725.83    |
| Industrial work and Care of Timber                          | 1,735.27    |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,                         | 284.34      |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,                           | 1,046.15    |
| Relieving Distress and Prevention of Disease among Indians, | 33.65       |
| Purchase and Transportation, Indian Supplies,               | 2,508.72    |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning,                               | 79.10       |

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES, DAY SCHOOLS:

\$16,548.72

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support,            | \$15,565.23 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, | 983.49      |

Total enrollment at Day Schools, 346

Average attendance 274

Per capita cost, based on average attendance, \$60.39



Total Expenditures, 1912, at Agency, and schools, and purpose  
for which made.

Grand total, Agency, \$39,767.84

25,219.12

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages                                 | \$9,549.33 |
| 2. Traveling expenses                                 | 498.96     |
| 3. Transportation of supplies,                        | 2,508.72   |
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons                 | 210.30     |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals                    | 103.16     |
| 6. Telegraphing and telephone service                 | 104.87     |
| 7. Printing, binding, etc.,                           | 15.00      |
| 9. Heat, light and power (service),                   | 22.05      |
| 10. Services other than personal                      | 62.40      |
| 11. Miscellaneous material                            | 921.15     |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 235.77     |
| 13. Fuel  | 229.38     |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies                               | 25.66      |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 28.80      |
| 17. Forage  | 1,284.95   |
| 18. Provisions  | 158.11     |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies                            | 1,119.97   |
| 20. Equipment   | 5,374.17   |
| 22. Miscellaneous                                     | 766.42     |

Day Schools:

\$16,543.72

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages                                  | \$12,074.32 |
| 2. Traveling expenses                                  | 45.45       |
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons                  | 571.50      |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals                     | 3.25        |
| 10. Services other than personal                       | 2.00        |
| 11. Miscellaneous material                             | 9.00        |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, | 228.49      |
| 13. Fuel   | 750.98      |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies                       | 48.88       |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.             | 1,106.64    |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies                             | 1.05        |
| 20. Equipment  | 723.77      |
| 21. Structures and structural material,                | 63.39       |
| 22. Miscellaneous,                                     | 920.00      |

# DATA IN 1905 RESERVATION.

## EMPLOYEES:

| Agency | Number    | Total salaries | Average salary |
|--------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| White  | 8         | 8,280          | 822            |
| Indian | 5         | 1,680          | 336            |
|        | <u>13</u> | <u>9,960</u>   | <u>612</u>     |

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1 Clerk                                | 900           |
| 1 Physician                            | 1,200         |
| 1 do                                   | 1,000         |
| 1 do                                   | 720           |
| 1 Laborer                              | 480 (Indian)  |
| 1 Stableman                            | 480 "         |
| 1 Additional Farmer                    | 720           |
| 1 do                                   | 720           |
| 5 Privates, at \$28.75 per mo.,        | 720 (Indians) |
| 1 Forest guard, 8 mo., at \$75 per mo. | 600           |
| 1 Field Patron                         | 720           |

| Day Schools: | Number    | Total salaries | Average salary |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| White        | 18        | 12,870         | 715            |
| Indian       | 4         | 750            | 187            |
|              | <u>22</u> | <u>13,620</u>  | <u>619</u>     |

|                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Superintendent.                  | 2,250           |
| 1 Financial Clerk                  | 900             |
| 3 Teachers, at \$840 each          | 2,520           |
| 3 " " " \$720 "                    | 3,600           |
| 4 " " " \$600 "                    | 2,400           |
| 5 Housekeepers, at \$300 each.     | 1,500 (Indians) |
| 5 Assistants, at \$15 per mo. ea., | 450 (Indians)   |

Total salaries 4% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee, \$42,087

5 physicians \$2,720; average salary \$771; average area covered 126 sq. miles.

2 Farmers, \$1,440; average salary \$720.

800 Able-bodied male adults on reservation; average number per farmer, 400.

800 Indians farming 6,400 acres; average acreage per Indian, 8.

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 5 Privates at \$28.75, | 720          |
| 1 Forest guard,        | 600          |
| 4                      | <u>31320</u> |

Average area each, 94 sq. miles.



Z U N I, NEW MEXICO.

POPULATION:

1,589

Adults

933

Males 496  
Females 437

Minors

656

Males 341  
Females 315

Children of school age 410

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 215,040 acres or 336 sq. miles.

Unallotted, 215,040 " 336 "

UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACREAGE):

Agricultural lands, 8,000 acres

Grazing lands, 100,000 "

Timber lands, 90,000 "

Unfit for any purpose, 17,040 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$135,814.00

Agency, \$ 18,020.00

Boarding School, 104,884.00

Day School, 12,910.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$268,025.00

Homes, barns, etc., \$ 92,000.00

Furniture, 8,000.00

Tools, implements, etc., 2,000.00

Wagons, etc., 18,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc., 146,025.00

Other property, 2,000.00

Amounts per capita to, \$169.00

# INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$697,800.00

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Lands, exclusive of<br>timber, | \$674,700.00     |
| Timber,                        | <u>22,500.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to,         | \$439.00         |

# TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$965,225.00

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Amounts per capita to, | \$608.00 |
|------------------------|----------|

# INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$ 84,536.90

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Crops raised,  | \$ 54,850.00    |
| Wages earned,  | 28,358.00       |
| Value of rations and<br>miscellaneous supplies,      | 212.00          |
| Industries other than<br>farming and stockraising,   | 60.00           |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds<br>of Labor & Miscellaneous, | <u>1,056.90</u> |
| Amounts per capita to,                               | \$53.00         |

The amount at this agency jurisdiction  
from this appropriation is supplemented by general  
appropriations and funds, as follows

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, ZUNI AGENCY, ARIZONA, 1912, \$14,574.71

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Support of Indians in Arizona and<br>New Mexico, | \$8,086.92   |
| Indian School and Agency<br>Buildings,           | 330.00       |
| Industrial Work & Care of Timber,                | 2,701.27     |
| Pay of Indian Police,                            | 646.40       |
| Purchase & Transportation,<br>Indian Supplies,   | 2,772.32     |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,                | <u>37.80</u> |

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES ZUNI SCHOOLS, 1912.

## Boarding School:

\$20,077.93

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support,             | \$14,075.51 |
| Indian School & Agency<br>Buildings, | 5,202.42    |

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Total enrollment at boarding school | 83 |
|-------------------------------------|----|

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Average attendance, | 74 |
|---------------------|----|

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance, | \$271.32 |
|---|----------|

## Day School:

\$1,353.48

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Indian Schools, Support, | \$ 1,353.48 |
| Total enrollment,        | 44          |
| Average attendance,      | 40          |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance, | \$ 33.83 |
|---|----------|



TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1918 AT AGENCY AND SCHOOLS, AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

|                  |   |             |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| Grand Total,     |   | \$36,006.12 |
| Agency,          |   | \$14,575.71 |
| 1.               | Salaries and wages,                               | \$8,106.45  |
| 3.               | Transportation of supplies,                       | 2,772.32    |
| 4.               | Subsistence and support of persons,               | 36.90       |
| 5.               | Subsistence and care of animals,                  | 32.00       |
| 10.              | Services other than personal,                     | 3.25        |
| 11.              | Miscellaneous material,                           | 260.28      |
| 12.              | Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies, | 194.88      |
| 15.              | Cleaning and toilet supplies,                     | 25.88       |
| 16.              | Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 49.61       |
| 17.              | Forage,   | 491.00      |
| 18.              | Provisions,                                       | 129.34      |
| 19.              | Miscellaneous supplies,                           | 87.47       |
| 20.              | Equipment,  | 2,055.33    |
| 21.              | Structures and structural material,               | 90.00       |
| 22.              | Miscellaneous,                                    | 240.00      |
| Boarding School, |   | \$20,077.93 |
| 1.               | Salaries and wages,                               | \$ 8,791.53 |
| 2.               | Traveling expenses,                               | 3.00        |
| 3.               | Transportation of supplies,                       | 1,424.16    |
| 4.               | Subsistence and support of persons,               | 35.75       |
| 5.               | Subsistence and care of animals,                  | 20.00       |
| 6.               | Telegraph and telephone service,                  | 96.00       |
| 10.              | Services other than personal,                     | 3.25        |
| 11.              | Miscellaneous material,                           | 105.29      |
| 12.              | Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies, | 62.17       |
| 13.              | Fuel,   | 535.34      |
| 14.              | Mechanics' supplies,                              | 28.44       |
| 15.              | Cleaning and toilet supplies,                     | 85.74       |
| 16.              | Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 719.13      |
| 17.              | Forage,   | 75.75       |
| 18.              | Provisions,                                       | 2,065.52    |

|     |                                     |                 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 19. | Miscellaneous supplies,             | \$ 100.15       |
| 20. | Equipment,                          | 734.29          |
| 21. | Structures and structural material, | <u>5,202.42</u> |

Day School: \$ 1,353.48

|     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 1.  | Salaries and wages,                    | \$ 1,321.33 |
| 15. | Cleaning and toilet supplies,          | 25.88       |
| 16. | Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 2.19        |
| 20. | Equipment,                             | <u>4.08</u> |

EMPLOYEES:

| * Agency | Number   | Total Salaries  | Average Salary. |
|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| White    | 5        | \$ 4,520        | \$ 904          |
| Indian   | 4        | 1,680           | 420             |
| Total    | <u>9</u> | <u>\$ 6,200</u> | <u>\$ 688</u>   |

|                             |        |              |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1 Financial Clerk,          | \$ 900 |              |
| 1 Physician,                | 1,100  |              |
| 1 Farmer,                   | 900    |              |
| 1 Custodian of Antiquities, | 480    | (Indian)     |
| 1 Additional Farmer,        | 720    | "            |
| 1 Stockman,                 | 900    |              |
| 1 Field Matron,             | 720    |              |
| 2 Privates at \$20 per mo.  | 480    | (2 Indians). |

Boarding School:

|         | Number    | Total Salaries  | Average Salary |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| White,  | 5         | \$ 3,640        | \$ 728         |
| Indian, | 7         | 4,400           | 629            |
| Total,  | <u>12</u> | <u>\$ 8,040</u> | <u>\$ 670</u>  |

|                     |            |          |
|---------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent,   | \$ 1,300   |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian,   | 800        | (Indian) |
| 1 Teacher,          | 660        |          |
| 1 Teacher,          | 600        |          |
| 1 Matron,           | 600        | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Matron, | 480        | "        |
| 1 Seamstress,       | 540        |          |
| 1 Laundress,        | 540        |          |
| 1 Cook              | 600        | (Indian) |
| 1 Carpenter,        | 720        | "        |
| 1 Engineer          | 720        | "        |
| 1 Laborer,          | <u>480</u> | "        |



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| Day School | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| White      | 2      | \$ 1,200       | \$ 600         |
| Indian     | 1      | 120            | 120            |
| Total      | 3      | \$ 1,320       | \$ 440         |

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Teacher,     | \$720                |
| 1 Housekeeper, | 480                  |
| 1 Assistant,   | <u>120</u> (Indian). |

Total salaries 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee, \$123,442.

1 physician at \$1100 to cover total area of <sup>336</sup>~~525~~ sq. miles.

1 field matron at \$720. Number Indians under 1589.

2 farmers \$1620: average salary \$810.

496 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

400 Indians farming 2400 acres; average acres per Indian, 6.

1 Stockman at \$900. 115,600 acres grazing lands, stock valued at \$146,025.

2 privates, \$480. Average area per policeman, 168 sq. miles.

FORT BERTHOLD, NORTH DAKOTA.

POPULATION:

1,148

Adults: 593

Male,-----281

Female,-----312

Minors: 555

Male,-----285

Female,-----360

Children of school age ----364.

AREA OF RESERVATION: 673,616 acres, or 1052 square miles.

Allotted, ----- 229,554 " " 34%.

Unallotted,----- 444,062 " " 66%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approx. acreage)

Agricultural lands,-----159,475 acres

Grazing lands,----- 70,079 "

UNALLOTTED:

Grazing lands,-----430,000 acres

Timber lands,----- 14,062 "

PROPERTY VALUATION:

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$50,952.00

Agency, ----- \$36,485.00

Boarding School, ----- 1,875.00

No.1 Day School, ----- 2,025.00

No.2 " " , ----- 1,419.00

No.3 " " , ----- 4,183.00

No.4 " " , ----- 4,965.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$1,909,132.00

Lands, exclusive of timber,----- \$1,183,658.00

Funds in bank, ----- 5,859.00

Homes, barns, etc., ----- 200,000.00

Furniture, ----- 34,500.00

Tools, implements, etc., ----- 50,000.00

Wagons, etc., ----- 60,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc., ----- 350,115.00

Other property,----- 25,000.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$ 1,663.00.



INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
|                                  | \$1,359,641.14 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber,----- | \$1,157,784.00 |
| Funds in Treasury, -----         | 201,857.14     |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----      | 1,185.00       |

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                             | \$3,268,773.14 |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- | 2,848.00       |

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
|   | \$ 153,550.92 |
| Per capita and trust fund payments,                         | 8,316.00      |
| Crops raised, -----   | 2,520.00      |
| Timber sold, -----  | 4,000.00      |
| Wages earned, -----   | 16,435.00     |
| Value of rations and miscellane-<br>ous supplies, -----     | 2,201.00      |
| Income from leases,-----                                    | 16,314.05     |
| Income from sales of land,-----                             | 81,102.32     |
| Interest on trust fund,-----                                | 2,971.80      |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of<br>labor and miscellaneous,----- | 19,690.75     |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----                                 | 134.00        |

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, NORTH DAKOTA.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914, - - - - - | \$15,000.00 |
| Amount appropriated 1912, 1913, each, - - - - -    | 15,000.00   |
| Amount in pending Bill, - - - - -                  | 15,000.00   |
| 1912 appropriation, - - - - -                      | \$15,000.00 |
| Expended, - - - - -                                | 14,211.00   |
| Unexpended balance, - - - - -                      | \$ 789.00   |

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages, - - - - -  | \$10,578.61     |
| 1 Clerk, -----                 | \$1200.00       |
| 1 Physician, -----             | 1200.00         |
| 1 Blacksmith, -----            | 780.00          |
| 1 Carpenter, -----             | 780.00          |
| 1 Engineer, -----              | 720.00          |
| 1 Assistant clerk, -----       | 720.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer, -----               | 360.00 "        |
| 1 Stableman, -----             | 360.00 "        |
| 1 Harness maker, -----         | 480.00 "        |
| 4 Line riders, @ \$360., ----- | 1440.00 "       |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Traveling expenses, - - - - -                   | \$ 21.40 |
| Miscellaneous material, - - - - -               | 161.36   |
| Stationery, drafting, etc., supplies, - - - - - | 400.84   |
| Fuel, - - - - -                                 | 403.57   |
| Mechanics' supplies, - - - - -                  | 30.28    |
| Wearing apparel, etc., - - - - -                | 16.15    |
| Forage, - - - - -                               | 313.77   |
| Provisions, - - - - -                           | 2,036.39 |
| Equipment, - - - - -                            | 248.13   |
| Miscellaneous, - - - - -                        | .50      |

THIS APPROPRIATION FOR GENERAL AGENCY EXPENSES IS SUPPLEMENTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS, AS FOLLOWS:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, (AGENCY)-----              | \$33,059.31 |
| Support of Indians, -----                            | \$13,148.60 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,-----             | 377.00      |
| Industrial work and care of timber,-----             | 3,454.34    |
| Pay of Indian Police, -----                          | 2,542.85    |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 4, -----               | 1.55        |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts, -----                  | 250.37      |
| Fort Berthold Reservation 3 <sup>d</sup> fund, ----- | 7,584.32    |
| Purchase & transportation of Indian supplies, -----  | 1,271.02    |
| Contingencies, Indian Department, -----              | 19.10       |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor,-----               | 4,410.18    |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, (SCHOOLS), -----\$13,928.05

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| BOARDING SCHOOL: -----                        | \$ 7,827.12 |
| Indian Schools; support,-----                 | \$ 7,827.12 |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School,-----     | 80          |
| Average attendance, -----                     | 69          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,--- | \$113.43.   |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| DAY SCHOOL: -----                              | \$ 6,100.93 |
| Indian Schools; support,-----                  | \$ 5,581.21 |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs. -----            | 519.72      |
| Total enrollment at Day School,-----           | 65          |
| Average attendance, -----                      | 61          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,---- | \$100.00    |



TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY AND  
SCHOOLS, & PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL -----\$46,987.36

AGENCY -----\$33,059.31

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----         | \$20,170.90 |
| Traveling expenses,-----         | 152.77      |
| Transportation of supplies,----  | 1,276.70    |
| Subsistence & support of per-    |             |
| sons, -----                      | 136.55      |
| Subsistence and care of animals, | 18.55       |
| Advertising and publication      |             |
| of notices, -----                | 16.11       |
| Services other than personal,--  | 625.00      |
| Miscellaneous material,-----     | 614.91      |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-     |             |
| tional, etc., supplies,-----     | 411.84      |
| Fuel, -----                      | 403.57      |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----       | 30.28       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-     |             |
| plies, etc., -----               | 282.31      |
| Forage, -----                    | 417.77      |
| Provisions, -----                | 2,036.39    |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----     | 208.45      |
| Equipment, -----                 | 6,126.91    |
| Structures and structural        |             |
| material, -----                  | 742.00      |

BOARDING SCHOOL -----\$ 7,827.12

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----        | \$ 4,146.90 |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-    |             |
| tional, etc., supplies,-----    | 34.05       |
| Fuel, -----                     | 283.33      |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,-- | .98         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-    |             |
| plies, etc., -----              | 1,442.12    |
| Provisions, -----               | 1,655.64    |
| Equipment, -----                | 264.10      |

DAY SCHOOL -----\$ 6,100.93

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----        | \$ 4,341.78 |
| Subsistence and support of      |             |
| persons, -----                  | 25.50       |
| Services other than personal,-- | .25         |

(958)

DAY SCHOOL, (cont.)

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Miscellaneous material,-----    | \$ 8.30 |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-    |         |
| tional, etc., supplies,-----    | 35.34   |
| Fuel, -----                     | 345.28  |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----       | .48     |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,-- | 29.06   |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-    |         |
| plies, etc., -----              | 29.96   |
| Provisions, -----               | 354.42  |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----    | 21.15   |
| Equipment,-----                 | 415.44  |
| Structures and structural       |         |
| material, -----                 | 493.97  |

E M P L O Y E E S.

|                            | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| (White,-----               | 11      | \$8,640.00      | \$785.00     |
| A G E N C Y: (Indian,----- | 23      | 7,812.00        | 339.00       |
| (TOTALS -----              | 34      | \$16,452.00     | \$484.00     |

|                           |           |             |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 Clerk, -----            | \$1200.00 |             |
| 1 Physician,-----         | 1200.00   |             |
| 1 Blacksmith,-----        | 780.00    |             |
| 1 Carpenter,-----         | 780.00    |             |
| 1 Engineer,-----          | 720.00    |             |
| 2 Custodian @ \$25 mo.,-- | 300.00    |             |
| 1 Assistant clerk,-----   | 720.00    | (Indian)    |
| 1 Laborer, -----          | 360.00    | "           |
| 1 Stableman, -----        | 360.00    | "           |
| 1 Harness maker, -----    | 480.00    | "           |
| 4 Line riders, @ \$360.,  | 1440.00   | (4 Indians) |
| 1 Expert farmer, -----    | 1500.00   |             |
| 1 Additional farmer,---   | 780.00    | (Indian)    |
| 1 " " "                   | 660.00    | "           |
| 1 Field matron, -----     | 600.00    |             |
| 3 Judges, @ \$84 per an.  | 252.00    | (3 Indians) |
| 1 Chief of Police,-----   | 360.00    | (Indian)    |
| 8 Privates @ \$20 pr. mo. | 1920.00   | (8 Indians) |
| 1 Farmer, -----           | 720.00    |             |
| 1 Stableman, -----        | 480.00    | (Indian)    |
| 2 Laborers @ \$35 pr.mo.  | 840.00    |             |



|                     |             | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| BOARDING<br>SCHOOL: | (White,---- | 8       | \$5,460.00      | \$682.00     |
|                     | (Indian,--- | 1       | 400.00          | 400.00       |
|                     | (TOTALS --- | 9       | \$5,860.00      | \$651.00     |

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Superintendent,----- | \$1800.00       |
| 1 Principal,-----      | 840.00          |
| 1 Teacher,-----        | 540.00          |
| 1 Teacher,-----        | 480.00          |
| 1 Laundress,-----      | 480.00          |
| 1 Matron,-----         | 500.00          |
| 1 Seamstress,-----     | 420.00          |
| 1 Cook,-----           | 400.00          |
| 1 Laborer,-----        | 400.00 (Indian) |

|                |             | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|----------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| DAY<br>SCHOOL: | (White,---- | 8       | \$4,080.00      | \$510.00     |
|                | (Indian,--- | -       | -----           | -----        |
|                | (TOTALS --- | 8       | \$4,080.00      | \$510.00     |

4 Teachers, @ \$720<sup>3</sup>, ----\$2880.00  
 4 Housekeepers, @ 300.,-- 1200.00

Total salaries; 8/10 of 1<sup>3</sup> of total property valuation.  
 Average property to each agency employee,-----\$97,639.00  
 1 Physician, @ \$1200., to cover 1052 square miles.  
 4 Farmers,----\$3660; average salary \$915. Average area covered  
 263 square miles.  
 235 able-bodied male adults on reservation; acreage per farmer 59.  
 27 Indians farming 1745 acres; average acreage per Indian 64.  
 1 Field matron, @ \$600., to cover total area of 1052 square miles;  
 number of INDIANS under 1148.  
 1 Chief of Police, -----\$360.00  
 8 Privates, @ \$240. per an.,--1920.00  
 9 -----\$2280.00

Average area per policeman 117 square miles.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN, N. D.

POPULATION:

3,855

Adults: 1,184

Male,-----497

Female,-----687

Minors: 1,671

Male,-----856

Female,-----815

Children of school age,---966.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 45,824 acres, or 72 square miles.

Allotted, ----- 44,140 " " 97%.

Unallotted, ----- 1,754 " " 3%.

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate acreage)

Agricultural lands,----- 40,000 acres

Grazing lands, ----- 4,140 "

UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural lands,----- 1,000 acres

Grazing lands, ----- 754 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS:

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$59,069.00

Agency, ----- \$34,100.00

No.1 Day School, ----- 4,909.00

No.2 " " ----- 4,909.00

No.3 " " ----- 5,102.00

No.4 " " ----- 4,909.00

No.5 " " ----- 5,140.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$4,316,961.00

Lands, exclusive of timber,--\$4,132,000.00

Timber, ----- 85,000.00

Funds in bank, ----- 6,961.00

Houses, barns, etc., ----- 60,000.00

Furniture, ----- 6,000.00

Tools, implements, etc.; ---- 7,000.00

Wagons, etc., ----- 8,000.00

Other property, ----- 12,000.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$151.00



INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$18,495.00

Funds in treasury, ----- \$18,495.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$6.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$4,335,456.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$157.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$256,819.00

Per capita and trust fund

payments, ----- \$ 41,625.00

Crops raised, ----- 200,570.00

Wages earned, ----- 10,180.00

Value of rations and miscellan-

eous supplies, ----- 4,444.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$90.00

# SUPPORT OF CHIPPEWAS, TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NORTH DAKOTA.

Amount estimated by Department, 1914, ----- \$11,000.00

Amount appropriated, 1913, ----- 11,000.00

Amount appropriated, 1912, ----- 13,000.00

Amount in pending Bill, ----- 11,000.00

1912 appropriation, ----- \$13,000.00

Amount expended, ----- 12,313.16

Unexpended balance, ----- \$ 686.84

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES:

Salaries and wages, - - - - - \$5,780.95

1 Clerk, ----- \$1,000.00

1 " , ----- 900.00

1 Lease clerk, ----- 900.00

1 Physician, ----- 1,200.00

1 Steno. & typewriter, 3 mos., \$60. 180.00

1 Stenographer, 3 mos., @ \$60., --- 180.00

Traveling expenses, - - - - - 49.25

Miscellaneous material, - - - - - 41.76

Stationery, printing, etc., - - - - - 419.29

Fuel, - - - - - 525.07

Mechanics' supplies, - - - - - 7.34

Cleaning and toilet supplies, - - - - - 11.35

Wearing apparel, - - - - - 42.75

Forage, - - - - - 475.00

Provisions, - - - - - 1,315.65

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES, (cont'd.)

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Special and miscellaneous supplies, - - - - - | \$2,017.55 |
| Equipment, - - - - -                          | 1,017.30   |
| Miscellaneous, - - - - -                      | 10.00      |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES, 1912, - - - - -     | \$19,153.04 |
| Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, -  | \$12,313.16 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, - - - - -  | 283.94      |
| Industrial work and care of timber, - - - - -  | 2,517.54    |
| Pay of Indian Police, - - - - -                | 1,864.10    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts, - - - - -        | 252.00      |
| Pay of Interpreter, - - - - -                  | 300.00      |
| Contingencies, Indian Department, - - - - -    | 341.52      |
| Purchase and transportation Indian supplies, - | 1,195.85    |
| Telegraphing and telephoning, - - - - -        | 84.93       |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| TOTAL DAY SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, 1912, - - - - -  | \$17,939.57 |
| Indian Schools; support, - - - - -              | \$ 8,203.40 |
| Indian School and Agency Building, - - - - -    | 9,736.17    |
| Total enrollment, Day Schools, - - - - -        | 172         |
| Average attendance, - - - - -                   | 115         |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on average attendance, - | \$156.00    |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY & SCHOOL,  
AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE.

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| GRAND TOTAL - - - - - | \$37,092.61 |
|-----------------------|-------------|

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| AGENCY - - - - -  | \$19,153.04 |
| Salaries and wages, - - - - -                                     | \$1,053.49  |
| Traveling expenses, - - - - -                                     | 217.70      |
| Transportation of supplies - - - - -                              | 1,195.85    |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons, - - - - -                  | 158.97      |
| Subsistence and care of<br>animals, - - - - -                     | .60         |
| Telegraph and telephone<br>service, - - - - -                     | 115.43      |
| Miscellaneous material, - - - - -                                 | 41.76       |
| Stationery, drafting, edu-<br>cational, etc., supplies, - - - - - | 389.29      |
| Fuel, - - - - -   | 525.07      |
| Mechanics' supplies, - - - - -                                    | 7.34        |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies - - - - -                            | 11.25       |



AGENCY, (cont'd.)

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., ----- | \$ 226.85 |
| Forage, -----                                 | 475.00    |
| Provisions, -----                             | 1,915.65  |
| Miscellaneous supplies, ---                   | 2,017.55  |
| Equipment, -----                              | 1,017.30  |
| Structures and structural material, -----     | 283.94    |
| Miscellaneous, -----                          | 20.00     |

DAY SCHOOLS ----- \$17,939.57

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----                                | \$5,705.00 |
| Miscellaneous material, ---                              | 16.91      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, ----- | 55.19      |
| Fuel, -----  | 881.38     |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----                               | 4.99       |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies, -----                        | 34.07      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., -----            | 36.15      |
| Provisions, -----  | 447.30     |
| Miscellaneous supplies, ---                              | 49.55      |
| Equipment, -----   | 972.86     |
| Structures and structural material, -----                | 9,736.17   |

EMPLOYEES.

|                       | NUMBER. | TOTAL SALARIES. | AVE. SALARY |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| AGENCY: (White, ----- | 9       | \$6,580.00      | \$731.00    |
| (Indian, -----        | 12      | 2,832.00        | 236.00      |
| (TOTALS -----         | 21      | \$9,412.00      | \$448.00    |

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 Clerk, -----   | \$1,000.00         |
| 1 " -----  | 900.00             |
| 1 Lease clerk, -----   | 900.00             |
| 1 Physician, -----   | 1,200.00           |
| 1 Stenographer & typewriter, 3 mos., @ \$60 per month, ----- | 180.00             |
| 1 Stenographer, 3 mos., \$60. -----                          | 180.00             |
| 1 Additional farmer, -----                                   | 900.00             |
| 1 " " -----  | 720.00             |
| 2 " " @ \$300., -----  | 600.00 (2 Indians) |
| 1 Field matron, -----  | 600.00             |

EMPLOYEES, AGENCY, (cont'd.)

3 Judges, @ \$84., ----- \$ 252.00 (3 Indians)  
 1 Interpreter, ----- 300.00 (Indian)  
 1 Chief of Police, ----- 480.00 (Indian)  
 5 Privates, @ \$20 per mo., ---- 1,200.00 (5 Indians)

|                              | NUMBER. | TOTAL SALARIES. | AVE. SALARY. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| DAY SCHOOLS: (White, ----- 7 | 7       | \$4,265.00      | \$609.00     |
| (Indian, ----- 2             | 2       | 1,440.00        | 720.00       |
| (TOTALS ----- 9              | 9       | 5,705.00        | \$634.00     |

1 Superintendent, ----- \$1,625.00  
 4 Teachers, @ \$720., ----- 2,880.00 (2 Indians)  
 4 Housekeepers, @ \$300., ----- 1,200.00

Total salaries, 34/100 of 1% of total property valuations.

Average property to each agency employee, ----- \$209,263.00

1 Physician, @ \$1,200.00 to cover 72 square miles.

1 Field matron, @ \$600.; number of Indians under 2,853.

4 Farmers, \$2,220.; average salary \$555.00. Average area covered by each farmer 18 square miles.

442 able-bodied adults on reservation; average Indian per farmer, 110.

450 Indians farming 72,000 acres; average acres per Indian 160.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 Chief of Police, -----    | \$480.00  |
| 5 Privates, @ \$240., ----- | 1200.00   |
| 6                           | \$1680.00 |

Average area to be covered by each officer,  
 12 square miles.



# Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico.

POPULATION: 10,000

|                         |              |       |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Adults                  |              | 6,200 |
| Male                    | 3,400        |       |
| Female                  | <u>2,800</u> |       |
| Minors                  |              | 3,800 |
| Male                    | 2,000        |       |
| Female                  | <u>1,800</u> |       |
| Children of school age, |              | 2,500 |

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 5,000,000 acres or 781<sup>2</sup>/<sub>10</sub> sq. mil.  
Unallotted 5,000,000 " " 100%

## UNALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| Agricultural | 10,000 acres. |
| Grazing      | 4,990,000 "   |

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$272,190.00

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Agency,                    | \$ 48,333.00 |
| Boarding School,           | 106,440.00   |
| Chin Lee Boarding School,  | 76,476.00    |
| Cornfields Day School,     | 6,150.00     |
| Tohatchie Boarding School, | 34,791.00    |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$3,288,200.00

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Homes, barns, etc.,      | 16,000.00   |
| Furniture,               | 4,000.00    |
| Tools, implements, etc., | 5,000.00    |
| Wagons, etc.,            | 22,000.00   |
| Stock, poultry, etc.,    | 3240,000.00 |
| Other property,          | 1,200.00    |

Amounts per capita to \$329.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$12,501,395.85

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, | \$5,000,000.00  |
| Timber                      | 7,500,000.00    |
| Funds in treasury           | <u>1,395.85</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$1,250.00

Total Tribal and Individual Property \$15,789,595.85

Amounts per capita to \$1,579.00

## INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$311,552.93

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Crops raised by Indians,  | \$ 6,000.00 |
| Wages earned by employment,   | 20,944.00   |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous issues,                              | 4,553.00    |
| Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stock raising, | 273,200.00  |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous,                     | 6,855.93    |
| Amounts per capital to  | \$31.00     |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Total Agency Expenditures, 1912.                            | \$152,485.47 |
| Support of Indians in Arizona & New Mexico,                 | \$43,858.26  |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings,                           | 1,146.98     |
| Industrial Work & Care of Timber,                           | 6,768.55     |
| Pay of Indian Police,                                       | 2,478.65     |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,                               | 231.00       |
| Pay of Interpreters   | 522.50       |
| Purchase & Trans. Indian Supplies,                          | 11,587.42    |
| Relieving Distress and Prevention of Disease among Indians, | 22.75        |
| Bridge Tanners Crossing Nev. Res'n., Ariz.                  | 85,609.16    |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,                           | 260.20       |
| Total School Expenditures, 1912.                            |              |
| Boarding School:  | \$46,612.80  |
| Indian Schools, Support,                                    | \$40,087.15  |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs.                               | 5,819.18     |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, class #4,                           | 366.06       |
| Indian Money, Proceeds of Labor,                            | 340.41       |

Total enrollment 261

Average attendance 259

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$180.

## Chin Lee Boarding School:

\$15,526.80

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Indian School, Support,           | \$14,950.78 |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings, | 570.61      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4  | 5.41        |

Total enrollment of boarding school

77

Average attendance

75

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$207.



Tohatchi Boarding School: \$27,556.13  
 Indian School Support, \$18,130.60  
 Indian School & Agency Bldgs. 9,394.88  
 Miscellaneous Receipts Class #4 2.85  
 Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor 27.80

Total enrollment of Boarding School, 104  
 Average attendance, 103  
 Per capita cost based on average attendance \$267.53

Day School: \$ 2,254.51  
 Indian Schools Support, \$ 2,248.76  
 Indian School & Agency Bldgs., 5.75

Total enrollment of Day Schools 35  
 Average attendance 30  
 Per capita cost, based on average attendance \$75.15

Total Expenditures 1912 of Agency & Schools, and Purposes  
 for which made.

Grand Total \$244,435.71

Agency: \$152,485.47

Salaries and wages \$111,220.08  
 Traveling expenses 400.40  
 Transportation of supplies 1,892.69  
 Subsistence and support of  
 persons 355.20  
 Subsistence and care of  
 animals 249.55  
 Telegraph and telephone  
 service 100.00  
 Services other than personal 8.75  
 Miscellaneous material, 2,947.04  
 Stationery, drafting,  
 educational, etc., supplies 1645.90  
 Fuel 356.34  
 Mechanics' Supplies 64.71  
 Cleaning and toilet supplies 3.04  
 Wearing apparel, sewing  
 supplies, etc., 118.65  
 Forage 4,732.27  
 Provisions 786.82  
 Miscellaneous supplies 195.50  
 Equipment, 16,261.55  
 Structures and structural  
 material, 1,146.98

4.

Navajo Boarding School:

\$46,612.80

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | \$16,903.15     |
| Transportation of supplies                        | 2,399.35        |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 12.95           |
| Services other than personal                      | .75             |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 326.43          |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 266.79          |
| Fuel  | 1,072.17        |
| Mechanics' Supplies                               | 118.37          |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 376.92          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 6,110.59        |
| Forage  | 1,505.39        |
| Provisions  | 8,220.28        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 219.82          |
| Equipment   | 2,660.54        |
| Structures and structural material                | <u>6,419.40</u> |

Chin Lee Boarding School:

\$15,526.80

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | 5,654.14      |
| Traveling expenses                                | 10.00         |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 12.70         |
| Subsistence and care of animals                   | 3.00          |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 85.04         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 367.21        |
| Fuel  | 1,296.17      |
| Mechanics' Supplies                               | 23.81         |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 197.79        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 1,301.82      |
| Provisions  | 3,246.98      |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 45.25         |
| Equipment   | 2,706.87      |
| Structures and structural material                | <u>576.02</u> |

Tohatchi Boarding School:

\$27,556.13

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Salaries and wages                 | 8,692.81 |
| Transportation of supplies         | 999.93   |
| Subsistence and support of persons | 2.80     |

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5.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Advertising and publication of notices            | \$ 68.85        |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 30.37           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 258.41          |
| Fuel  | 600.28          |
| Mechanics' Supplies                               | 16.26           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 170.02          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,           | 2,506.24        |
| Forage  | 858.39          |
| Provisions  | 3,194.65        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 56.00           |
| Equipment   | 695.30          |
| Structures and structural material                | <u>9,355.83</u> |

Day School: \$2,254.51

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | \$ 900.00   |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 2.14        |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 2.75        |
| Fuel  | 1.96        |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 32.64       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 790.78      |
| Provisions  | 328.82      |
| Equipment   | 189.67      |
| Structures and structural material                | <u>5.75</u> |

# EMPLOYEES.

| * Agency: |        | Number.   | Total Sal.      | Aver. Sal. |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
|           | White  | 15        | \$12,840        | \$856      |
|           | Indian | 26        | 8,332           | 316        |
|           | Total  | <u>41</u> | <u>\$21,072</u> | <u>514</u> |

|                   |         |            |
|-------------------|---------|------------|
| 1 Clerk           | \$1,100 |            |
| 1 Assistant Clerk | 900     |            |
| 1 Financial Clerk | 600     |            |
| 1 Physician       | 1,500   |            |
| 1 "               | 1,000   |            |
| 2 Farmers @ \$780 | 1,560   | (1 Indian) |
| 1 Blacksmith      | 780     | (Indian)   |
| 1 Carpenter       | 780     |            |

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|                        |        |             |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 Sawyer               | \$ 840 |             |
| 1 Laborer              | 600    |             |
| 1 Assistant Blacksmith | 600    | (Indian)    |
| 1 Engineer             | 420    | (Indian)    |
| 1 Watchman             | 180    | (Indian)    |
| 5 Laborers @ \$360     | 1800   | (5 Indians) |
| 1 Additional farmer    | 840    |             |
| 1 Additional farmer    | 780    |             |
| 1 Additional farmer    | 360    | (Indian)    |
| 1 Stockman             | 1,200  |             |
| 2 Field Matrons        | 1,440  |             |
| 2 Field matrons        | 600    | (2 Indians) |
| 3 Judges @ \$84        | 252    | (3 Indians) |
| 1 Interpreter          | 480    |             |
| 1 Chief of Police      | 300    | (Indian)    |
| 9 Privates @ \$240     | 2,160  | (9 Indians) |

\* There are also employed three forest guards for six months at \$50 per month and one forest assistant at \$1,400 a year and actual traveling expenses.

|            |        | Number | Total Sal. | Ave. Sal. |
|------------|--------|--------|------------|-----------|
| Boarding { | White  | 14     | \$9,180    | \$656     |
|            | Indian | 12     | 7,400      | 617       |
| School {   | Total  | 26     | \$16,580   | \$638     |

|                        |         |          |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent       | \$1,800 | (Indian) |
| 1 Disciplinarian       | 840     |          |
| 1 Teacher              | 840     |          |
| 1 Teacher              | 720     |          |
| 1 Teacher              | 660     |          |
| 1 Teacher              | 600     |          |
| 1 Kindergartner        | 720     |          |
| 1 Matron               | 660     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Matron     | 600     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Matron     | 600     |          |
| 1 Nurse                | 660     |          |
| 1 Seamstress           | 600     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Seamstress | 300     | (Indian) |
| 1 Laundress            | 540     | "        |
| 1 Assistant Laundress  | 300     |          |
| 1 Baker                | 500     |          |
| 1 Cook                 | 600     |          |
| 1 Assistant Cook       | 500     |          |
| 1 Carpenter            | 720     |          |
| 1 Shoe & Harness maker | 500     | (Indian) |
| 1 Gardener             | 720     | (Indian) |
| 1 Engineer             | 920     |          |
| 1 Assistant Engineer   | 600     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant            | 300     | (Indian) |
| 1 Weaver               | 480     | (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer              | 300     | (Indian) |



7.

|                         |        | Number | Total Sal. | Aver. Sal. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| Chin Lee Bdg.<br>School | White  | 10     | \$5,940    | \$594      |
|                         | Indian | 2      | 540        | 270        |
|                         | Total  | 12     | 6,480      | 540        |

|                      |        |          |
|----------------------|--------|----------|
| 1 Principal          | \$ 900 |          |
| 1 Teacher            | 660    |          |
| 1 Kindergartner      | 600    |          |
| 1 Industrial Teacher | 600    |          |
| 1 Matron             | 540    |          |
| 1 Assistant matron   | 300    | (Indian) |
| 1 Seamstress         | 500    |          |
| 1 Laundress          | 500    |          |
| 1 Cook               | 500    |          |
| 1 Engineer           | 900    |          |
| 1 Assistant          | 240    | (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer            | 240    |          |

|                         |        | Number | Total Sal. | Aver. Sal. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| Tohatchi<br>Bdg. School | White  | 9      | \$6,500    | \$722      |
|                         | Indian | 4      | 1,800      | 450        |
|                         | Total  | 13     | \$8,300    | \$639      |

|                          |         |          |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Principal              | \$1,000 |          |
| 1 Physician              | 1,000   |          |
| 1 Teacher                | 720     |          |
| 1 Teacher                | 660     |          |
| 1 Industrial Teacher     | 720     | (Indian) |
| 1 Matron                 | 600     |          |
| 1 Assistant matron       | 540     | (Indian) |
| 1 Seamstress             | 540     |          |
| 1 Laundress              | 540     |          |
| 1 Cook                   | 600     |          |
| 1 Assistant Cook         | 300     | (Indian) |
| 1 Carpenter and Engineer | 840     |          |
| 1 Laborer                | 240     | (Indian) |

|               |        | Number | Total Sal. | Aver. Sal. |
|---------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| Day<br>School | White  | 1      | \$800      | \$800      |
|               | Indian | 1      | 300        | 300        |
|               | Total  | 2      | \$1100     | \$550      |

|               |        |          |
|---------------|--------|----------|
| 1 Teacher     | \$ 800 |          |
| 1 Housekeeper | 300    | (Indian) |

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8.

Total salaries 33/100 of 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee, \$391,751.  
3 physicians \$3,500; average salary \$1,250. Average  
area per physician 3,906 sq. miles.  
4 field matrons, \$2,040; average salary \$510. Average  
number Indians under each matron, 2,500.  
5 farmers, \$3,540; average salary \$708. Average  
area per farmer 1560 sq. miles.  
3,375 able-bodied male adults on reservation. Average  
675 per farmer.  
2,000 Indians farming 10,000 acres; average per Indian  
5 acres.  
1 stockman @ \$1,200. Value stock \$3,240,000.  
1 Chief of Police \$ 300  
9 Privates @ \$240 2,160  
10 \$2,460  
average area per policeman 78 sq. miles.



KAW, OKLAHOMA.

POPULATION:

158

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Adults        | 82 |
| Male, -----   | 41 |
| Female, ----- | 41 |

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Minors -      | 76 |
| Male, -----   | 46 |
| Female, ----- | 30 |

Children of school age, -----69.

TOTAL AREA OF PRESERVATION: 99,644 acres, or 151 square miles  
Allotted -- 99,644 " " 100%.

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate average)

Agricultural lands, --- 58,202 acres  
Grazing lands, ----- 41,442 "

PROPERTY VALUATION.

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$26,075.00 |
| Day school, -----          | \$26,075.00 |

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: | \$941,836.00 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, ----- | \$616,800.00 |
| Funds in bank, -----              | 63,466.00    |
| Homes, barns, etc., -----         | 79,000.00    |
| Furniture, -----                  | 11,500.00    |
| Tools, implements, etc., -----    | 6,000.00     |
| Wagons, etc., -----               | 6,000.00     |
| Stock, poultry, etc., -----       | 149,070.00   |
| Other property, -----             | 10,000.00    |
| Amounts per capita to -----       | \$ 5,961.00  |

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:   | \$142,775.52 |
| Funds in treasury, -----    | \$142,775.52 |
| Amounts per capita to ----- | \$ 904.00    |

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: | \$1,084,611.52 |
| Amounts per capita to -----           | \$ 6,865.00    |

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: | \$ 62,864.37 |
|--------------------------|--------------|

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Per capita and trust fund      |             |
| payments, -----                | \$ 7,610.80 |
| Crops raised, -----            | 25,850.00   |
| Income from leases, -----      | 22,242.00   |
| Interest on trust funds, ----- | 7,161.57    |
| Amounts per capita to -----    | \$ 398.00   |

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The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

AGENCY:

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----      | \$1,661.58 |
| Support of Kansas Indians, Okla.,--  | \$1,500.00 |
| Purchase & trans. Indian supplies,-- | 12.92      |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 5,---  | 10.50      |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept., -----   | 138.16     |

DAY SCHOOL:

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----     | \$4,039.27 |
| Indian Schools; support,-----       | \$3,758.92 |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs., ---- | 13.65      |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 4, -- | 266.70     |

Total enrollment at Day School,----21  
Average attendance, -----18  
PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,--\$224.40

Total Expenditures, 1912,  
for Agency & School, and Purpose for which made.

GRAND TOTAL ----- \$5,700.85

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| AGENCY, -----                                 | \$1,661.58 |
| Salaries and wages,---                        | \$1500.00  |
| Traveling expenses,---                        | 84.16      |
| Transportation of sup-<br>plies,-----         | 12.92      |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons,-----   | 54.00      |
| Advertising & publica-<br>tion of notices,--- | 10.50      |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| DAY SCHOOL, -----   | \$4,039.27 |
| Salaries and wages,---  | \$3544.55  |
| Telegraph & tele-<br>phone service,-----                      | 24.00      |
| Miscel. material,-----  | 2.73       |
| Stationery, drafting,<br>educational, etc.,<br>supplies,----- | 91.99      |



DAY SCHOOL, (cont).

Fuel,-----# 278.69

Mechanics' supplies,-- 2.35

Equipment,----- 39.81

Structures and struc-  
tural material,----- 55.15

EMPLOYEES.

|               |                          | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary</u> |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Agency:       | { White                  | 3             | \$1,500.              | \$500.                |
|               | { Indian                 | <u>      </u> | <u>      </u>         | <u>      </u>         |
|               | { Total ----             | 3             | \$1,500.              | \$500.                |
|               | 1 financial clerk, ----- |               | \$300.                |                       |
|               | 1 physician, -----       |               | 720.                  |                       |
|               | 1 laborer, -----         |               | 480.                  |                       |
| Day School:   | { White                  | 2             | \$1,020.              | \$510.                |
|               | { Indian                 | <u>      </u> | <u>      </u>         | <u>      </u>         |
|               | { Total ----             | 2             | \$1,020.              | \$510.                |
|               | 1 teacher, -----         |               | \$720.                |                       |
|               | 1 housekeeper, -----     |               | 300.                  |                       |
| Field Service | { White                  | 2             | \$2,450.              | \$1,225.              |
|               | { Indian                 | <u>      </u> | <u>      </u>         | <u>      </u>         |
|               | { Total ----             | 2             | \$2,450.              | \$1,225.              |
|               | 1 superintendent, -----  |               | \$1550.               |                       |
|               | 1 clerk, -----           |               | 900.                  |                       |

Total salaries; .004% of total property valuation.

Average property to each Agency employe, ----- \$370,228.84

1 Physician, @ \$720., to cover 155 square miles.

40 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of stock grazed, \$149,070.00; acreage 3,000.

25 Indians farming 2,560 acres; average acreage per Indian, 102.

160 allotments, involving 29,849 acres under lease; bringing an income of \$22,242.00; average .75 per acre.



KIOWA, OKLAHOMA.

POPULATION: 4,174.

Adults: 2,003

Male,----- 962

Female,---1041

Minors: 2,171

Male,-----1081

Female,---1090

Children of school age,--1,448.

AREA OF RESERVATION: 699,089 acres, or 1092 square miles.  
Allotted, ----- 699,089 " " 100%.

Allotted lands, classified as follows: (approx. acreage)

Agricultural lands,--500,000 acres

Grazing " --199,089 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$ 457,380.00

Agency, ----- \$ 112,477.00

Fort Sill Boarding School,-- 134,979.00

Rainy Mountain " " - 102,625.00

Riverside " " - 107,229.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$15,703,028.00

Lands, exclusive of timber,---13,924,210.00

Funds in bank, etc., ----- 653,818.00

Homes, barns, etc., ----- 700,000.00

Furniture, ----- 50,000.00

Tools, implements, etc., ----- 50,000.00

Wagons, etc., ----- 20,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc., ----- 300,000.00

Other property, ----- 5,000.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$ 3,762.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$ 4,260,018.13

Lands, exclusive of timber,---\$ 10,000.00

Funds in treasury, ----- 4,250,018.13

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$ 1,021.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$19,963,046.13

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ----- \$ 4,783.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$1,303,138.11

|                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Per capita & trust fund         |               |
| payments, -----                 | \$ 545,567.51 |
| Crops raised, -----             | 41,000.00     |
| Wages earned, -----             | 20,083.00     |
| Value of rations and miscel-    |               |
| laneous supplies, -----         | 81.00         |
| Income from leases, -----       | 186,380.00    |
| "       "   sales of land, ---- | 338,841.11    |
| Interest on trust fund, -----   | 171,091.51    |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of la-  |               |
| bor and miscellaneous, -----    | 83.98         |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----     | \$ 312.00     |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

AGENCY:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----           | \$59,875.22 |
| Support of Wichitas & affili-             |             |
| ated bands, Okla., -----                  | \$ 2,273.34 |
| Apache, Kiowa & Comanche,                 |             |
| 4% fund, -----                            | 41,318.12   |
| Industrial work & care of timber,         | 1,800.00    |
| "       "       "       "       "       " | 2,539.17    |
| Pay of Indian Police, -----               | 4,678.87    |
| Purchase & trans. Indian supplies,        | 2,991.66    |
| Telegraphing & telephoning, ---           | 242.97      |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs.,--          | 2,033.67    |
| Relieving distress & prevention           |             |
| of disease among Indians, -----           | 6.50        |
| Indian moneys, Pro. of labor,---          | 629.96      |
| Miscellaneous receipts, class 4,-         | 1,067.83    |
| "       "       "       "       5,-       | 86.80       |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept., ----         | 186.33      |

ANADAPKO BOARDING SCHOOL:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----            | \$22,955.24  |
| Indian schools; support,-----              | \$ 22,788.58 |
| Indian school & agency bldgs.,-            | 166.66       |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School,-----  | 157          |
| Average attendance, -----                  | 139          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance, | \$165.15.    |



FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----              | \$28,316.73  |
| Indian Schools; support, -----               | \$ 24,730.16 |
| Indian SCHOOL & Agency Bldgs.,--             | 2,331.28     |
| Indian moneys; pro. of labor,--              | 85.00        |
| Miscellaneous receipts, class 4, --          | 1,170.29     |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School,----     | 170          |
| Average attendance, -----                    | 163          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on average attendance | \$173.72.    |

RAINY MOUNTAIN BOARDING SCHOOL:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----              | \$22,588.73  |
| Indian Schools; support,-----                | \$ 20,894.28 |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs.,--             | 877.21       |
| Indian moneys; pro. of labor,--              | 79.75        |
| Miscel. receipts; class 4,-----              | 737.49       |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School,---      | 154          |
| Average attendance, -----                    | 123          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,-- | \$183.65     |

RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----              | \$23,044.88  |
| Indian Schools; support,-----                | \$ 21,627.18 |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs.,--             | 518.92       |
| Indian moneys; pro. of labor,--              | 85.25        |
| Miscel. receipts; class 4, -----             | 813.53       |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School,---      | 115          |
| Average attendance, -----                    | 102          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,-- | \$225.93.    |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912,  
FOR AGENCY AND SCHOOLS, AND PURPOSE FOR  
WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL ----- \$156,780.80

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| AGENCY, -----          | \$59,875.22 |
| Salaries & wages,----- | \$28,088.38 |
| Traveling expenses,--  | 291.01      |
| Transportation of      |             |
| supplies,-----         | 2,992.16    |
| Subsistence and sup-   |             |
| port of persons,---    | 727.25      |
| Subsistence and care   |             |
| of animals,-----       | 600.50      |

AGENCY, (cont).

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Telegraph and tel- --\$ |                  |
| ephone service, ----    | 363.97           |
| Printing, binding, etc  | 24.25            |
| Advertising & publica-  |                  |
| tion of notices, ----   | 66.30            |
| Heat, light and pow-    |                  |
| er (service), -----     | 73.40            |
| Services other than     |                  |
| personal, -----         | 7.25             |
| Miscellaneous material, | 156.31           |
| Stationery, drafting,   |                  |
| educational, etc.,      |                  |
| supplies, -----         | 714.61           |
| Fuel, -----             | 430.81           |
| Mechanics' supplies, -- | 16.50            |
| Cleaning and toilet     |                  |
| supplies, -----         | 4. 00            |
| Wearing apparel, sewing |                  |
| supplies, etc., ----    | 419.32           |
| Forage, -----           | 1,514.44         |
| Miscel. supplies, ----  | 48.54            |
| Equipment, -----        | 956.49           |
| Structures and struc-   |                  |
| tural material, ----    | 3,036.40         |
| Miscellaneous, -----    | <u>19,343.33</u> |

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| ANADARKO, -----        | \$22,955.24 |
| Salaries and wages, -- | 4,672.32    |
| Heat, light and pow-   |             |
| er (service), -----    | 106.14      |
| Stationery, drafting,  |             |
| educational, etc.,     |             |
| supplies, -----        | 45.97       |
| Fuel, -----            | 410.18      |
| Cleaning and toilet    |             |
| supplies, -----        | 67.50       |
| Wearing apparel, sew-  |             |
| ing supplies, etc., -- | 1,007.81    |
| Forage, -----          | 1,622.12    |
| Provisions, -----      | 3,994.38    |



ANADARKO, (cont.)

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Miscel. supplies,-- | 252.45    |
| Equipment,-----     | 10,609.71 |
| Miscellaneous,----- | 166.66    |

FORT SILL, ----- \$28,316.73

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and wages,--                                   | 11,232.79 |
| Traveling expenses,--                                   | 5.98      |
| Subsistence and support of persons,---                  | .87       |
| Telegraph & telephone service,-----                     | 30.00     |
| Heat, light and power (service),-----                   | 737.00    |
| Miscel. material,---                                    | 133.87    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,----- | 256.84    |
| Fuel,-----  | 1,596.82  |
| Mechanics' supplies,                                    | 26.87     |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,-----                      | 199.46    |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,--               | 3,320.78  |
| Forage,-----  | 457.08    |
| Provisions,-----  | 4,971.11  |
| Miscel. supplies,---                                    | 120.99    |
| Equipment,-----   | 2,469.77  |
| Structures and structural material,-----                | 2,756.50  |

RAINY MOUNTAIN, ----- \$22,588.73

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and wages,--                                   | 10,393.90 |
| Traveling expenses,--                                   | 2.07      |
| Subsistence and support of persons,---                  | .88       |
| Telegraph and telephone service,-----                   | 1.80      |
| Miscel. material,---                                    | 115.29    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,----- | 111.98    |
| Fuel,-----  | 1,608.25  |

RAINY MOUNTAIN, (cont.)

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Mechanics' supplies,                     | 20.74    |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,-----       | 123.62   |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,- | 2,991.91 |
| Forage,-----                             | 636.21   |
| Provisions,-----                         | 4,424.15 |
| Miscel. supplies,----                    | 98.82    |
| Equipment,-----                          | 882.15   |
| Structures and structural material,----- | 1,161.96 |
| Miscellaneous,-----                      | 15.00    |

RIVERSIDE, ----- \$23,044.88

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and wages,--                                   | 10,104.05 |
| Telegraph and telephone service,-----                   | 18.00     |
| Miscel. material,----                                   | 105.54    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,----- | 78.85     |
| Fuel,-----  | 1,676.43  |
| Mechanics' supplies,--                                  | 65.62     |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,-----                      | 309.11    |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,-                | 2,611.04  |
| Forage,-----  | 394.43    |
| Provisions,-----  | 4,358.41  |
| Miscel. supplies,----                                   | 438.84    |
| Equipment,-----   | 2,264.49  |
| Structures and structural material,-----                | 620.07    |

E M P L O Y E E S .

| AGENCY: |                 | Number. | Total salaries. | Av. salary. |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
|         | (White,-----    | 19      | \$14,580.00     | 767.37      |
|         | (Indian,-----   | 29      | 12,260.00       | 422.76      |
|         | ( T o t a l s - | 48      | \$26,840.00     | \$559.17    |

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk,-----        | \$1,800.00 |
| 1 Financial clerk,-- | 1,400.00   |



|    |                                      |            |              |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1  | Assistant clerk,---                  | \$1,000.00 |              |
| 1  | " " "                                | 1,000.00   | (Indian)     |
| 1  | Stenographer and typewriter,-----    | 900.00     |              |
| 1  | Physician,-----                      | 1,200.00   |              |
| 4  | Farmers @ \$780. per annum,-----     | 3,120.00   |              |
| 1  | Carpenter,-----                      | 840.00     |              |
| 1  | Clerk,-----                          | 1,080.00   | (Indian)     |
| 1  | Assistant clerk,---                  | 720.00     | "            |
| 1  | " " "                                | 900.00     | "            |
| 1  | Lease clerk,-----                    | 1,000.00   | "            |
| 1  | Farmer,-----                         | 720.00     | "            |
| 1  | Asst. carpenter,---                  | 360.00     | "            |
| 2  | Laborers @ \$480.,-                  | 960.00     | (1 Indian)   |
| 2  | Female industrial teachers @ \$300., | 600.00     | (1 Indian)   |
| 2  | Add'l. farmers @ \$900.,-----        | 1,800.00   | " "          |
| 1  | Field matron,-----                   | 720.00     |              |
| 1  | " " ,-----                           | 720.00     |              |
| 4  | Field matrons, @ \$300.,-----        | 1,200.00   |              |
| 1  | Chief of Police,---                  | 480.00     | (Indian)     |
| 18 | Privates @ \$240.,-                  | 4,320.00   | (18 Indians) |

|                              | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| (White,-----                 | 11      | \$5,900.00      | \$536.36     |
| ANADARKO BOARD-(Indian,----- | 2       | 1,000.00        | 500.00       |
| ING SCHOOL. (T o t a l s, 13 | 13      | \$6,900.00      | \$531.00     |

|   |                    |          |          |
|---|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Principal,-----    | 1,000.00 |          |
| 1 | Indian teacher,--- | 600.00   | (Indian) |
| 1 | Laborer,-----      | 480.00   |          |
| 1 | Teacher,-----      | 540.00   |          |
| 1 | Teacher,-----      | 500.00   |          |
| 1 | Kindergartner,---- | 500.00   |          |
| 1 | Matron,-----       | 540.00   |          |
| 1 | Assistant matron,- | 500.00   |          |
| 1 | Seamstress,-----   | 480.00   |          |
| 1 | Cook, -----        | 480.00   |          |
| 1 | Laundress,-----    | 480.00   |          |
| 1 | Baker,-----        | 400.00   | (Indian) |
| 1 | Laborer,-----      | 400.00   |          |

|           | Number.          | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| FORT SILL | (White,----- 14  | \$8,020.00      | \$572.86     |
| BOARDING  | (Indian,----- 4  | 2,740.00        | 685.00       |
| SCHOOL.   | (Totals ----- 18 | \$10,760.00     | \$597.78     |

|   |                     |            |          |
|---|---------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Principal,-----     | \$1,300.00 | (Indian) |
| 1 | Physician,-----     | 660.00     |          |
| 1 | Disciplinarian,---  | 540.00     |          |
| 1 | Teacher,-----       | 660.00     | (Indian) |
| 2 | Teachers, @ \$600., | 1,200.00   |          |
| 1 | Industrial teacher  | 720.00     |          |
| 1 | Matron,-----        | 600.00     |          |
| 1 | Assistant matron,-- | 540.00     |          |
| 1 | " "-----            | 300.00     | (Indian) |
| 1 | Seamstress,-----    | 500.00     |          |
| 1 | Laundress,-----     | 480.00     | (Indian) |
| 1 | Asst. laundress,--  | 300.00     |          |
| 1 | Baker,-----         | 480.00     |          |
| 1 | Cook,-----          | 600.00     |          |
| 1 | Engineer,-----      | 840.00     |          |
| 1 | Laborer,-----       | 540.00     |          |
| 1 | " ,-----            | 500.00     |          |

|               | Number.          | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| RAINY MOUN-   | (White,----- 10  | \$6,500.00      | \$650.00     |
| TAIN BOARDING | (Indian,----- 5  | 2,280.00        | 456.00       |
| SCHOOL.       | (Totals ----- 15 | \$8,780.00      | \$585.33     |

|   |                     |            |          |
|---|---------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Principal,-----     | \$1,200.00 |          |
| 1 | Physician,-----     | 500.00     |          |
| 1 | TEACHER,-----       | 660.00     |          |
| 1 | " ,-----            | 540.00     | (Indian) |
| 1 | Kindergartner,----  | 600.00     |          |
| 1 | Industrial teacher, | 720.00     |          |
| 1 | Matron,-----        | 600.00     |          |
| 1 | Assistant matron,-- | 500.00     |          |
| 1 | Seamstress,-----    | 500.00     |          |
| 1 | Asst. seamstress,-- | 300.00     | (Indian) |
| 1 | Laundress,-----     | 480.00     | "        |
| 1 | Baker,-----         | 480.00     | "        |
| 1 | Cook,-----          | 500.00     |          |
| 1 | Engineer,-----      | 720.00     |          |
| 1 | Laborer,-----       | 480.00     | (Indian) |



|           |               | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|-----------|---------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| RIVERSIDE | (White,-----  | 11      | \$7,000.00      | \$636.33     |
| BOARDING  | (Indian,----- | 4       | 1,780.00        | 445.00       |
| SCHOOL.   | ( Totals ---- | 15      | \$8,780.00      | \$585.00     |

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Principal,-----     | \$1,200.00      |
| 1 Disciplinarian,---  | 500.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Teacher,-----       | 660.00          |
| 2 Teachers, @ \$600., | 1,200.00        |
| 1 Industrial teacher  | 600.00          |
| 1 Matron,-----        | 600.00          |
| 1 Assistant matron,-- | 540.00          |
| 1 " "                 | 300.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Seamstress,-----    | 500.00          |
| 1 Laundress,-----     | 500.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Baker,-----         | 480.00          |
| 1 Cook,-----          | 500.00          |
| 1 Engineer,-----      | 720.00          |
| 1 Laborer,-----       | 480.00 (Indian) |

|          |               |    |            |            |
|----------|---------------|----|------------|------------|
| FIELD    | (White,-----  | 3  | \$3,950.00 | \$1,317.00 |
| SERVICE. | (Indian,----- | -- | ----       | --         |
|          | (Totals ----  | 3  | \$3,950.00 | \$1,317.00 |

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent,--- | \$2,150.00 |
| 1 School clerk,----- | 1,080.00   |
| 1 Carpenter,-----    | 720.00     |

Total salaries; .003% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each Agency employee, -----\$425,425.54  
1 Physician @ \$1200., to cover 853 square miles.  
6 Field matrons, \$2640.00, ave. salary \$440.00; average number  
of Indians under each matron, ----- 695.  
7 FARMERS, \$5,640.00; average salary \$805.71; average  
area covered 122 square miles.  
852 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average  
number per farmer, 122.  
1,000 Indians farming 30,000 acres; average acreage per Indian, 20.  
185 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of stock grazed  
\$300,000.00; acreage 82,000.  
3,342 allotments, involving 528,000 acres, under lease; bring-  
ing an income of \$186,380.00; average .35 per acre.  
1 Chief of Police, -----\$480.00  
18 Privates, @ \$240., -----4320.00  
19 ~~Private~~ ~~at \$240.~~ -----4,800.00  
ave. area to be covered by each officer 45 square miles.

(166)

PAWNEE, OKLAHOMA.

POPULATION: 658

Adults, 336

Male, 153

Female, 183

Minors, 322

Male, 154

Female, 168

Children of school age,--218.

AREA OF RESERVATION: 112,860 acres, or 176 sq. miles.

Allotted, -----112,701 acres, or 99.85%

Unallotted, -----159 " " .15%

ALLOTTED:

Agricultural lands, --44,115 acres

Grazing " 68,745 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$ 127,335.00

Agency, -----\$ 22,231.00

Boarding School, -----105,104.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$2,140,243.00

Lands, exclusive of timber,---\$1,890,415.00

Timber, -----12,000.00

Funds in bank, etc., -----104,739.00

Homes, barns, etc., -----74,760.00

Tools, implements, etc., -----5,276.00

Wagons, etc., -----11,851.00

Stock, poultry, etc., -----41,202.00

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ---\$ 3,253.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$ 347,553.24

Funds in Treasury, -----\$ 347,553.24

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ---\$ 528.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$2,487,796.24

AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ---\$ 3,781.00



INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$ 286,790.56

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Per capita and trust fund --- |               |
| payments, -----               | \$ 131,250.05 |
| Crops raised, -----           | 22,385.00     |
| Wages earned, -----           | 2,440.00      |
| Income from leases, -----     | 64,019.36     |
| Interest on trust fund, ----- | 19,596.15     |
| Treaty and agreement obli-    |               |
| gations, -----                | 47,100.00     |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO ---     | \$ 436.00     |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from this appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

AGENCY.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, ----- | \$ 12,003.46 |
| Support of Pawnees: Employes,   |              |
| etc., Okla., 1912, -----        | \$ 4,993.99  |
| Indian School and Agency        |              |
| Buildings, 1912, -----          | 187.99       |
| Industrial work and care of     |              |
| timber, 1912, -----             | 2,727.50     |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912, --  | 523.22       |
| Purchase and trans. Indian      |              |
| supplies, 1912, -----           | 645.55       |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept.,    |              |
| 1912, -----                     | 2,440.23     |
| Relieving distress and preven-  |              |
| tion of disease among Indians,  | 458.05       |
| Telegraphing & telephoning, --  | 26.93        |

BOARDING SCHOOL.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, ----- | \$ 24,821.68 |
| Support of Pawnees: Schools,    |              |
| Okla., -----                    | \$ 9,268.04  |
| Support of Pawnees, employees,  |              |
| etc., Okla., -----              | 1,260.00     |
| Indian school & agency bldgs.,  | 1,548.63     |
| Miscel. receipts, class 4, ---  | 1,431.63     |
| Indian schools: Support, -----  | 11,313.38    |

Total enrollment at Boarding School, -----97  
Average attendance, -----96  
PER CAPITA COST, based on average attendance, --\$258.56

Total expenditures, 1912, at Agency & School,  
and purpose for which made.

GRAND TOTAL, -----\$36,825.14

AGENCY, -----\$12,003.46

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                                | \$ 8,083.60 |
| Traveling expenses,-----                                | 8.29        |
| Transportation of supplies,                             | 645.55      |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons,-----             | 16.80       |
| Subsistence and care of<br>animals,-----                | 5.30        |
| Telegraph and telephone<br>service,-----                | 74.93       |
| Heat, light and power<br>(service),-----                | 17.98       |
| Miscellaneous material,---                              | 4.25        |
| Stationery, drafting, edu-<br>cational, etc., supplies, | 171.54      |
| Fuel,-----  | 43.35       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc.,-----         | 43.22       |
| Forage,-----  | 1,168.28    |
| Equipment,-----   | 1,332.67    |
| Structures and structural<br>material,-----             | 189.19      |
| Miscellaneous,-----                                     | 198.51      |

BOARDING SCHOOL, -----\$24,821.68

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                                | \$10,077.84 |
| Transportation of supplies,                             | 1.85        |
| Telegraph & telephone ser-<br>vice,-----                | 43.90       |
| Heat, light and power<br>(service),-----                | 517.17      |
| Miscellaneous material,---                              | 193.58      |
| Stationery, drafting, ed-<br>ucational, etc., supplies, | 159.57      |
| Fuel,-----  | 1,232.88    |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                               | 19.17       |



BOARDING SCHOOL, (continued):

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,-----           | \$ 161.46 |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,----- | 1,840.84  |
| Forage,-----                                 | 1,811.44  |
| Provisions,-----                             | 3,833.08  |
| Miscellaneous supplies,---                   | 221.15    |
| Equipment,-----                              | 2,486.18  |
| Structures and structural material,-----     | 2,111.57  |
| Miscellaneous,-----                          | 110.00    |

EMPLOYEES.

|                       | No. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------|
| AGENCY: (White,-----) | 6   | \$4,303.00      | \$717.17     |
| (Indian,-----)        | 5   | 705.00          | 141.00       |
| ( TOTALS,-----)       | 11  | \$5,008.00      | \$455.27     |

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Clerk,-----            | \$1,000.00      |
| 1 Financial clerk,-----  | 1,100.00        |
| 1 Lease clerk,-----      | 900.00          |
| 1 Physician, )           |                 |
| 3 Farmers, )-----        | 788.00 (Indian) |
| 2 Privates, )            | "               |
| 1 General mechanic,----- | 720.00          |
| 1 Laborer,-----          | 500.00          |

|                        | No. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------|
| BOARDING (White,-----) | 10  | \$7,780.00      | \$778.00     |
| SCHOOL: (Indian,-----) | 6   | 2,890.00        | 481.67       |
| ( TOTALS -----)        | 16  | \$10,670.00     | \$666.87     |

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Superintendent,-----   | \$1,800.00      |
| Assistant clerk,-----  | 660.00 (Indian) |
| Principal,-----        | 1,000.00        |
| Teacher,-----          | 720.00          |
| " -----                | 660.00          |
| Matron,-----           | 600.00          |
| Assistant Matron,----- | 540.00          |
| Seamstress,-----       | 540.00          |
| Laundress,-----        | 450.00 (Indian) |
| Cook,-----             | 480.00 "        |
| Assistant Cook,-----   | 300.00 "        |

BOARDING SCHOOL (continued).

|                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Nurse,-----     | \$ 600.00 (Indian)     |
| Farmer,-----    | 720.00                 |
| Carpenter,----- | 720.00                 |
| Assistant,----- | 480.00                 |
| Laborer,-----   | <u>400.00 (Indian)</u> |

Total salaries; .006% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe,-----\$237,739.20

1 physician, 3 farmers and 2 privates,

temporary; total -----\$ 788.00

88 Indians farming 1,719 acres; average acreage per  
Indian, ----- 19.

113 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of  
stock grazed,-----\$ 41,202.00;  
acreage, ----- 10,320.

305 allotments, involving 71,644 acres under lease;  
bringing an income of \$64,019.36; average .89 per acre.



PONCA, OKLAHOMA.

POPULATION:

639

|          |            |     |
|----------|------------|-----|
| Adults - |            | 347 |
| Male     | 164        |     |
| Female   | <u>183</u> |     |
| Minors - |            | 292 |
| Male     | 155        |     |
| Female   | <u>137</u> |     |

Children of school age - 215.

|                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 101,691 acres, or 159 square miles, |
| Allotted, -----            | 100,734   "   "   99%               |
| Unallotted, -----          | 957   "   "   1%                    |

ALLOTTED LANDS, CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate average)

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands, ----     | 69,150 acres |
| Grazing           "   , ---- | 25,928   "   |
| Timber           "   , ----  | 5,307   "    |
| Unfit for any purpose, --    | 349   "      |

UNALLOTTED:

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Grazing lands, ----- | 957 acres |
|----------------------|-----------|

PROPERTY VALUATION.

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$70,901.00 |
|----------------------------|-------------|

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Agency, -----             | \$12,200.00     |
| Boarding School, -----    | 51,008.00       |
| Tonkawa Day School, ----- | <u>7,693.00</u> |

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: | \$2,631,652.00 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, ----- | \$2,394,773.00  |
| Timber, -----                     | 7,381.00        |
| Funds in bank, -----              | 90,369.00       |
| Homes, barns, etc., ----          | 74,050.00       |
| Furniture, -----                  | 6,330.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc., -        | 7,350.00        |
| Wagons, etc., -----               | 7,270.00        |
| Stock, poultry, etc., ---         | 41,084.00       |
| Other property, -----             | <u>3,045.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to             | \$4,118.00.     |

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:               | \$4,800.00         |
| Lands exclusive of timber, -----        | \$4,800.00         |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----             | \$75.10            |
| <br>TOTAL TRIBAL & INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: | <br>\$2,636,452.00 |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----             | \$4,125.90         |
| <br>INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:            | <br>\$128,332.32   |
| Per capita & trust fund payments, ----- | \$ 2,026.20        |
| Crops raised, -----                     | 16,576.00          |
| Wages earned, -----                     | 2,300.00           |
| Income from leases, -----               | 103,819.53         |
| Interest on trust fund, -----           | 3,610.59           |
| AMOUNTS PER CAPITA TO -----             | \$200.83           |

THE AMOUNT USED AT THIS JURISDICTION FROM THIS APPROPRIATION IS SUPPLEMENTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS, AS FOLLOWS:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| AGENCY:                                 |             |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----         | \$12,232.58 |
| Support of Poncas, Okla., -----         | \$7,888.19  |
| Industrial work & care of timber, ----- | 2,532.00    |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings, ----- | 331.12      |
| Pay of Indian Police, -----             | 321.90      |
| Pay of Interpreters, -----              | 300.00      |
| Contingencies, INDIAN DEPT., -----      | 372.74      |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 5, -----  | 11.16       |
| Telegraphing and telephoning, -----     | 46.48       |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor, ----- | 125.58      |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 4, -----  | .50         |
| Purchase & trans., Indian supplies, --- | 302.91      |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| BOARDING SCHOOL:                                  |             |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----                   | \$19,761.86 |
| Indian Schools; support, -----                    | \$16,678.97 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, -----         | 1,427.94    |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 4, -----            | 487.43      |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor, -----           | 1,167.52    |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School, -----        | 111         |
| Average attendance, -----                         | 104         |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on average attendance, --- | \$190.02.   |



DAY SCHOOL:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----                       | \$1,157.98 |
| Indian Schools; support, -----                        | \$1,131.99 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, -----             | 25.99      |
| Total enrollment at <del>Rxxx</del> Day School, ----- | 8          |
| Average attendance, -----                             | 8          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on average attendance, --      | \$144.75   |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, FOR AGENCY & SCHOOLS,  
AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL ----- \$33,152.42

AGENCY ----- \$12,232.58

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----                                | \$8,076.27 |
| Traveling expenses, -----                                | 55.25      |
| Transportation of supplies, -----                        | 302.91     |
| Subsistence and support of persons, -----                | 40.00      |
| Subsistence & care of animals, --                        | 4.45       |
| Telegraph & telephone service, --                        | 151.48     |
| Advertising & publication of notices, -----              | 11.16      |
| Miscellaneous material, -----                            | 76.94      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, ----- | 291.62     |
| Fuel, -----  | 226.95     |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----                               | 22.92      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., -----            | 21.90      |
| Equipment, -----   | 2,534.92   |
| Structures & structural material, -----                  | 361.30     |
| Miscellaneous, -----                                     | 54.51      |

BOARDING SCHOOL ----- \$19,761.86

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----                                | \$8,061.95 |
| Traveling expenses, -----                                | 1.35       |
| Telegraph & telephone service, --                        | 48.00      |
| Miscellaneous material, -----                            | 104.74     |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, ----- | 279.50     |
| Fuel, -----  | 2,002.78   |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----                               | 7.14       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies, --                         | 131.71     |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., -----            | 1,736.27   |

BOARDING SCHOOL, (cont'd.)

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Forage, -----                             | \$ 37.50 |
| Provisions, -----                         | 2,136.86 |
| Miscellaneous supplies, -----             | 116.84   |
| Equipment, -----                          | 5,434.45 |
| Structures and structural material, ----- | 1,582.77 |
| Miscellaneous, -----                      | 30.00    |

DAY SCHOOL ----- \$1,157.98

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages, -----                                | \$1,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous material, -----                            | 7.67       |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, ----- | 1.08       |
| Fuel, -----  | 61.25      |
| Mechanics' supplies, -----                               | 1.13       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies, -----                      | 4.60       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., -----            | 2.31       |
| Equipment, -----   | 53.95      |
| Structures and structural material, -----                | 25.99      |

EMPLOYEES.

|              | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| (White, ---- | 8       | \$6,540.00      | \$817.50     |
| (Indian, --- | 3       | 1,140.00        | 380.00       |
| (TOTALS ---  | 11      | \$7,680.00      | \$698.18     |

A G E N C Y:

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Financial clerk, -----    | \$1200.00       |
| 1 Lease clerk, -----        | 900.00          |
| 1 Assistant clerk, -----    | 540.00 (Indian) |
| 1 " " , -----               | 720.00          |
| 1 Physician, -----          | 720.00          |
| 1 General mechanic, -----   | 840.00          |
| 1 Laborer, -----            | 360.00          |
| 2 Additional farmers, ----- | 1800.00         |
| 1 Interpreter, -----        | 300.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Private, -----            | 300.00 "        |



EMPLOYEES, (cont'd.)

|                                 | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| (White, -----                   | 3       | \$6,200.00      | \$688.89     |
| BOARDING SCHOOL: (Indian, ----- | 5       | 1,820.00        | 364.00       |
| (TOTALS -----                   | 14      | \$8,020.00      | \$572.86     |

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Superintendent, -----       | \$1500.00       |
| Principal, -----            | \$900.00        |
| Teacher, -----              | 600.00          |
| Kindergartner, -----        | 600.00          |
| Industrial teacher, -----   | 660.00          |
| Matron, -----               | 540.00          |
| Assistant matron, -----     | 400.00 (Indian) |
| Seamstress, -----           | 500.00          |
| Assistant seamstress, ----- | 240.00          |
| Laundress, -----            | 400.00 (Indian) |
| Cook, -----                 | 480.00 "        |
| Farmer, -----               | 660.00          |
| Assistant farmer, -----     | 240.00 (Indian) |
| Assistant, -----            | 300.00 "        |

|                                | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| D A Y S C H O O L: (White, --- | 1       | \$1,000.00      | \$1,000.00   |

Teacher and farmer, ----- \$1000.00

Total salaries; .006% of total property valuation.

Average property to each Agency employee, \$239,677.45

1 Physician, @ \$720., to cover 159 square miles.

1 Private, " \$300., " " " " "

121 Indians farming 2,426 acres; average acreage per Indian 20.

113 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

130 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of stock grazed,  
\$41,084.00; acreage 3,236.

740 allotments, involving 85,669 acres under lease; bringing  
an income of \$103,819.53; average per acre 1.21.

SAC AND FOX, OKLAHOMA.

POPULATION:

641

Adults - 291

Male 140  
Female 151

Minors - 350

Male 177  
Female 173

Children of school age -----232.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION:

96,389 acres

Allotted ----- 96,389 " or 100%

ALLOTTED LANDS, CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate average).

Agricultural lands, ----- 96,389 acres

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$54,128.00

Agency, ----- \$14,702.00

Boarding School, ---- 39,426.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$1,404,967.00

Lands, exclusive of  
timber, ----- \$1,191,744.00

Funds in bank, ----- 84,228.00

Homes, barns, etc., -- 79,564.00

Furniture, ----- 7,233.00

Tools, implements, etc 8,072.00

Wagons, etc., ----- 2,560.00

Stock, poultry, etc., 28,407.00

Other property, ----- 3,159.00

Amounts per capita to ---- \$ 2,192.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$578,724.98

Funds in treasury, --- \$578,724.98

Amounts per capita to ---- \$ 903.00



TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$1,983,691.98  
 Amounts per capita to ---- \$ 3,095.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$ 166,140.17

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Per capita and trust fund payments, ----               | \$104,548.64 |
| Crops raised, -----                                    | 11,705.00    |
| Timber sold, -----                                     | 10.00        |
| Wages earned, -----                                    | 2,822.00     |
| Income from leases, -                                  | 42,845.70    |
| Industries other than farming and stock raising, ----- | 160.00       |
| Interest on trust fund, -----                          | 4,048.83     |
| Amounts per capita to -----                            | \$ 259.00    |

THE AMOUNT USED AT THIS JURISDICTION FROM THIS APPROPRIATION IS SUPPLEMENTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS, AS FOLLOWS:

AGENCY:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----           | \$11,753.89 |
| Int. on Sac & Fox of the Miss. fund,      |             |
| Act of March 3, 1909, -----               | \$3,442.96  |
| Indian school and agency buildings, ----- | 361.32      |
| Industrial work & care of timber, -----   | 1,920.00    |
| Purchase & trans., Indian supplies, ----- | 719.93      |
| Telegraphing and telephoning, -----       | 33.35       |
| Indian moneys; proceeds of labor, -----   | 24.55       |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept., -----        | 2,247.78    |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 5, -----    | 4.00        |

BOARDING SCHOOL:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----                  | \$16,723.64 |
| Indian schools; support, -----                   | \$9,383.64  |
| Indian school and agency buildings, -----        | 1,570.65    |
| Miscellaneous receipts; class 4, -----           | 503.75      |
| Int. on Sac & Fox of the MISS. fund,             |             |
| Act of March 3, 1909, -----                      | 5,103.11    |
| Indian school, transportation, -----             | 22.25       |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, -----          | 140.24      |
| Total enrollment at Boarding School, -----       | 91          |
| Average attendance, -----                        | 77          |
| PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance, ----- | \$217.19.   |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, FOR AGENCY & SCHOOL,  
AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL -----\$28,477.53

AGENCY, -----\$11,753.89

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                                    | \$8,818.96 |
| Traveling expenses,-----                                    | 54.85      |
| Transportation of supplies,---                              | 719.93     |
| Subsistence & support of<br>persons,-----                   | 118.50     |
| Subsistence & care of animals,                              | 57.40      |
| Telegraph & telephone service,                              | 33.35      |
| Advertising & pub. of notices,                              | 4.00       |
| Miscellaneous material,-----                                | 146.08     |
| Stationery, drafting, education<br>al, etc., supplies,----- | 186.93     |
| Fuel,-----  | 107.65     |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                                   | 4.50       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,--                             | .72        |
| Forage,-----  | 831.33     |
| Equipment,-----   | 308.37     |
| Structures & structural mater-<br>ial,-----                 | 334.99     |
| Miscellaneous,-----   | 26.33      |

BOARDING SCHOOL, -----\$16,723.64

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                                     | \$8,045.62 |
| Traveling expenses,-----                                     | 3.25       |
| Transportation of supplies,--                                | .90        |
| Subsistence & support of<br>persons,-----                    | 10 .80     |
| Subsistence & care of animals,                               | 8.20       |
| Telegraph & telephone service,                               | 1.64       |
| Services other than personal,--                              | .55        |
| Miscellaneous material,-----                                 | 168.83     |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc., supplies,----- | 51.46      |
| Fuel,-----   | 514.03     |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                                    | 7.72       |
| CLEANING & toilet supplies,---                               | 76.71      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-<br>plies, etc., -----           | 1,622.95   |



BOARDING SCHOOL, (cont.)

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Forage,-----                           | \$ 848.75 |
| Provisions,-----                       | 1,665.35  |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----           | 99.38     |
| Equipment,-----                        | 1,991.32  |
| Structures & structural material,----- | 1,574.68  |
| Miscellaneous,-----                    | 31.50     |

E M P L O Y E E S.

|               | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| (White,-----  | 10      | \$5,575.00      | \$557.50    |
| (Indian,----- | 3       | 1,660.00        | 553.33      |
| (TOTALS ----- | 13      | \$7,235.00      | \$556.54    |

AGENCY:

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Financial clerk,-----      | \$1,000.00      |
| 1 Stenographer,-----         | 840.00          |
| 1 Physician,-----            | 1,000.00        |
| 1 Blacksmith,-----           | 720.00          |
| 1 Laborer,-----              | 540.00          |
| 1 Assistant clerk,-----      | 720.00 (Indian) |
| 1 Constable,-----            | 540.00 "        |
| 1 Assistant blacksmith,----- | 400.00 "        |
| 1 Assistant clerk,-----      | 675.00          |
| 1 Lease clerk,-----          | 800.00          |

|               | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. Salary |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| (White,-----  | 10      | \$6,870.00      | \$687.00    |
| (Indian,----- | 3       | 1,640.00        | 546.67      |
| (TOTALS ----- | 13      | \$8,510.00      | \$654.62    |

BOARDING SCHOOL:

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Superintendent,-----     | \$1,650.00      |
| Principal,-----          | 900.00          |
| Teacher,-----            | 660.00          |
| Kindergartner,-----      | 600.00 (Indian) |
| Industrial teacher,----- | 600.00          |
| Matron,-----             | 540.00 (Indian) |
| Assistant matron,-----   | 500.00 "        |
| Seamstress,-----         | 450.00          |
| Laundress,-----          | 450.00          |
| Cook,-----               | 480.00          |
| Assistant,-----          | 300.00          |
| General mechanic,-----   | 840.00          |
| Laborer,-----            | 540.00          |

(180)

Total salaries; .008% of total property valuation.

Average property to each Agency employe,-----\$156,755.38

1 physician, @ \$1000., to cover 137 square miles.

1 constable, @ \$540., " " " " "

83 Indians farming 10,679 acres; average acreage per Indian 128.

103 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of stock grazed,  
\$28,407.50; acreage 2,650.

327 allotments, involving 41,682 acres under lease; bringing  
an income of \$42,845.70.



SENECA, OKLAHOMA.

POPULATION:

1,911

Adults - 880

Male 411

Female 469

Minors - 1031

Male 519

Female 512

Children of school age, - 768.

AREA OF RESERVATION: 181,417 acres, or 283 square miles,  
Allotted, ----- 179,295 " " 99%,  
Unallotted, ----- 2,122 " " 1%.

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate average)  
Agricultural lands, - 98,144 acres,  
Grazing lands, ----- 81,151 "

UNALLOTTED:  
Grazing lands, ----- 2,122 acres.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$32,277.00  
Boarding School, ---- \$32,277.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$3,007,157.00

Lands, exclusive of timber, -\$2,446,461.00

Funds in bank, ----- 77,321.00

Homes, barns, etc., ----- 166,150.00

Furniture, ----- 92,150.00

Tools, implements, etc., ---- 12,550.00

Wagons, etc., ----- 27,300.00

Stock, poultry, etc., ----- 185,225.00

Amounts per capita to --\$ 1,575.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$2,060.00

Lands, exclusive of timber, -- \$2,060.00

Amounts per capita to -- \$1.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$3,009,217.00  
 Amounts per capita to -----\$1,576.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$ 107,186.88  
 Crops raised, -----\$90,182.00  
 Wages earned, ----- 6,280.00  
 Income from sales of land, --- 6,935.00  
 Industries other than farming  
 and stockraising, ----- 2,200.00  
 Interest on trust fund, ----- 89.88  
 Treaty and agreement obli-  
 gations, ----- 1,500.00  
 Amounts per capita to --\$ 555.00.

THE AMOUNT USED AT THIS JURISDICTION FROM THIS AP-  
 PROPRIATION IS SUPPLEMENTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS,  
 AS FOLLOWS:

AGENCY:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----\$3,369.59  
 Contingencies, Indian Dept.,-----\$2,649.01  
 Pay of Indian Police,----- 240.00  
 Relieving distress & prevention of  
 disease among Indians,----- 64.90  
 Purchase and trans. Indian supplies,--- 356.01  
 Miscellaneous receipts; class 5, ----- 59.67

BOARDING SCHOOL:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, -----\$21,745.98  
 Indian schools; support, -----19,350.95  
 Indian school and agency buildings,---- 1,697.98  
 Miscellaneous receipts; class 4, ----- 692.05  
 Indian moneys; proceeds of labor,----- 5.00

32: Total enrollment at Boarding School,---159  
 Average attendance, -----103  
 PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance,--\$211.13.



TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, FOR AGENCY  
& SCHOOL, AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL -----\$25,115.57

AGENCY -----\$3,369.59

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----        | \$2,581.00 |
| Traveling expenses,-----        | 116.36     |
| Transportation of supplies,--   | 356.01     |
| Subsistence & suppt. of per-    |            |
| sons,-----                      | 65.30      |
| Subsistence & CARE OF animals,  | 23.25      |
| Telegraph & TELEPHONE Service,  | 72.00      |
| Advertising & publication of    |            |
| notices,-----                   | 50.00      |
| Services other than personal,-- | 25.00      |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-    |            |
| tional, etc., supplies,---      | 3.50       |
| Equipment,-----                 | 6.17       |
| Miscellaneous,-----             | 71.00      |

BOARDING SCHOOL -----\$21,745.98

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----      | \$10,519.22 |
| Traveling expenses,-----      | .50         |
| Subsistence and support of    |             |
| persons,-----                 | .70         |
| Miscellaneous material,-----  | 71.94       |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-  |             |
| tional, etc., supplies,-----  | 229.83      |
| Fuel,-----                    | 903.44      |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----     | 24.84       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies, | 139.19      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing       |             |
| supplies, etc., -----         | 1,995.73    |
| Forage,-----                  | 847.54      |
| Provisions,-----              | 3,510.79    |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----  | 150.62      |
| Equipment,-----               | 1,582.97    |
| Structures and structural     |             |
| material,-----                | 1,768.67    |

E M P L O Y E E S .

|                      | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| AGENCY: (White,----- | 1       | \$ 720.00       | \$ 720.00   |
| (Indian,-----        | 2       | 1020.00         | 510.00      |
| (T o t a l s --      | 3       | \$1740.00       | \$ 580.00   |

1 Financial clerk,-----\$720.00  
 1 Assistant clerk,----- 780.00 (Indian)  
 1 Private, ----- 240.00 "

|                         | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| BOARDING (White,-----   | 10      | \$7,480.00      | \$ 748.00   |
| (Indian,-----           | 6       | 3,820.00        | 636.67      |
| SCHOOL: (T o t a l s -- | 16      | \$11,300.00     | \$ 706.25   |

Superintendent,-----\$1,400.00  
 Clerk,----- 1,100.00 (Indian)  
 Physician,----- 500.00  
 Principal,----- 900.00  
 Teacher,----- 720.00  
 Kindergartner,----- 600.00  
 Matron,----- 600.00  
 Assistant matron,----- 540.00  
 Seamstress,----- 540.00  
 Laundress,----- 540.00 (Indian)  
 Baker,----- 500.00 "  
 Cook,----- 540.00 "  
 Blacksmith and wheelwright 840.00  
 Carpenter and engineer,-- 840.00  
 Gardener,----- 600.00 (Indian)  
 Laborer,----- 540.00 "

Total salaries; .004% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe, -----\$1,013,831.33

1 private, @ \$240., to cover 65 square miles.

170 Indians farming 9,435 acres; average acreage per Indian 55.

216 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of stock grazed,

\$185,225.00@ acreage 5,633.

68 allotments, involving 3,286 acres under lease; income unknown.



SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA.

POPULATION:

\*2,485

|          |            |              |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| Adults - |            | 1,350        |
| Male     | 665        |              |
| Female   | <u>685</u> |              |
| Minors - |            | <u>1,135</u> |
| Male     | 561        |              |
| Female   | <u>574</u> |              |

Children of school age - 465.

\* Includes 900 absentee Potawatomi and Mexican Kickapoo.

AREA OF RESERVATION: 102,891 acres, or 161 square miles,  
Allotted, ----- 102,891 " " 100%.

ALLOTTED LANDS, CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate average):  
Agricultural lands, - 91,762 acres,  
Grazing " - 11,129 "

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$96,358.00  
Agency, ----- \$ 5,558.00  
Boarding School, ----- 90,800.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$2,230,312.00  
Lands, exclusive of timber, - \$1,904,024.00  
Funds in bank, ----- 48,963.00  
Homes, barns, furniture, etc. 150,000.00  
Tools, implements, etc., ---- 10,000.00  
Wagons, etc., ----- 5,000.00  
Stock, poultry, etc., ----- 112,325.00  
Amounts per capita to - \$898.00.

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$6,699.00  
Lands, exclusive of timber, - \$6,699.00  
Amounts per capita to- \$2.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$2,237,011.00  
Amounts per capita to- \$900.

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$43,333.37

Crops raised, ----- \$ 6,161.00

Wages earned, ----- 3,158.00

Income from leases, ----- 34,014.37

Amounts per capita to --- \$174.00.

THE AMOUNT USED AT THIS JURISDICTION FROM THIS APPROPRIATION IS SUPPLEMENTED BY GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS, AS FOL.:

AGENCY:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, ----- \$10,231.58

Support of Kickapoos in Oklahoma, ----- \$2,000.00

Contingencies, Indian Dept., ----- 2,374.34

Indian School and Agency Buildings, ----- 26.15

Industrial work and care of timber, ----- 1,705.00

" " " " " " , ----- 625.00

Pay of Indian Police, ----- 780.00

Purchase and trans., Indian supplies, ----- 593.04

Telegraphing and telephoning, ----- 71.48

Miscellaneous receipts; class 5, ----- 19.25

Court costs in suits involving lands

allotted to Indians, ----- 1,495.82

Industry among Indians, (reimb.), ----- 541.50

BOARDING SCHOOL:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, ----- \$22,235.36

Indian Schools; support, ----- 20,182.66

Indian School and Agency Buildings, ----- 1,486.58

Miscellaneous receipts; class 4, ----- 566.12

Total enrollment at Boarding School, ----- 140

Average attendance, ----- 109

PER CAPITA COST, based on ave. attendance, ----- \$203.99

30.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, FOR AGENCY  
AND SCHOOL, AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL ----- \$32,466.94

AGENCY ----- \$10,231.58

Salaries and wages, ----- \$6,045.60

Traveling expenses, ----- 686.98

Transportation of supplies, ----- 593.04



AGENCY, (cont.)

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Subsistence & support of persons,-----                  | \$ 409.60 |
| Subsistence & care of animals,--                        | 91.70     |
| Telegraph & telephone service,--                        | 162.23    |
| Advertising & publication of notices,-----              | 19.25     |
| Services other than personal,--                         | 353.45    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,----- | 1.85      |
| Forage,-----  | 426.20    |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----                            | 6.50      |
| Equipment,-----   | 1,189.20  |
| Structures & structural material,-----                  | 26.15     |
| Miscellaneous,-----                                     | 219.83    |

BOARDING SCHOOL -----\$22,235.36

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Salaries and wages,-----                                | \$9,985.01 |
| Transportation of supplies,-----                        | 6.26       |
| Telegraph & telephone service,--                        | 25.00      |
| Heat, light & power (service),--                        | 638.31     |
| Services other than personal,--                         | 1.50       |
| Miscellaneous material,-----                            | 164.51     |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies,----- | 265.05     |
| Fuel,-----  | 1,912.83   |
| Mechanics' supplies,-----                               | 30.32      |
| Cleaning and toiler supplies,--                         | 162.67     |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., -----           | 1,705.71   |
| Forage,-----  | 765.75     |
| Provisions,-----  | 3,639.96   |
| Miscellaneous supplies,-----                            | 223.39     |
| Equipment,-----   | 1,042.06   |
| Structures and structural material,-----                | 1,587.03   |
| Miscellaneous,-----                                     | 80.00      |

# EMPLOYEES.

|              |               | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary |
|--------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| A G E N C Y: | (White,-----  | 4       | \$3,120.00      | \$780.00    |
|              | (Indian,----- | 4       | 1,680.00        | 420.00      |
|              | (TOTALS ----- | 8       | \$4,800.00      | \$600.00    |

1 Stenographer & typewriter,--\$900.00  
 1 Lease clerk,----- 900.00 (Indian)  
 1 Farmer,----- 840.00  
 1 " ,----- 780.00  
 1 Field matron,----- 600.00  
 1 Chief of Police,----- 300.00 (Indian)  
 2 Privates,----- 480.00 "

|                 |               | Number. | Total salaries. | Ave. salary |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| B O A R D I N G | (White,-----  | 11      | \$8,140.00      | \$740.00    |
|                 | (Indian,----- | 6       | 3,720.00        | 450.00      |
|                 | (TOTALS ----- | 17      | \$10,840.00     | \$637.65    |

1 Superintendent,-----\$1600.00  
 1 Financial clerk,----- 800.00  
 1 Clerk,----- 1000.00  
 1 Physician,----- 400.00  
 1 Teacher,----- 720.00  
 1 " ,----- 540.00  
 1 Kindergartner,----- 600.00 (Indian)  
 1 Principal,----- 900.00  
 1 Matron,----- 600.00  
 1 Assistant matron,----- 540.00  
 1 Seamstress,----- 500.00  
 1 Laundress,----- 480.00 (Indian)  
 1 Baker,----- 180.00 "  
 1 Cook,----- 480.00 "  
 1 Farmer,----- 660.00 "  
 1 Laborer,----- 540.00  
 1 " ,----- 300.00 (Indian)

Total salaries; .007% of total property valuation.  
 Average property to each Agency employee,-----\$291,671.13  
 1 Field matron, @ \$600; number of Indians under matron, 550.  
 2 Farmers, \$1620.00; ave. salary \$810.00; ave. area 10 sq. miles.  
 594 able-bodied male adults on reservation; ave. no. per farmer 297.  
 1,151 Indians farming 17,156 acres; ave. acreage per Indian 14.  
 915 Indians engaged in stock raising; value of stock grazed,  
 \$112,325.00; acreage 10,843.



357 allotments, involving 39,862 acres, under lease; bringing  
an income of \$34,014.37

|                                     |       |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 Chief of Police, @ \$25.00 month, | ----- | \$300.00        |
| 2 Privates, " 20.00 "               | ----- | 480.00          |
| <u>3</u>                            |       | <u>\$780.00</u> |

Average area to be covered by each officer,  
6-2/3 square miles.

# SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.

## Klamath Agency, Oregon.

### POPULATION:

1,117

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| Adults | 648        |
| Male   | 286        |
| Female | <u>362</u> |

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| Minors | 469        |
| Male   | 243        |
| Female | <u>226</u> |

Children of school age 354

|                            |                 |                    |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 1,019.176 acres | or 1592 sq. miles. |
| Allotted                   | 207,374 "       | or 21%             |
| Unallotted                 | 811,802 "       | or 79%             |

### ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (Approximate Acreage):

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands | 10,000 acres |
| Grazing lands      | 127,840 "    |
| Timber             | 18,000 "     |

### UNALLOTTED:

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Grazing lands         | 151,000 acres |
| Timber lands          | 772,000 "     |
| Unfit for any purpose | 20,000 "      |

### PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

#### TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$127,498.00

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Agency           | \$21,899.00 |
| Boarding School  | 83,973.00   |
| Modoc Bay School | 2,959.00    |
| Yainax "         | 3,095.00    |
| No. 1, "         | 5,174.00    |
| " 2, "           | 5,224.00    |
| " 3, "           | 5,174.00    |

#### INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$2,168,275.00

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber | 1,047,600.00    |
| Timber                     | 540,000.00      |
| Homes, barns, etc.         | 82,480.00       |
| Furniture                  | 9,000.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc.    | 22,525.00       |
| Wagons, etc.               | 21,781.00       |
| Stock, poultry, etc.       | 416,643.00      |
| Other property             | <u>3,000.00</u> |

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$1,941.00 |
|-----------------------|------------|



(2)

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:  | \$26,678,660.39  |
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$3,257,000.00   |
| Timber                     | 23,160,000.00    |
| Funds in Treasury          | 261,660.39       |
| Amounts per capita to      | <u>23,883.00</u> |

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: | 28,846,935.39 |
| Amounts per capita to                 | 25,824.00     |

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                           | 111,952.89    |
| Per capita and trust fund payments                 | \$30,990.20   |
| Crops raised by Indians                            | 58,920.00     |
| Timber sold  | 67.00         |
| Wages earned by Indians                            | 7,487.00      |
| Income from leases                                 | 3,383.01      |
| Income from sales of land                          | 357.50        |
| Industries other than farming and stockraising     | 3,500.00      |
| Interest on trust funds                            | 7,088.69      |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor and Miscellaneous | <u>159.49</u> |
| Amounts per capita to                              | \$100.22      |

Suppt. of Indians of Klamath Agency, Oregon.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Amount estimated by Dept. for 1914 - - - | \$25,000 |
| Amt. appropriated 1912 & 1913, each - -  | 6,000    |
| Amt. in pending bill ) - - - - -         | 6,000    |

The \$19,000 additional in Departmental estimate was requested for purchasing sawmill and equipment and for salaries in running same. Lumber manufactured to be used for building Indian homes.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1912 appropriation - - - | \$ 6,000.00      |
| Expended - - - - -       | 5,868.99         |
| Unexpended balance       | <u>\$ 131.01</u> |

Analysis of Expenditures

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages - - - - - | \$ 5,460.00     |
| 1 clerk - - - - -            | \$1,000 per an. |
| 1 financial clerk            | 720 " "         |
| 1 Asst. " " (Indian)         | 840 " "         |
| 1 physician                  | 1,000 " "       |
| 1 sawyer                     | 900 " "         |
| 1 engineer - - -             | 1,000 " "       |



(3)

Analysis of Expenditures - o - Cont'd.

|                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Traveling expenses - - - - -    | 29.15             |
| Stationery and medical supplies | 354.61            |
| Fuel - - - - -                  | 5.95              |
| Mechanic's supplies - - - - -   | 2.56              |
| Equipment - - - - -             | 16.72             |
|                                 | <u>\$5,868.99</u> |

Issuance of subsistence to these Indians unnecessary because of their income heretofore shown.

This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations, as follows:

TOTAL Agency expenditures, 1912.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Support of Indians of the Klamath Agency - - - -  | \$ 5,868.99      |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings - - - - -  | 49.55            |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber  |                  |
| (Timber purpose) - - - - \$6,316.20   |                  |
| (Farmers) - - - - - 3,016.67  |                  |
| (Field matrons) - - - - 1,316.00 - - - - -  | 10,648.87        |
| Pay of Indian Police - - - - -  | 2,777.94         |
| Purchase and Transportation of Indian Supplies -  | 879.42           |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning  | 26.68            |
| Suppression of Liquor Traffic   | 6.10             |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor - - - - -  | 744.60           |
| Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency for lands sold to California and Oregon Land Company - - | 8,794.83         |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV - - - - -  | 578.09           |
| Contingencies, Indian Department - - - - -  | 73.90            |
|   | <u>30,448.97</u> |

This total expenditure amounts to \$27.25 per capita, of which an average of \$7.87 was paid each Indian in cash from proceeds of their land sold.

Total School Expenditures, 1912.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Boarding School: - - - - -                        | \$19,908.02 |
| Indian Schools: Support - - - - \$16,843.32       |             |
| Indian Schools and Agency Bldgs. 527.74           |             |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor 230.00           |             |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV. <u>2,306.96</u> |             |



(4)

Five Day Schools: - - - - - \$ 6,005.87  
Indian Schools: Support, - \$5,588.42  
" School & Agey.Bldgs. 401.18  
" Moneys, Proceeds of Labor 16.27

Total Expenditures, all purposes - - - - - 56,462.86

Average attendance at boarding school 71  
Total enrollment " " " 85  
Per capita cost of boarding school,  
based on average attendance \$280.39

Enrollment and average attendance at day schools:

|                  | Enrollment | Average Attendance. |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Modoc Day School | 19         | 10                  |
| Goinax " "       | 13         | 9                   |
| No. 1 " "        | 16         | 7                   |
| No. 2, " "       | 10         | 5                   |
| No. 3, " "       | 30         | 18                  |
|                  | <u>88</u>  | <u>49</u>           |

Per capita cost of day schools based on  
average attendance - - - - - \$122.57

Total all expenditures Agency & Schools and  
purposes for which made.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Grand Total . . . . .                               | \$56,462.86     |
| Agency . . . . .                                    | \$30,448.97     |
| Salaries and wages                                  | \$18,457.77     |
| Transportation of persons                           | 21.20           |
| " of supplies                                       | 894.07          |
| Subsistence and support of persons                  | 121.65          |
| " " care of animals                                 | 48.60           |
| Communication service                               | 26.68           |
| Miscellaneous supplies                              | 26.06           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 372.86          |
| Fuel  | 17.10           |
| Mechanics supplies                                  | 2.56            |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.           | 312.10          |
| Forage  | 291.00          |
| Equipment   | 606.04          |
| Structures and structural material                  | 477.28          |
| Per capita payment,                                 | <u>8,774.00</u> |

Boarding School . . . . . \$19,908.02

(194)

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | 10,665.49 |
| Transportation of supplies                          | 389.82    |
| Miscellaneous supplies                              | 366.39    |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 48.73     |
| Fuel  | 2,118.41  |
| Mechanic's supplies                                 | 6.02      |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                        | 35.12     |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.              | 769.89    |
| Forage  | 541.80    |
| Provisions  | 1,559.42  |
| Special & Miscellaneous supplies                    | 197.51    |
| Equipment,  | 2,433.30  |
| Structures and Structural material                  | 766.12    |

|   |          |            |
|---|----------|------------|
| Day Schools . . . . .                               |          | \$6,005.87 |
| Salaries and wages                                  | 4,863.83 |            |
| Miscellaneous supplies                              | 11.94    |            |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 17.75    |            |
| Fuel  | 337.14   |            |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | .48      |            |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.              | 128.19   |            |
| Equipment   | 245.36   |            |
| Structures and structural material                  | 401.18   |            |

EMPLOYEES.

|                           |               | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total<br/>Salaries</u> | <u>Average<br/>Salary.</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Agency: x                 | (White        | 11            | \$10,060                  | \$914                      |
|                           | (Indian       | 9             | 3,360                     | 373                        |
|                           | (Total        | 20            | \$13,420                  | \$671                      |
| 1 Clerk                   | \$1000        |               |                           |                            |
| 1 Financial Clerk         | 720           |               |                           |                            |
| 1 Assistant Clerk         | 840 (Indian)  |               |                           |                            |
| 1 Physician               | 1000          |               |                           |                            |
| 1 Sawyer                  | 900           |               |                           |                            |
| 1 Engineer                | 1000          |               |                           |                            |
| 2 Adml. Farmers at \$900. | 1800          |               |                           |                            |
| 1 Expert Farmer           | 1200          |               |                           |                            |
| 2 Field matrons at 720    | 1440          |               |                           |                            |
| 2 Chiefs of Police at 360 | 720 (Indian)  |               |                           |                            |
| 6 Privates at             | 1800 (Indian) |               |                           |                            |
| 1 Forest Guard            | 1000          |               |                           |                            |

There are also employed during fire season 8 forest guards for six months at \$80 per month each, amounting to \$3840.



|                         |        | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Boarding School:</u> | White  | 11     | \$8,510        | \$773           |
|                         | Indian | 3      | 1,640          | 546             |
|                         | Total  | 14     | \$10,150       | \$725           |

|                    |        |          |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| Superintendent     | \$1650 |          |
| Principal          | 800    |          |
| Physician          | 1200   |          |
| Teacher            | 720    |          |
| Industrial Teacher | 660    |          |
| Matron             | 600    |          |
| Assistant Matron   | 500    |          |
| Seamstress         | 500    |          |
| Laundress          | 500    | (Indian) |
| Cook               | 500    |          |
| Laborer            | 500    | (Indian) |
| Carpenter          | 720    |          |
| Laborer            | 480    | (Indian) |
| Teacher            | 660    |          |

|                     |        |    |         |       |
|---------------------|--------|----|---------|-------|
| <u>Day Schools:</u> | White  | 9  | \$4,800 | \$533 |
|                     | Indian | 1  | 300     | 300   |
|                     | Total  | 10 | \$5,100 | \$510 |

At each of the five day schools there are employed a teacher at \$720, and a housekeeper at \$300, a total of \$1020 for each school.

Total salaries 1/10 of 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$1,442,346.

Three Farmers -- \$3000 -- Average salary \$1000 each.  
Average area covered by each farmer 530 sq. miles. 234 able-bodied male adults; 76 per farmer.

75 Indians farming 1486 acres; average 19.8 per Indian.

2 Field Matrons at \$720 each; \$1440.  
1100 Indians reached by matrons; 600 by one, 500 by other.  
540 sq. miles covered by matrons; 300 by one, 240 by other.  
2 Chiefs of police at \$360; \$720  
6 privates at 300 1800  
\$2520

Average area to be covered by each officer, 199 sq. miles.

Additional justification found on page 121 of the House hearings on the Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF GRANDE RONDE & SILETZ AGENCIES, ORE.

Siletz Agency, Oregon.

POPULATION:

488

|                       |     |     |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Adults                |     | 231 |
| Male                  | 121 |     |
| Female                | 110 |     |
| Minors                |     | 198 |
| Male                  | 107 |     |
| Female                | 91  |     |
| Children of schoolage |     | 144 |

|                            |              |                 |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 47,622 acres | or 74 sq. miles |
| Allotted                   | 44,450 "     | or 67.5%        |
| Unallotted                 | 3,200 "      | or 2.5%         |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Agricultural lands | 8,000 acres |
| Grazing lands      | 34,000 "    |

UNALLOTTED:

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| Timber | 3,200 acres. |
|--------|--------------|

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$49,278.00 |
|----------------------------|-------------|

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Agency         | \$12,710.00 |
| Day School     | 33,670.00   |
| Upper Farm Day | 3,818.00    |

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: | \$497,108.00 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Lands exclusive     |              |
| of timber           | \$420,000.00 |
| Timber              | 22,000.00    |
| Funds in bank       | 62,268.00    |
| Stock, poultry, etc | 2,940.00     |

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$1,125.00 |
|-----------------------|------------|



(2)

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$232,551.11

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Lands exclusive<br>of timber | \$5,000.00 |
| Timber                       | 195,000.00 |
| Funds in Treasury            | 32,551.11  |
| Amounts per capita to        | \$542.00   |

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$729,749.11

Amounts per capita to \$1701.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$9,760.87

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Per capita and trust fund payments             | \$3,861.42 |
| Wages earned by employment                     | 4,346.00   |
| Value of rations and miscella-<br>neous issues | 377.00     |
| Interest on trust funds                        | 1,644.45   |
| Amounts per capita to                          | \$22.54    |

Support of Indians of Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies,

Oregon.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914 - - - | \$5,300 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 and 1913, each - - - | 4,000   |
| Amount in pending bill - - - - -              | 4,000   |

~~This increase of \$1,300 was estimated for to pro-  
vide for increased cost of subsistence (20 indigent Indians  
have to be subsisted out of this fund) and for payment of  
salary of a field matron, whose services are especially  
needed at Grande Ronde.~~

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1912 appropriation - - - - - | \$4,000  |
| Amount expended - - - - -    | 3,956.88 |
| Unexpended balance           | \$ 43.12 |

Analysis of Expenditures.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages - - - - - | \$2,655.75 |
| 1 financial clerk - - - - -  | \$600.     |
| 1 assistant clerk - - - - -  | 720        |
| 1 physician - - - - -        | 1,200      |

Analysis of Expenditures (continued)

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Traveling expenses - - - - -              | \$219.95          |
| Telegraph and Telephone service - - - - - | 22.50             |
| Miscellaneous material - - - - -          | 101.38            |
| Stationery and medical supplies - - - - - | 256.65            |
| Fuel - - - - -                            | 177.57            |
| Mechanic's supplies - - - - -             | 3.37              |
| Provisions - - - - -                      | 389.92            |
| Equipment - - - - -                       | 300.33            |
| Miscellaneous - - - - -                   | 29.46             |
| Total - - - - -                           | <u>\$3,956.88</u> |

This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows;

Total Agency Expenditures, 1912.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Support of Indians of Siletz and Grand Ronde agencies - - - - - | \$3,956.88        |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings - - - - -                    | 77.88             |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber (Timber purpose) - - - - -   | \$420.            |
| (Farmers) - - - - -   | \$780.-           |
| Pay of Indian Police - - - - -                                  | \$1,200.00        |
| Purchase and Transportation of Indian Supplies - - - - -        | 2,096.58          |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning - - - - -                          | 261.57            |
| Miscellaneous Receipts Class V - - - - -                        | .80               |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor - - - - -                      | 22.50             |
| Contingencies, Indian Department - - - - -                      | 25.90             |
| Total - - - - -   | <u>29.90</u>      |
|   | <u>\$7,672.01</u> |

This total expenditure amounts to \$17.88 per capita.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| DAY SCHOOLS: - - - - -                     | \$3,463.46 |
| Indian Schools : Support - - - - -         | \$3,195.20 |
| Indian Schools & Agency Bldgs. - - - - -   | 185.52     |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV - - - - - | 82.74      |

Enrollment and average attendance at day schools:

|            | <u>Enrollment.</u> | <u>Average Attendance.</u> |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Siletz     | 34                 | 18                         |
| Upper Farm | 15                 | 10                         |
|            | <u>49</u>          | <u>28</u>                  |



(4)

Per capita cost of day schools based  
on average attendance - - - - - \$133.21

Total all expenditures Agency and Schools  
and purposes for which made.

|  |           |             |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Grand Total  | - - - - - | \$11,135.47 |
| Agency   | - - - - - | \$7,672.01  |
| Salaries and wages                                       | - - - - - | \$5,503.85  |
| Traveling expenses                                       | - - - - - | 77.70       |
| Transportation of supplies                               | - - - - - | 261.57      |
| Subsistence of persons                                   | - - - - - | 129.45      |
| Subsistence and care of animals                          | - - - - - | 22.90       |
| Telegraph & Telephone Services                           | - - - - - | 32.30       |
| Advertising & Publication of<br>Notices                  | - - - - - | 22.50       |
| Services other than personal                             | - - - - - | 9.50        |
| Miscellaneous material                                   | - - - - - | 101.32      |
| Stationary, drafting, edu-<br>cational, etc.<br>Supplies | - - - - - | 259.15      |
| Fuel   | - - - - - | 196.32      |
| Mechanic's supplies                                      | - - - - - | 3.37        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-<br>plies, etc.              | - - - - - | 91.76       |
| Forage   | - - - - - | 8.00        |
| Provisions   | - - - - - | 6.25        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                                   | - - - - - | 3.00        |
| Equipment  | - - - - - | 231.48      |
| Structures and structural<br>material                    | - - - - - | 77.88       |
| Miscellaneous  | - - - - - | 15.00       |

DAY SCHOOLS. - - - - - \$3,463.46

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Salaries and wages                                    | 2,854.00 |
| Subsistence of persons                                | 18.45    |
| Subsistence and care of animals                       | 2.75     |
| Miscellaneous material                                | 7.00     |
| Stationary, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc. supplies | 6.99     |
| Fuel  | 158.26   |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-<br>plies, etc.           | 3.46     |
| Provisions  | 7.98     |
| Miscellaneous supplies                                | 13.23    |
| Equipment   | 190.77   |
| Structures and structural<br>material                 | 200.57   |

(200)

(5)

| Agency |         | <u>Employees</u> |                       |                        |
|--------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|        |         | <u>Number</u>    | <u>Total salaries</u> | <u>Average salary.</u> |
|        | (White  | 4                | \$3,300.00            | \$825.00               |
|        | (Indian | 7                | 1,680.00              | 240.00                 |
|        | (Total  | 11               | \$4,980.00            | \$452.00               |

|                     |          |           |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 Financial clerk   | \$600.00 |           |
| 1 Assistant Clerk   | 720.00   |           |
| 1 Physician         | 1200.00  |           |
| 1 Additional Farmer | 780.00   |           |
| 7 Privates @ \$240  | 1680.00  | (Indians) |

2 Forest Guards, 36 months  
@ \$75.00 a month \$450.00

| Day Schools |   | <u>Number</u> |                       |                        |
|-------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|             |   |               | <u>Total salaries</u> | <u>Average salary.</u> |
| (White      | 2 | \$2,170.00    | \$1,085.00            |                        |
| (Indian     | 1 | 600.00        | 600.00                |                        |
| (Total      | 3 | \$2,770.00    | \$923.00              |                        |

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent | \$1,450.00 |
| 1 Teacher        | 720.00     |
| 1 Teacher        | 600.00     |

Total salaries 9/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee \$70,820

1 Additional Farmer \$780  
Area covered by farmer 74 square miles.  
102 able-bodied male adults on reservation.  
1 physician at \$1200 to cover whole area of 74 square miles and visit 429 Indians.  
7 police privates @ \$240 to cover whole area; average 10.5 square miles per policeman.  
Additional justification found on page 123 House hearings on the Indian appropriation bill for 1914.

(201)



# SUPPORT OF WALLA WALLA, CAYUSE & UMATILLA TRIBES, OREGON.

## Umatilla Agency, Oregon.

### POPULATION:

1,144

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Adults | 833 |
| Male   | 454 |
| Female | 379 |

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Minors | 481 |
| Male   | 247 |
| Female | 234 |

Children of school age 390

|                            |               |    |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|----|---------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 156,774 acres | or | 221 sq. miles |
| Allotted                   | 82,156        | "  | or 52.4%      |
| Unallotted                 | 74,618        | "  | or 47.6%      |

### ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

|                        |        |       |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Agricultural lands,    | 75,000 | acres |
| Grazing lands          | 3,000  | "     |
| Timber "               | 1,000  | "     |
| Unfit for any purpose, | 3,156  | "     |

### UNALLOTED:

|                        |        |   |
|------------------------|--------|---|
| Agricultural lands,    | 1,000  | " |
| Grazing lands,         | 72,000 | " |
| Timber "               | 1,000  | " |
| Unfit for any purpose, | 818    | " |

### PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$114,857 |
|----------------------------|-----------|

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Boarding School, | \$114,857 |
|------------------|-----------|

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: | 3,630,422 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Lands exclusive of timber, | 3,375,278 |
|----------------------------|-----------|

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| Timber | 4,223 |
|--------|-------|

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Funds in bank, etc., | 27,243 |
|----------------------|--------|

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Houses, barns, etc., | 54,000 |
|----------------------|--------|

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| Furniture, | 6,000 |
|------------|-------|

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Tools, Implements, etc., | 6,000 |
|--------------------------|-------|

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| Wagons, etc. | 7,500 |
|--------------|-------|

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Stock, Poultry, etc., | 87,680 |
|-----------------------|--------|

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Other property, | 2,500 |
|-----------------|-------|

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$3,173 |
|-----------------------|---------|

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| INDIANS TRIBAL PROPERTY:  | \$491,443.05      |
| Land exclusive of timber, | \$213,300.00      |
| Timber                    | 14,300.00         |
| Funds in Treasury         | <u>263,443.05</u> |
| Amounts per capita to     | 459.00            |

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: | 4,181,865.08 |
| Amounts per capita to                 | \$3,602.00   |

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                             | \$30,337.67   |
| Per capita and trust fund payments,                  | \$23,773.84   |
| Crops raised by Indians,                             | 61,500.00     |
| Wages earned " "                                     | 4,124.00      |
| Income from leases,                                  | 102,171.59    |
| " " sales of land,                                   | 5,573.16      |
| Interest on trust fund,                              | 13,604.28     |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, and Miscellaneous, | <u>833.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to                                | 135.00        |

Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Amount requested by Department,    | \$ 3,600.00 |
| Appropriation 1912 and 1913, each, | 3,000.00    |
| Amount in pending bill,            | 3,000.00    |

The increased estimate was to supply subsistence, implements, hardware, etc., for 1,091 Indians.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Amount appropriated 1912, | \$3,000.00      |
| " expended                | <u>5,503.22</u> |
| Unexpended balance,       | \$ 367.22       |

Analysis of Expenditures:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Salaries and wages,                                | \$ 2,235.33   |
| 1 clerk,   | 1,200.00      |
| 1 assistant clerk,                                 | 300.00        |
| 1 temporary clerk, @ \$70 per month, for two mon.  | 140.00        |
| 1 temporary clerk, @ \$70 per month, for 1 1/2 mo. | <u>25.00</u>  |
| Medical supplies,                                  | <u>367.22</u> |
|  | \$ 2,503.22   |

No rations were issued to these Indians.



This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

TOTAL Agency expenditures, 1912.

|   |               |                 |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Tribes, |               |                 |
|   | Oregon,       | \$ 2,608.29     |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber,                 |               |                 |
| (Timber purpose)                                    | \$ 770.00     |                 |
| (Farmers)   | <u>872.50</u> | 1,642.50        |
| Pay of Indian Police,                               |               | 784.23          |
| Pay of Judges Indian Courts,                        |               | 84.00           |
| Pay of Interpreters,                                |               | 580.00          |
| Purchase and Transportation, Indian Supplies,       |               | 638.27          |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning,                       |               | 13.40           |
| Umatilla General Fund,                              |               | 1,751.34        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,                   |               | 1,490.08        |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,                   |               | 118.00          |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class V,                    |               | 4.50            |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV,                   |               | <u>99.00</u>    |
|   | \$            | <u>9,693.62</u> |

This total expenditure amounts to \$8.47 per capita.

Total School Expenditures, 1912.

|  |                 |             |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Boarding School,                             |                 | \$22,637.56 |
| Interest on Umatilla General Fund,           | \$11,339.27     |             |
| Interest on Umatilla School Fund,            | 574.40          |             |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV,            | 3,950.41        |             |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings,          | 449.67          |             |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,            | 2,043.81        |             |
| Indian Schools, Support,                     | <u>4,279.40</u> |             |
| Average attendance, at school,               |                 | 81          |
| Total enrollment at school,                  |                 | 105         |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance, |                 | \$279.47    |

Total expenditures at Agency and School and purposes for which made.

|   |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Grand Total,                              |             | \$32,331.18 |
| Agency                                    | \$ 9,693.62 |             |
| Salaries and wages,                       | 5,715.17    |             |
| Traveling expenses,                       | 4.75        |             |
| Transportation of supplies,               | 638.27      |             |
| Subsistence and care of persons,          | 30.25       |             |
| " and care of animals,                    | 11.75       |             |
| Telegraph and telephone service,          | 25.40       |             |
| Advertisement and publication of notices, | 4.50        |             |



(4)

## (Agency Expenditures -- Cont.)

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies, | 367.86          |
| Fuel,   | 22.00           |
| Mechanics' supplies,                                  | 5.00            |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, &c.,                | 86.22           |
| Equipment,  | 63.00           |
| Structures and structural material,                   | 814.75          |
| Miscellaneous,  | <u>1,801.49</u> |

## Boarding School,

\$32,637.56

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Salaries and wages,                                   | 9,249.87     |
| Traveling expenses,                                   | 25.00        |
| Transportation of Supplies,                           | 15.73        |
| Subsistence and support of persons,                   | 45.80        |
| " " care of animals,                                  | 7.80         |
| Miscellaneous material,                               | 75.22        |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies, | 75.83        |
| Fuel,   | 2,583.68     |
| Mechanics' supplies,                                  | 22.34        |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                         | 106.68       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, &c.,                | 1,735.70     |
| Forage,   | 1,705.83     |
| Provision,  | 1,986.80     |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                               | 34.44        |
| Equipment,  | 3,715.33     |
| Structures and structural material,                   | 3,174.10     |
| Miscellaneous,  | <u>82.75</u> |

EMPLOYEES.

| Agency  |    | Number  | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary |
|---------|----|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (White  | 4  | \$3,500 | \$875             |                   |
| (Indian | 6  | 2,304   | 384               |                   |
| (Total  | 10 | \$5,804 | <u>\$550</u>      |                   |

|                              |            |          |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 clerk,                     | 1,200      |          |
| 1 assistant clerk            | 900        | (Indian) |
| 1 additional farmer          | 900        |          |
| 1 interpreter,               | 500        | (Indian) |
| 1 judge                      | 84         | (Indian) |
| 3 privates, police, @ \$340, | 720        | (Indian) |
| 1 forest guard,              | 900        |          |
| 1 physician,                 | <u>600</u> |          |
| 2 temporary clerks @ \$70    |            |          |
| per mo., one for 3 mos.,     |            |          |
| one for 12 days.             |            |          |



(5)

|                        | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Boarding School (White | 8      | \$6,230        | \$778          |
| (Indian                | 5      | 2,600          | 520            |
| (Total                 | 13     | 8,830          | 679            |

|                                |       |          |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 superintendent               | 1,800 |          |
| 1 teacher                      | 720   |          |
| 1 teacher                      | 540   |          |
| 1 industrial teacher           | 660   |          |
| 1 matron                       | 540   |          |
| 1 assistant matron             | 500   | (Indian) |
| 1 seamstress                   | 500   |          |
| 1 laundress                    | 500   | (Indian) |
| 1 cook                         | 500   | (Indian) |
| 1 farmer                       | 750   |          |
| 1 laborer                      | 600   | (Indian) |
| 1 laborer                      | 500   | (Indian) |
| 1 stenographer and typewriter, | 720   |          |

Total salaries 3/10 of 1% of total property valuation. Average property to each agency employee, \$412,186

One farmer, at \$500. Area covered by farmer, 261 sq. miles. 122 able-bodied male adults on reservation. 80 farming 8,000 acres; average, 100 per Indian.

One physician at \$600 to cover whole territory.

Three police privates to cover reservation, average 37 sq. miles per policeman.

Additional justification found on page 122 of House hearings on the Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.

# SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF WARM SPRINGC AGENCY, OREGON.

## Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

### POPULATION:

741

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Adults                 | 476        |
| Male                   | 207        |
| Female                 | <u>269</u> |
| Minors                 | 265        |
| Male                   | 121        |
| Female                 | <u>144</u> |
| Children of school age | 197        |

|                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 462,004 acres or 722 sq. miles. |
| Allotted                   | 139,884 " " 30.2%               |
| Unallotted                 | 322,920 " " 69.8%               |

### ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate Acreage):

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands    | 61,696 acres |
| Grazing lands         | 74,000 "     |
| Unfit for any purpose | 4,188 "      |

### UNALLOTTED:

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands    | 10,000 acres |
| Grazing lands         | 269,360 "    |
| Unfit for any purpose | 43,560 "     |

### PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$68,804.00 |
| Agency                     | 5,100.00    |
| Boarding School            | 56,310.00   |
| Sinnascho Day School       | 6,794.00    |

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: | \$721,806.00 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber    | \$613,980.00 |
| Timber                        | 25,000.00    |
| Funds in bank                 | 8,000.00     |
| Homes, barns, etc.            | 9,000.00     |
| Furniture                     | 1,000.00     |
| Tools, implements, etc.       | 6,200.00     |
| Wagons, etc.                  | 2,000.00     |
| Stock, poultry, etc.          | 57,025.00    |
| Other property                | 2,000.00     |

Amounts per capita to 1973.00

(207)



|                            |                 |                |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:  |                 | \$2,970,672.83 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$ 688,853.00   |                |
| Timber                     | 2,280,000.00    |                |
| Funds in Treasury          | <u>1,819.83</u> |                |

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$4,009.00 |
|-----------------------|------------|

|                                       |            |              |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: |            | 3,691,877.83 |
| Amounts per capita to                 | \$4,982.00 |              |

|                          |  |           |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: |  | 13,662.85 |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Value crops raised                          | \$4,550.00      |
| Wages earned by Indians                     | 6,156.00        |
| Value rations and miscella-<br>neous issues | 405.00          |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of<br>labor, etc.   | <u>2,551.85</u> |

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$18.43 |
|-----------------------|---------|

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON.

|                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Amount estimated by Dept. for 1914 | \$5,600.00      |
| " appropriated 1912                |                 |
| and 1913, each                     | 4,000.00        |
| " in pending bill                  | <u>4,000.00</u> |

The increase of \$1600 estimated for by the Department was to provide an additional clerk at \$900 necessary for proper handling of the affairs of this reservation, to provide sufficient funds for the subsistence of the 760 Indians under this jurisdiction and for employment of interpreters from time to time. The specific appropriation for interpreters has been discontinued by the Congress.

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1912 appropriation | \$4,000.00      |
| Expended           | <u>3,685.73</u> |
| Unexpended balance | \$ 314.27       |

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

|  |              |  |  |                  |
|--|--------------|--|--|------------------|
| Salaries and wages                     |              |  |  | 22,251.67        |
| 1 Clerk                                | 1,000 per an |  |  |                  |
| 1 Blacksmith                           | 340 "        |  |  |                  |
| 1 Physician (1/4 sal-<br>ary)          | 275 "        |  |  |                  |
| 2 Clerks (1-2 1/2 mos.<br>at \$5.00)   | 167 "        |  |  |                  |
| Miscellaneous material                 |              |  |  | 47.25            |
| Stationery and medical supplies        |              |  |  | 212.42           |
| Fuel                                   |              |  |  | 25.75            |
| Mechanics supplies                     |              |  |  | 24.55            |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies           |              |  |  | 3.12             |
| Forage                                 |              |  |  | 512.22           |
| (x) Nations and Miscellaneous supplies |              |  |  | 475.18           |
| Equipment                              |              |  |  | 81.25            |
|  |              |  |  | <u>75,535.75</u> |

x: Issued to 75 disabled Indians

This appropriation for general agency  
expenses is supplemented by general appropriations,  
as follows:

TOTAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES, 1912.

|  |            |                   |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Support of Indians of Warm Springs Agency    |            | 3,695.73          |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings           |            | 47.44             |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber           |            |                   |
| Timber purposes                              | \$1,924.00 |                   |
| Farmers                                      | 2,640.00   |                   |
| Field stations                               | 857.50     | 5,421.50          |
| Pay of Indian Police                         |            | 2,332.65          |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts                 |            | 252.03            |
| Pay of Interpreters                          |            | 177.00            |
| Purchase and Transportation, Indian Supplies |            | 953.83            |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning                 |            | 1.00              |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor             |            | 1,262.21          |
| Contingencies, Indian Department             |            | 42.22             |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV             |            | 542.37            |
|  |            | <u>114,555.19</u> |

This is \$19.63 per capita.



TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, 1912.

|                                  |           |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Boarding School:                 | - - - - - | 19,358.02       |
| Indian Schools, Support          | - - - - - | 816,891.76      |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs.  | - - - - - | 1,027.24        |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV | - - - - - | <u>1,459.02</u> |

|   |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| Average attendance                          | - - - | 75     |
| Total enrollment                            | - - - | 101    |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | - - - | 258.11 |

|                         |           |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Day School:             | - - - - - | 1,435.36 |
| Indian Schools, Support | - - - - - | 1,435.36 |

|   |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| Average attendance                          | - - - | 14     |
| Total enrollment                            | - - - | 23     |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | - - - | 102.52 |

|  |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Total Expenditures, 1912, all purposes | - - - - - | 35,343.56 |
|--|-----------|-----------|

TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES AGENCY & SCHOOLS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE:

|             |           |           |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Grand Total | - - - - - | 35,343.56 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|

|         |           |           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Agency: | - - - - - | 14,550.18 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|

|  |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Salaries and wages                                     | - - - - - | 89,862.17 |
| Transportation of persons                              | - - - - - | 186.45    |
| " " supplies   | - - - - - | 1,609.06  |
| Subsistence and support of persons                     | - - - - - | 71.25     |
| Communication service                                  | - - - - - | 4.86      |
| Miscellaneous supplies                                 | - - - - - | 132.92    |
| Stationery, drafting, education-<br>al, etc., supplies | - - - - - | 322.57    |
| Fuel   | - - - - - | 25.70     |
| Mechanics' supplies                                    | - - - - - | 34.53     |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                           | - - - - - | 9.12      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.              | - - - - - | 120.78    |
| Forage   | - - - - - | 510.23    |
| Provisions   | - - - - - | 775.05    |
| Equipment  | - - - - - | 762.44    |
| Structures and structural material                     | - - - - - | 40.44     |
| Miscellaneous  | - - - - - | 82.54     |

Boarding School: - - - - - \$19,358.02

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages - - - - -                                | \$9,571.97      |
| Transportation of persons - - - - -                         | 6.50            |
| supplies - - - - -  | 1.10            |
| Communication service - - - - -                             | 7.27            |
| Miscellaneous material - - - - -                            | 68.75           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies - - - - - | 70.72           |
| Fuel - - - - -  | 1,516.38        |
| Mechanics' supplies - - - - -                               | 17.42           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies - - - - -                      | 44.37           |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. - - - - -            | 1,522.38        |
| Forage - - - - -  | 1,942.32        |
| Provisions - - - - -  | 2,387.36        |
| Special and miscellaneous supplies - - - - -                | 258.29          |
| Equipment - - - - -   | 821.53          |
| Structures and structural material - - - - -                | <u>1,121.70</u> |

Day School: - - - - - 1,435.36

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Salaries and wages - - - - -                                | 1,006.66     |
| Miscellaneous material - - - - -                            | 7.50         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies - - - - - | .81          |
| Fuel - - - - -  | 52.69        |
| Mechanics' supplies - - - - -                               | .12          |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies - - - - -                      | 1.89         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. - - - - -            | 197.06       |
| Provisions - - - - -  | 114.23       |
| Equipment - - - - -   | <u>54.40</u> |

EMPLOYEES.

| Agency : |         | Number. | Total Salaries. | Average Salary. |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
|          | (White  | 13      | \$9,000         | \$692           |
|          | (Indian | 13      | 2,392           | 222             |
|          | (Total  | 26      | \$11,392        | \$457           |

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 Clerk - - - - -                                  | \$1,000           |
| 1 Blacksmith - - - - -                             | 840               |
| 1 Physician - - - - -                              | 1,100             |
| 1 Expert Farmer - - - - -                          | 1,200             |
| 2 Adsl. Farmers - - - - -                          |                   |
| at \$720 - - - - -                                 | 1,440             |
| 1 Field Matron - - - - -                           | 720               |
| 3 Judges at \$34 - - - - -                         | 252 (Indian)      |
| 1 Interpreter - - - - -                            | 10                |
| 1 Chief of Police - - - - -                        | 300 (Indian)      |
| 6 Privates at \$240 - - - - -                      | 1,440 (Indians)   |
| 7 Forest Guards (4 mos. at \$75 per mo.) - - - - - | 2,100 (3 Indians) |



Agency (Cont'd)

1 Forest Assistant

and necessary expenses - \$1,400

x

There are also employed 2 temporary Clerks for 1-2/3 months at \$50 per year.

|                    |         | Number. | Total Salaries. | Average Salary. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Boarding School:   | (White  | 9       | \$6,620         | \$735           |
|                    | (Indian | 5       | 2,320           | 464             |
|                    | (Total  | 14      | \$8,940         | \$638           |
| Superintendent     | - - - - |         | \$1,600         |                 |
| Financial clerk    | - - - - |         | 720             |                 |
| Teacher            | - - - - |         | 720             |                 |
| Kindergartner      | - - - - |         | 600             |                 |
| Industrial Teacher | - - - - |         | 720 (Indian)    |                 |
| Matron             | - - - - |         | 540             |                 |
| Assistant Matron   | - - - - |         | 400 (Indian)    |                 |
| Seamstress         | - - - - |         | 500             |                 |
| Laundress          | - - - - |         | 480 (Indian)    |                 |
| Cook               | - - - - |         | 50              |                 |
| Farmer             | - - - - |         | 720             |                 |
| Engineer           | - - - - |         | 720             |                 |
| Laborer            | - - - - |         | 420 (Indian)    |                 |
| Laborer            | - - - - |         | 500 (Indian)    |                 |

|               |         | Number. | Total Salaries. | Average Salary. |
|---------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sumnasho Day: | (White  | 2       | \$1,020         | \$510           |
|               | (Indian | 0       | ---             | ---             |
|               | (Total  | 2       | \$1,020         | \$510           |
| Teacher       | - - - - |         | 720             |                 |
| Housekeeper   | - - - - |         | 300             |                 |

Total salaries amount to 47/100 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee - \$205,104.00.

Three Farmers--\$2,640--Average salary - \$1,000 each.

Average area covered by each farmer - 241 sq. miles.

157 able-bodied male adults; 52 per farmer.

100 Indians farming 6,000 acres; average 60 acres per Indian.

one field matron at \$720 to cover 723 sq. miles.

One physician employed to cover 723 sq. miles and visit 208 families, 20 of which live in tepees.

1 chief of police at \$300; 330  
6 privates 240; 144  
7 1740

Average area covered by each officer 103 sq. miles.

Additional justification found on page 121 of the House hearings on the Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.

SUPPORT OF SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES,  
EMPLOYEES, ETC., S. D., 1912.

Amount estimated by Department, 1914, is included  
in next item, i.e., "Support & Civilization."

Amount appropriated 1912 & 1913 \$100,000

Amount in pending bill 100,000

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES, 1912.

|                           | Salaries<br>& wages | Travel-<br>ing ex-<br>penses | Subsis-<br>tence &<br>support<br>of per-<br>sons | Subsis-<br>tence &<br>care of<br>animals | Ser-<br>vices<br>other<br>than<br>per-<br>sonal | Mis-<br>cell-<br>ane-<br>ous | Total              |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cheyenne River Agency     | \$18469.33          | \$24.55                      | \$2.00   | \$1.10                                   | \$.50   | \$43.86                      | \$18541.34         |
| Crow Creek Agency         | 10436.56            |                              |  |  |   |                              | 10436.56           |
| Lower Brule Agency        | 7028.83             |                              |  |  |   |                              | 7028.83            |
| Pine Ridge Agency         | 19293.98            |                              |  |  |   |                              | 19293.98           |
| Pine Ridge Bdg. School    | 550.00              |                              |  |  |   |                              | 550.00             |
| Pine Ridge Day Schools    | 75.00               |                              |  |  |   |                              | 75.00              |
| Rosebud Agency            | 13267.00            |                              |  |  |   |                              | 13267.00           |
| Rosebud Bdg. School       | 1171.67             |                              |  |  |   |                              | 1171.67            |
| Santee Agency             | 3780.00             |                              |  |  |   |                              | 3780.00            |
| Standing Rock Agency      | 15025.94            |                              |  |  |   |                              | 15025.94           |
| Standing Rock Bdg. School | 1200.00             |                              |  |  |   |                              | 1200.00            |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>\$90298.31</b>   | <b>\$24.55</b>               | <b>\$2.00</b>                                    | <b>\$1.10</b>                            | <b>\$.50</b>                                    | <b>\$43.86</b>               | <b>\$ 90370.32</b> |



Lists of employees paid from "Support of  
Sioux of Different Tribes, Em-  
ployees, 1912."

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY

White

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 Chief Clerk     | \$1560 |
| 1 Clerk           | 1200   |
| 1 Clerk           | 1080   |
| 1 Assistant Clerk | 840    |
| 1 Physician       | 1200   |
| 1 Farmer          | 840    |
| 1 Blacksmith      | 900    |
| 1 Engineer        | 900    |
| * 8               |        |

Indian

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 3 Laborers @ \$480                         | \$1440 |
| 1 Laborer                                  | 180    |
| 1 Carpenter                                | 840    |
| 1 Janitor                                  | 360    |
| 1 Assistant Hospital Nurse                 | 240    |
| 1 Laborer                                  | 360    |
| 1 Laborer                                  | 480    |
| 1 Hospital Laborer                         | 360    |
| 1 Assistant Clerk                          | 1080   |
| 1 Assistant Blacksmith                     | 420    |
| 2 Line Riders @ \$720                      | 1440   |
| 1 Assistant Farmer                         | 300    |
| 1 Supt. of Works & Acting Inter-<br>preter | 600    |
| 2 Mechanics @ \$360                        | 720    |
| 1 Interpreter                              | 300    |
| 20   |        |

Total 28 employees

\* Also 3 temporary clerks @ \$75 per month for total  
time of 7 months, \$525

Lists of employees paid from "Support of  
Sioux of Different Tribes, Em-  
ployees, 1912."

CROW CREEK AGENCY

White

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Clerk              | \$1320        |
| 1 Lease Clerk        | 900           |
| 1 Carpenter          | 720           |
| 1 Physician          | 1200          |
| 1 Stenographer       | 840           |
| 1 Farmer             | 840           |
| 1 Blacksmith         | 900           |
| 1 Supt. of Livestock | 900           |
| 8                    | <u>\$7620</u> |

Indian

|                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Issue Clerk          | \$840         |
| 1 Assistant Blacksmith | 360           |
| 1 Assistant Carpenter  | 360           |
| 1 Miller               | 360           |
| 1 Wheelwright          | 360           |
| 1 Laborer              | 420           |
| 1 Laborer              | 540           |
| 1 Butcher              | 480           |
| 8                      | <u>\$3720</u> |

Also one laborer and acting interpreter  
@ \$1.25 per diem not to exceed total of  
\$120.00



Lists of employees paid from "Support of  
Sioux of Different Tribes, Em-  
ployees, 1912."

LOWER BRULE AGENCY

White

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 Financial Clerk    | \$1200 |
| 1 Clerk              | 900    |
| 1 Physician          | 1100   |
| 1 Blacksmith         | 720    |
| 1 Carpenter          | 720    |
| 1 Supt. of Livestock | 900    |
| 1 Stableman          | 480    |
| * 7                  | \$6020 |

Indian

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 2 Assistant Mechanics @ \$240  | 480    |
| 1 Butcher                      | 300    |
| 1 Laborer                      | 360    |
| 1 Laborer & Acting Interpreter | 360    |
| 5                              | \$1500 |

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Total 12 employees | \$7520 |
|--------------------|--------|

\* Also one temporary Clerk for  
five months @ \$100

Lists of employees paid from "Support of  
Sioux of Different Tribes, Em-  
ployees, 1912."

PINE RIDGE AGENCY

White

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Clerk                     | \$1300        |
| 1 Financial Clerk           | 720           |
| 1 Assistant Clerk           | 900           |
| 1 Assistant Clerk           | 840           |
| 1 Issue Clerk               | 1000          |
| 1 Stenographer & Typewriter | 720           |
| 1 Physician                 | 1200          |
| 1 Physician                 | 1000          |
| 1 Blacksmith & Wheelwright  | 900           |
| 1 Carpenter                 | 840           |
| <u>10</u>                   | <u>\$9420</u> |

Indian

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Lease Clerk                 | \$ 900         |
| 1 Engineer & Sawyer           | 840            |
| 1 Wheelwright                 | 300            |
| 4 Assistant Mechanics @ \$300 | 1200           |
| 1 Herder                      | 540            |
| 2 Herders @ \$460             | 920            |
| 6 Butchers @ \$120            | 720            |
| 1 Stableman                   | 540            |
| 1 Watchmen                    | 600            |
| 1 Assistant                   | 300            |
| 1 Physician's Assistant       | 300            |
| 3 Laborers @ \$460            | 1380           |
| 1 Laborer                     | 360            |
| 3 Laborers @ \$300            | 900            |
| 3 Laborers @ \$240            | 720            |
| <u>30</u>                     | <u>\$10520</u> |

Total employees 40 \$19940

PINE RIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL

White

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1 Kindergartner | \$600 |
|-----------------|-------|

PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS

Irregular labor \$ 75



Lists of employees paid from "Support of  
Sioux of Different Tribes, Em-  
ployees, 1912."

## ROSEBUD AGENCY

White

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Chief Clerk           | \$1400        |
| 1 Lease Clerk           | 1100          |
| 1 Clerk                 | 900           |
| 1 Assistant Lease Clerk | 840           |
| 1 Physician             | 1200          |
| 1 Issue Clerk           | 780           |
| 1 Physician             | 720           |
| 1 Blacksmith            | 720           |
| 1 Wheelwright           | 1000          |
| 1 Stock Detective       | 1000          |
| <u>10</u>               | <u>\$9660</u> |

Indian

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 Assistant Clerk   | \$ 720        |
| 1 Carpenter         | 600           |
| 1 Blacksmith        | 240           |
| 1 Watchman          | 480           |
| 3 Teamsters @ \$360 | 1080          |
| 1 Laborer           | 360           |
| 2 Laborers @ \$240  | 480           |
| <u>10</u>           | <u>\$3960</u> |

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Total employees 20 | \$13520 |
|--------------------|---------|

## ROSEBUD BOARDING SCHOOL

White

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Teacher       | \$600          |
| 1 Kindergartner | 600            |
| <u>2</u>        | <u>\$ 1200</u> |

Lists of employees paid from "Support of  
Sioux of Different Tribes, Em-  
ployees, 1912."

SANTEE AGENCY

White

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 Financial Clerk         | \$720      |
| 1 Physician               | 900        |
| <u>1 General Mechanic</u> | <u>720</u> |
| 3                         | \$2340     |

Indian

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 Assistant Clerk | \$840      |
| <u>1 Laborer</u>  | <u>600</u> |
| 2                 | \$1440     |

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Total 5 employees | \$3780 |
|-------------------|--------|

Also one temporary Stenographer  
at \$75 per month, from 5/20 to  
end of fiscal year, 41 days \$102.50



List of employees paid from "Support of  
Sioux of Different Tribes, Em-  
ployees, 1912."

STANDING ROCK AGENCY

White

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Clerk              | \$1500        |
| 1 Lease Clerk        | 1000          |
| 1 Clerk              | 1000          |
| 1 Issue Clerk        | 900           |
| 1 Physician          | 1200          |
| 1 Physician          | 1000          |
| 1 Stableman          | 560           |
| 1 Supt. of Livestock | 1400          |
| 1 Telephone Operator | 600           |
| <u>9</u>             | <u>\$9160</u> |

Indian

|                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Assistant Clerk               | \$ 900        |
| 1 Financial Clerk               | 840           |
| 4 Assistant Farmers @ \$300     | 1200          |
| 1 Carpenter                     | 720           |
| 1 Assistant Carpenter           | 360           |
| 3 Assistant Blacksmiths @ \$300 | 900           |
| 1 Harnessmaker                  | 660           |
| 1 Janitor                       | 300           |
| 1 Janitor                       | 240           |
| 1 Laborer & Acting Interpreter  | 360           |
| <u>15</u>                       | <u>\$6480</u> |

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Total 24 employees | \$15640 |
|--------------------|---------|

STANDING ROCK BOARDING SCHOOL

White

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 Teacher | \$600 |
|-----------|-------|

Indian

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Industrial Teacher | 600           |
| <u>2</u>             | <u>\$1200</u> |

Support of Sioux of Different Tribes, Subsistence and Civilization  
S. D., 1912.

Amount estimated by Department for 1914, \$557,000  
Amount appropriated 1912 and 1913, each, 350,000  
Increased asked for, 207,000  
Amount in pending bill, 200,000

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES, 1912.

| Purposes for which expended,                           | Cheyenne<br>River<br>Agency. | Crow<br>Agency | Creek<br>Boarding<br>School | Flan-<br>dreaux<br>Agency | Lower Brule<br>Boarding<br>Agency School | Pine Ridge<br>Board-<br>ing<br>School | Day<br>Schools | Rosebud<br>Board-<br>ing<br>School | Day<br>Schools | Santee<br>Agency | Agency   | Standing Rock<br>Board-<br>ing<br>School. | Rock<br>Martin<br>Boarding<br>School | Day<br>Schools | Catho-<br>lic<br>Mission<br>Schools | General<br>Industrial<br>Work<br>Among<br>Sioux | Total     |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Salaries and wages,                                    | 15.00                        | 922.10         |                             |                           | 783.50                                   | 9544.51                               |                | 460.50                             |                | 75.00            | 13388.81 |   |                                      |                |                                     | 2150.00   | 27339.42  |
| Traveling expenses                                     |                              |                |                             |                           | 13.50                                    | 76.68                                 |                | 646.73                             |                |                  | 14.64    |   |                                      |                |                                     | 650.48  | 1402.03   |
| Transportation of supplies                             | 4952.73                      | 86.78          |                             |                           | 1791.55                                  | 9838.82                               |                | 11378.28                           |                | 5.85             | 2197.48  |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 30251.50  |
| Subsistence and support of<br>persons,                 |                              |                |                             |                           | 12.35                                    | 166.90                                |                | 333.05                             |                |                  | 87.75    |   |                                      |                |                                     | 315.79  | 915.84    |
| Subsistence and care of<br>animals,                    |                              |                |                             |                           | .50                                      | 61.65                                 |                | 79.20                              |                |                  | 43.00    |   |                                      |                |                                     | 17.30   | 202.35    |
| Telegraph and Telephone service,                       |                              |                |                             |                           |  |                                       |                | 77.10                              |                |                  |          |   |                                      |                |                                     | 3.00  | 80.10     |
| Services other than personal,                          |                              |                |                             |                           |  | 2.00                                  |                | 1.00                               |                |                  | 3.10     |   |                                      |                |                                     | 2.75  | 8.85      |
| Miscellaneous material,                                | 58.79                        | 87.23          |                             |                           | 249.90                                   | 47.49                                 |                | 60.64                              |                | 48.74            | 1000.06  |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 1552.85   |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc. supplies, | 10.00                        | 358.34         |                             |                           | 279.26                                   | 274.45                                |                | 270.39                             |                | 261.08           | 8.10     |   |                                      |                |                                     | 5.25  | 1466.87   |
| Fuel,  |                              | 639.79         |                             | 42.00                     | 476.19                                   | 1456.02                               |                | 29.50                              | 647.12         | 165.20           |          |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 3455.82   |
| Mechanics' supplies,                                   |                              | 31.30          |                             |                           | 24.34                                    | 49.87                                 |                | 9.53                               |                |                  |          |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 115.04    |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                          |                              | 69.92          |                             |                           | 62.01                                    |                                       |                |                                    |                |                  |          |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 131.93    |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.,             | 96.59                        | 13.67          |                             |                           | 1.08                                     |                                       |                |                                    |                |                  |          |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 111.34    |
| Forage,  |                              | 2276.87        |                             |                           | 1584.37                                  | 2274.80                               |                | 364.57                             |                | 136.55           | 2769.32  |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 10128.48  |
| Provisions,  | 112.81                       | 7984.40        | 722.00                      |                           | 4082.96                                  | 1763.44                               | 8978.00        | 2228.45                            | 1174.13        | 13073.47         | 3236.61  | 261.60                                    | 1563.56                              | 3619.10        | 2142.67                             | 498.84  | 128765.91 |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                                |                              | 1305.97        | 2268.70                     | 837.17                    |  | 5792.00                               |                | 46.00                              |                | 34.20            |          |   |                                      |                |                                     |   | 7178.17   |
| Equipment,   | 572.70                       | 3864.37        |                             |                           | 3795.54                                  | 1889.62                               |                | 2145.88                            |                | 406.34           | 256.30   |   |                                      | 239.50         |                                     | 5.00  | 13175.25  |
| Structures and structural<br>material,                 |                              | 5.98           |                             |                           |  | 19.22                                 |                | 747.66                             |                |                  |          |   |                                      | 948.85         |                                     |   | 2313.73   |
| Miscellaneous,   |                              | 1.00           |                             |                           |  | 1130.74                               |                | 550.71                             |                | 1.75             |          |   |                                      |                |                                     | 60.00   | 40052.57  |
| Maintenance of pupils,                                 |                              |                |                             |                           |  |                                       |                |                                    |                |                  |          |   |                                      |                | 38308.37                            |   | 38308.37  |
| T o t a l  | 5818.62                      | 2930.70        | 13157.05                    | 116602.77                 | 1174.13                                  | 30274.92                              | 3883.73        | 2698.27                            | 19768.56       | 3619.10          | 2142.67  | 1687.19                                   | 38308.37                             | 3209.57        | 268648.05                           |   |           |
|  | 18239.74                     | 879.17         | 1763.44                     | 2228.45                   |  |                                       |                |                                    |                |                  |          |   |                                      |                |                                     |   |           |

\* 1 butcher at \$840.



# EDUCATION, SIOUX NATION, 1912.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914, | \$200,000.00 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 and 1913, each  | 200,000.00   |
| Amount in pending bill                   | 200,000.00   |

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Amount appropriated 1912               | \$200,000.00     |
| Unexpended balance from previous year, | <u>44,753.03</u> |

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Total available      | 244,753.03        |
| Amount expended 1912 | <u>183,792.23</u> |

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Unexpended balance | \$ 60,960.80 |
|--------------------|--------------|

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES, 1912.

| Purposes for which expended                         | Cheyanne<br>Boarding<br>School. | River<br>Day<br>Schools. | Crow<br>Creek<br>Boarding<br>School. | Lower<br>Brule<br>Boarding<br>School. | Pine Ridge<br>Boarding<br>School | Day<br>Schools | Rosebud<br>Boarding<br>School. | Day<br>Schools. | Total      |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | 5,062.29                        | 5,553.26                 | 7,545.96                             | 6,915.55                              | 16,499.93                        | 31,551.46      | 13,231.34                      | 28,155.94       | 114,495.73 |
| Traveling expenses                                  |                                 |                          |                                      |                                       |                                  | 6.17           |                                |                 | 6.17       |
| Subsistence and support of persons                  |                                 |                          |                                      |                                       |                                  | 85.05          |                                | 158.00          | 243.05     |
| Subsistence and care of animals                     |                                 |                          |                                      |                                       |                                  | 9.85           |                                |                 | 9.85       |
| Advertising, & publication of notices, etc.         |                                 |                          |                                      |                                       | 86.70                            |                |                                |                 | 86.70      |
| Miscellaneous materials                             | 18.39                           |                          | 64.02                                | 17.37                                 |                                  | 211.02         | 34.08                          | 90.41           | 435.29     |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc.<br>supplies | 106.53                          |                          | 16.00                                | 31.75                                 | 221.63                           | 493.08         | 275.34                         | 260.66          | 1,404.99   |
| Fuel  | 1,796.91                        | 488.62                   | 1,618.08                             | 1,988.73                              | 1,374.11                         | 3,452.56       | 832.08                         | 1,783.76        | 13,334.85  |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | 56.76                           |                          | 14.19                                |                                       |                                  | 10.30          | 60.23                          | 11.75           | 153.23     |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                        | 92.65                           | 49.98                    | 187.82                               | 149.25                                | 12.33                            | .41            | 256.65                         | 85.89           | 834.98     |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.              | 1,809.57                        | 42.94                    | 3,145.88                             | 1,891.16                              | 416.40                           | 353.50         | 4,039.81                       | 5,010.17        | 16,709.43  |
| Forage  | 876.45                          |                          | 175.00                               | 401.60                                | 489.60                           |                | 750.00                         |                 | 2,692.65   |
| Provisions  | 372.45                          |                          | 8.00                                 | 38.08                                 | 325.00                           | 28.67          | 270.43                         | 394.30          | 1,433.93   |
| Miscellaneous supplies                              | 366.53                          |                          |                                      |                                       | 51.25                            | 141.75         | 236.36                         | 284.65          | 1,080.54   |
| Equipment   | 2,897.65                        | 54.87                    | 1,918.84                             | 587.17                                | 2,162.99                         | 607.27         | 2,651.54                       | 1,228.93        | 12,109.26  |
| Structures & structural material                    | 10,171.71                       |                          | 1,083.51                             | 846.24                                | 509.96                           | 1,138.32       | 901.71                         | 4,110.13        | 18,761.58  |
| Total   | 23,627.89                       | 6,169.67                 | 15,777.30                            | 12,866.90                             | 22,149.90                        | 38,086.41      | 23,539.57                      | 41,574.59       | 183,792.23 |

List of Employees paid from  
"Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota, 1912."

Cheyenne River.

Boarding School.

1 Superintendent \$2100.  
1 Clerk 960.  
1 Disciplinarian 720. (Indian)  
1 Asst. Matron 500.  
4 \$4280.

Total 4 employees, \$4280.

Day Schools.

4 Teachers @ \$720. \$2880. (1 Indian)  
4 Housekeepers @ \$300. 1200. (1 Indian)  
2 Physicians @ \$1000. 2000.  
10 \$6080.

Total 10 employees, \$6,080.

Crow Creek.

Boarding School.

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Principal          | \$1080.       |
| 2 Teachers @ \$720.  | 1440.         |
| 1 Industrial Teacher | 720.          |
| 1 " "                | 600.          |
| 1 Assistant Matron   | 500.          |
| 1 Seamstress         | 540. (Indian) |
| 1 Laundress          | 520.          |
| 1 Cook               | 500.          |
| 1 Farmer             | 600.          |
| 1 Night Watchman     | 240. (Indian) |
| 1 Housekeeper        | 400. (Indian) |
| 12                   | \$7140.       |

Total 12 employees, \$7,140.



List of Employees paid from  
"Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota, 1912."

Lower Brule.

Boarding School.

|                       |         |          |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent,     | \$1600. |          |
| 1 Principal,          | 800.    |          |
| 1 Teacher,            | 600.    |          |
| 1 Industrial Teacher, | 720.    |          |
| 1 Matron,             | 600.    |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron,   | 480.    |          |
| 1 Seamstress,         | 480.    |          |
| 1 Laundress,          | 480.    | (Indian) |
| 1 Cook,               | 480.    |          |
| 1 Laborer,            | 600.    |          |
| 1 Laborer,            | 500.    |          |

11 \$7340.

Total 11 employees, \$7,340.

Pine Ridge.

Boarding School.

|                          |         |          |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Teacher                | \$ 700. |          |
| 1 Superintendent         | \$2400. |          |
| 1 Principal & physician  | 1500.   |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian         | 720.    | (Indian) |
| 1 Teacher                | 900.    |          |
| 1 "                      | 660.    |          |
| 1 Matron                 | 600.    |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron       | 540.    | (Indian) |
| 1 "                      | 500.    | (Indian) |
| 1 Seamstress             | 540.    |          |
| 1 Asst. Seamstress       | 300.    | (Indian) |
| 1 Laundress              | 520.    |          |
| 1 Baker                  | 500.    |          |
| 1 Cook                   | 500.    |          |
| 1 Assistant Cook         | 240     | (Indian) |
| 1 Farmer                 | 720.    |          |
| 1 Carpenter              | 600.    | (Indian) |
| 1 Shoe and harness maker | 600.    |          |
| 1 Night Watchman         | 400.    | (Indian) |
| 1 Gardener               | 720.    |          |
| 1 Engineer               | 1000.   |          |
| 1 Asst. Engineer         | 540.    | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant              | 660.    | (Indian) |

23 \$16360.

Total 23 employees, \$16,360.

List of Employees paid from  
"Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota, 1912."

Pine Ridge.

Day Schools.

|                         |           |             |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 Day School Inspector  | \$1400.   |             |
| 1 Teacher and Clerk     | 720.      |             |
| 1 Physician             | 1100.     |             |
| 3 Teachers @ \$600.     | 1800.     |             |
| 27 " @ \$720            | 19440.    | (3 Indian)  |
| 27 Housekeepers @ \$300 | 8100.     | (3 Indians) |
| 1 Carpenter and Painter | 960.      |             |
| 61                      | \$33,520. |             |

Total 61 employees, \$33,520.

Rosebud.

Boarding School.

|                         |          |          |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent        | \$2450.  |          |
| 1 Principal and Teacher | 1500.    |          |
| 1 Assistant Clerk       | 840.     |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian        | 720.     | (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer               | 660.     |          |
| 1 Teacher               | 660.     |          |
| 1 Matron                | 660.     |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron      | 520.     |          |
| 1 Nurse                 | 600.     |          |
| 1 Seamstress            | 500.     |          |
| 1 Laundress             | 480.     | (Indian) |
| 1 Baker                 | 480.     |          |
| 1 Cook                  | 500.     | (Indian) |
| 1 Farmer                | 600.     |          |
| 1 Carpenter             | 660.     |          |
| 1 Engineer              | 900.     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Engineer    | 600.     | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant             | 300.     | (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer               | 660.     |          |
| 1 Laborer               | 420.     | (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer               | 300.     | (Indian) |
| 21                      | \$15010. |          |

Total 21 employees, \$15,010.



List of Employees paid from  
"Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota, 1912."

Rosebud.

Day Schools.

|  |             |                       |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Day School Inspector                   | \$1200.     |                       |
| 1 Financial Clerk                        | 900.        |                       |
| 1 Assistant Clerk                        | 840.        |                       |
| 1 Physician                              | 1300.       |                       |
| 1 Teacher                                | 1000.       |                       |
| 1 Teacher                                | 600.        |                       |
| 18 Teachers @ \$720.                     | 12960.      | (1 Indian<br>1 Negro) |
| 1 Assistant Teacher                      | 500.        | (Indian)              |
| 4 Female Industrial Teachers<br>@ \$720. | 2880.       |                       |
| 1 Female Industrial Teacher              | 600.        |                       |
| 19 Housekeepers @ \$300,                 | 5700.       | (1 Indian)            |
| 1 Carpenter                              | <u>720.</u> |                       |
| 50                                       | \$29100.    |                       |

Total 50 employees, \$29,100.

"Support of Sioux of Different Tribes, Employees, S. Dakota";

"Support of Sioux of Different Tribes, Subsistence and  
Civilization, South Dakota";

"Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota."

The above appropriations are available for use  
at the following Agencies and schools:

|                               |               |   |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Cheyenne River, South Dakota; |               |   |
| Crow Creek,                   | "             | " |
| Flandreau,                    | "             | " |
| Lower Brule,                  | "             | " |
| Pine Ridge                    | "             | " |
| Rosebud                       | "             | " |
| Santee,                       | Nebraska      |   |
| Standing Rock,                | North Dakota. |   |

For additional justification see page 128 of  
House hearings on Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.

Cheyenne River, South Dakota.

|                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| POPULATION:                | 2,591                               |
| Adults                     | 1,462                               |
| Males                      | 675                                 |
| Females                    | <u>787</u>                          |
| Minors                     | <u>1,129</u>                        |
| Males                      | 602                                 |
| Females                    | <u>527</u>                          |
| Children of school age     | 727                                 |
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 1,259,011 acres or 1,967 sq. miles. |
| Allotted                   | 786,727   "   "   62%               |
| Unallotted                 | 472,284   "   "   38%               |



ALLOTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (APPROXIMATE ACREAGE):

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Grazing Lands, | 763,347 acres |
| Timber Lands,  | 23,280 "      |

UNALLOTED:

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Grazing Lands | 472,284 acres |
|---------------|---------------|

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$298,216.00 |
|----------------------------|--------------|

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Agency           | \$188,226.00 |
| Boarding Schools | 77,174.00    |
| No. 1 Day School | 2,850.00     |
| No. 2 " "        | 11,274.00    |
| No. 5 " "        | 3,457.00     |
| No. 7 " "        | 9,311.00     |
| No. 8 " "        | 5,924.00     |

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS PROPERTY: | \$8,239,559.00 |
|------------------------------|----------------|

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Lands exclusive<br>of timber, | \$6,461,749.00   |
| Funds in bank, etc.           | 108,310.00       |
| Homes, barns, etc.            | 300,000.00       |
| Furniture                     | 25,000.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc.       | 37,500.00        |
| Wagons, etc.                  | 40,000.00        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.          | 1,257,000.00     |
| Other Property,               | <u>10,000.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to         | \$3,180.00       |

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$2,483,614.95

Lands, exclusive of timber \$1,519,258.00

Funds in Treasury, 954,356.95

Live Stock, 10,000.00

Amounts per capita to \$958.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$10,723,173.95

Amounts per capita to \$4,138.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$400,041.67

Per capita & trust fund payments, \$58,443.28

Crops raised by Indians 4,000.00

Wages earned " " 26,922.00

Value of rations and miscellaneous supplies 22,389.00

Income from leases, 26,493.12

Income from Sales of Lands, 157,825.96

Interest on Trust Fund, 27,407.08

Treaty and Agreement Obligations 46,128.80

Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor & Miscellaneous, 30,432.43

Amounts per capita to \$154.00

The amount used at this jurisdiction from these Sioux appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:



TOTAL EXPENDITURES, CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. D., 1912:

\$67,936.55.

Proceeds Cheyenne River & Standing  
Rock Reservations, South Dakota  
and North Dakota, \$25,925.93

Support of Sioux, Different  
Tribes, Subsistence and Civi-  
lization, 1912, 5,818.62

Support of Sioux, Different  
Tribes, Employes, 1912, 8,541.34

Purchase and Transportation,  
Indian Supplies, 1912, 2,016.41

Telegraphing & Telephoning, 1912 93.95

Industrial Work and Care of  
Timber, 1912, 2,535.00

Pay of Indian Police, 1912, 6,297.83

Pay of Judges, Indian Courts, 1912 336.00

Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV 2,369.56

Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor 2,067.31

Indian School and Agency Build-  
ings, 1912, 470.20

Cheyenne River Reservation  
3% Fund, 1,120.02

Contingencies, Indian Depart-  
ment, 1912, 317.71

Payment to Cheyenne River and  
Standing Rock Indians for ponies, 26.67

TOTAL EXPENDITURES CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOLS, 1912.

Boarding School: \$34,683.87

Proceeds Cheyenne River and Stand-  
ing Rock Reservations, South  
Dakota and North Dakota, \$2,687.11

Education Sioux Nation, South  
Dakota, \$23,627.89

Miscellaneous Receipts,  
Class IV, 392.32

Interest on Sioux Fund, Chey-  
enne River Education" 7,976.55

Total enrollment at boarding school, 181

Average attendance " " 158

Per Capita Cost, based on average attendance \$219.51

Four Day Schools \$6,246.93

Proceeds Cheyenne River and  
Standing Rock Reservations,  
South Dakota and North Dakota, \$77.26

Education, Sioux Nation,  
South Dakota, \$6,169.67

Enrollment and average attendance at Day Schools:

|                  | <u>Enrollment</u> | <u>Av. Attendance</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Day School No. 2 | 17                | 13                    |
| " " No. 5        | 8                 | 7                     |
| " " No. 7        | 18                | 17                    |
| " " No. 8        | <u>26</u>         | <u>21</u>             |
|                  | 69                | 58                    |

Per Capita cost based on average attendance, \$107.70

Total Expenditures 1912 at Agency and Schools, and Purpose  
For Which Made.

Grand Total, \$108,867.35

Agency, \$67,936.55

1. Salaries and wages \$32,804.58

2. Traveling expenses 741.05

3. Transportation of  
supplies, 6,970.74



|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons,                 | \$886.20        |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals,                    | 43.25           |
| 6. Telegraph and Telephone Service,                    | 112.36          |
| 7. Printing, binding, etc.                             | 6.00            |
| 8. Advertising and Publication of notices,             | 17.34           |
| 10. Services other than personal                       | 10.75           |
| 11. Miscellaneous material,                            | 213.15          |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, | 750.50          |
| 13. Fuel,  | 1349.37         |
| 14. Mechanics' Supplies,                               | 35.90           |
| 15. Cleaning and Toilet supplies,                      | 12.94           |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.             | 1343.15         |
| 17. Forage,  | 2065.04         |
| 18. Provisions,  | 14,792.23       |
| 19. Miscellaneous Supplies,                            | 997.70          |
| 20. Equipment,   | 1,665.83        |
| 21. Structures and structural material,                | 1,122.10        |
| 22. Miscellaneous,                                     | <u>1,996.37</u> |
| Boarding School:                                       | \$34,683.87     |
| 1. Salaries and wages,                                 | 12,651.87       |
| 3. Transportation of supplies,                         | 6.75            |

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons,               | \$4.45.             |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals                   | 2.50                |
| 7. Printing, binding, etc.                           | 11.95               |
| 10. Services other than personal,                    | .25                 |
| 11. Miscellaneous material,                          | 18.39               |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies | 110.78              |
| 13. Fuel,  | 1,808.44            |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies,                             | 56.76               |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies,                    | 111.80              |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 1,809.57            |
| 17. Forage,  | 878.53              |
| 18. Provisions,                                      | 3,454.00            |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies,                          | 367.13              |
| 20. Equipment,                                       | 3,141.54            |
| 21. Structures and structural material,              | <u>8,184,249.16</u> |

Day Schools, \$6246.93

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages,                     | 5,533.26     |
| 13. Fuel,                                  | 488.62       |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies,          | 49.98        |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. | 42.94        |
| 18. Provisions                             | 77.26        |
| 20. Equipment                              | <u>54.87</u> |



CHEYENNE RIVER, SOUTH DAKOTA.

EMPLOYEES

| Agency                        | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary.</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| White                         | 11            | \$11,100.             | \$1,009                |
| Indian                        | <u>46</u>     | <u>15,276</u>         | <u>332</u>             |
|                               | 57            | \$26,376              | \$463.                 |
| 1 Chief Clerk                 |               | \$1,560               |                        |
| 1 Clerk                       |               | 1,200                 |                        |
| 1 Clerk                       |               | 1,080                 |                        |
| 1 Asst. Clerk                 |               | 840                   |                        |
| 1 Physician                   |               | 1,200                 |                        |
| 1 Farmer                      |               | 840                   |                        |
| 1 Blacksmith                  |               | 900                   |                        |
| 1 Engineer                    |               | 900                   |                        |
| 3 Laborers @ \$480 per year   |               | 1,440 (Indian)        |                        |
| 1 Laborer                     |               | 180 "                 |                        |
| 1 Carpenter,                  |               | 840 "                 |                        |
| 1 Janitor                     |               | 360 "                 |                        |
| 1 Hospital Nurse              |               | 240 "                 |                        |
| 1 Laborer                     |               | 360 "                 |                        |
| 1 Laborer                     |               | 480 "                 |                        |
| 1 Hospital laborer            |               | 360 "                 |                        |
| 1 Asst. Clerk                 |               | 1,080 "               |                        |
| 1 Asst. Blacksmith            |               | 420 "                 |                        |
| 2 Line Riders @ \$720 per yr. |               | 1,440 "               |                        |

|                                |       |          |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 Asst. Farmer                 | \$300 | (Indian) |
| 1 Supt. of Works & Actg. Intir | 600   | "        |
| 2 Mechanics @ \$360 year       | 720   | "        |
| 1 Interpreter                  | 300   | "        |
| 1 Additional Farmer            | 780   | "        |
| 2 " " @ \$900 yr.              | 1800  | "        |
| 4 Judges @ \$84 per an.        | 336   | (Indian) |
| 5 Chiefs of Police @ \$300 yr. | 1500  | "        |
| 18 Privates @ \$240 year       | 4320  | "        |

\* There are also employed 2 clerks for three months, and 1 clerk for one month @ \$75 per month, and 1 stock detective @ \$100 per month and \$3.00 per diem and necessary expenses, for a period not to exceed three months.

| Boarding School:      | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| White                 | 11            | \$9,200               | \$836                 |
| Indian                | <u>9</u>      | <u>4,600</u>          | <u>511</u>            |
| Total                 | 20            | \$13,800              | \$690                 |
| 1 Supt.               | \$2100        |                       |                       |
| 1 Principal           | 1200          |                       |                       |
| 1 Clerk               | 960           |                       |                       |
| 1 Disciplinarian      | 720 (Indian)  |                       |                       |
| 1 Teacher             | 660           |                       |                       |
| 1 "                   | 600           |                       |                       |
| 1 Kindergartner       | 600           |                       |                       |
| 1 Industrial Teacher, | 720           |                       |                       |
| 1 Matron              | 600           |                       |                       |



|                        |       |          |
|------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 Asst. Matron         | \$500 | (Indian) |
| 1 Seamstress           | 500   | "        |
| 1 Asst. Seamstress     | 300   | "        |
| 1 Laundress            | 500   |          |
| 1 Asst. Laundress      | 300   | (Indian) |
| 1 Baker                | 300   | "        |
| 1 Cook                 | 540   | "        |
| 1 Nurse                | 720   |          |
| 1 Asst. Disciplinarian | 720   | (Indian) |
| 1 Shoe & Harnessmaker  | 720   | "        |
| 1 Laborer              | 540   |          |

| Day Schools | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Sal's</u> | <u>Av. Salary</u> |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| White       | 8             | \$5,060            | \$633             |
| Indian      | <u>2</u>      | <u>1,020</u>       | <u>510</u>        |
|             | 10            | \$6,080            | \$608             |

No. 2:

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 Teacher     | \$720 |
| 1 Housekeeper | 300   |

No. 5:

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 Teacher     | \$720 |
| 1 Housekeeper | 300   |

No. 7:

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Teacher     | \$720 (Indian) |
| 1 Housekeeper | 300 "          |

No. 6:

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 Teacher | \$720 |
|-----------|-------|

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 1 Housekeeper | 300 |
|---------------|-----|

Field Service:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1 Physician | \$1000 |
|-------------|--------|

|     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1 " | 1000 |
|-----|------|

Total salaries  $\frac{4}{10}$  of  $1\%$  of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employe over \$193,000.

One physician @ \$1200 to cover total area of 1967 sq. miles

Four farmers \$3420; average salary \$855.

Average area per farmer 491 sq. miles

624 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average

156 per farmer.

500 Indians farming 3000 acres; average per Indian 6 acres.

Two Line Riders @ \$720 to look after tribal stock valued at \$10,000.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 5 Chiefs of Police @ \$300 | \$1500 |
|----------------------------|--------|

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| <u>18 Privates @ \$240</u> | <u>4320</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| 23 | \$5820 |
|----|--------|

Average area per policeman, 85 square miles.



Crow Creek Agency, South Dakota.

POPULATION:

972

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Adults                 | 575        |
| Male                   | 256        |
| Female                 | <u>319</u> |
| Minors                 | 397        |
| Male                   | 205        |
| Female                 | <u>192</u> |
| Children of school age | 276        |

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 289,005 acres or 451 sq.mi.

|            |         |   |   |     |
|------------|---------|---|---|-----|
| Allotted   | 172,212 | " | " | 59% |
| Unallotted | 112,793 | " | " | 41% |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:  
(Approximate acreage)

|               |         |   |
|---------------|---------|---|
| Grazing lands | 172,212 | " |
|---------------|---------|---|

UNALLOTTED:

|                       |         |   |
|-----------------------|---------|---|
| Grazing lands         | 111,793 | " |
| Unfit for any purpose | 5,000   | " |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$81,622

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Agency           | \$23,302 |
| Boarding school  | 57,841   |
| Grace day school | 479      |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$2,570,002

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Lands exclusive of timber | \$2,144,736   |
| Funds in bank, etc.       | 89,651        |
| Homes, barns, etc         | 70,000        |
| Furniture                 | 10,000        |
| Tools, implements         | 20,000        |
| Wagons, etc.              | 10,000        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.      | 1,257,000     |
| Other property            | <u>10,000</u> |
| Amounts per capita to     | \$2,644       |

|                            |                 |              |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:  |                 | \$247,718.23 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$47,619.00     |              |
| Funds in Treasury          | 200,097.23      |              |
| Amounts per capita to      | <u>\$255.00</u> |              |

|                                       |            |                |
|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: |            | \$2,817,718.23 |
| Amounts per capita to                 | \$2,899.00 |                |

|                          |  |             |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: |  | \$84,362.69 |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Per capita and trust fund payments                 | \$7,117.77     |
| Crops raised by Indians                            | 29,303.00      |
| Wages earned " "                                   | 10,373.00      |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous supplies        | 10,246.00      |
| Income from leases                                 | 200.00         |
| " " other industries                               | 175.00         |
| Interest on trust fund                             | 9,272.12       |
| Treaty and agreement obligations                   | 17,305.80      |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | 370.00         |
| Amounts per capita to                              | <u>\$87.00</u> |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from these Sioux appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S.D.:1912              | \$43,418.36 |
| Support of Sioux, different tribes, subsistence and civilization | \$18,239.74 |
| Indian school and agency buildings                               | 692.49      |
| Pay of Indian police   | 1,821.10    |
| Pay of judges, Indian courts                                     | 168.00      |
| Purchase and transportation Indian supplies                      | 4,647.64    |
| Telegraphing and telephoning                                     | 7.77        |
| Support of Sioux of different tribes                             | 10,436.56   |
| Employees, etc.  |             |



|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Civilization of the Sioux             | \$2,329.42 |
| Indian moneys, proceeds<br>of labor   | 1,608.96   |
| Industrial work and care<br>of timber | 2,389.00   |
| Crow Creek 4% Fund                    | 948.20     |
| Contingencies, Ind. Dept.             | 77.31      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts,<br>Class #5   | 51.50      |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, 1912: \$22,696.29

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Education Sioux Nation  | \$15,777.30 |
| Support of Sioux of<br>different tribes, sub-<br>sistence and civiliza-<br>tion | 2,930.70    |
| Indian moneys, proceeds<br>of labor   | 615.66      |
| Miscellaneous receipts,<br>Class #4   | 534.29      |
| Interest on Sioux Fund,<br>Crow Creek education                                 | 2,838.34    |
| Total enrollment at boarding school   | 96          |
| Average attendance  | 81          |
| Per capita cost based on<br>average attendance                                  | \$236.42    |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912 AT AGENCY AND SCHOOL, AND PURPOSES  
FOR WHICH MADE.

GRAND TOTAL \$66,114.65

Agency \$43,418.36

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages                                   | \$5,678.75 |
| 2. Traveling expenses                                   | 52.82      |
| 3. Transportation of<br>supplies                        | 4,734.42   |
| 4. Subsistence and sup-<br>port of persons              | 49.65      |
| 5. Subsistence and care<br>of animals                   | 6.25       |
| 6. Telegraph and tele-<br>phone service                 | 7.77       |
| 8. Advertising and publica-<br>tion of notices          | 80.93      |
| 10. Services other than<br>personal                     | .25        |
| 11. Miscellaneous material                              | 82.23      |
| 12. Stationery, drafting,<br>educational, etc. supplies | 366.50     |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 13. Fuel  | \$639.79        |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies                         | 31.30           |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet<br>supplies             | 69.33           |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sew-<br>ing supplies, etc. | 176.10          |
| 17. Forage                                      | 2,276.87        |
| 18. Provisions                                  | 7,984.40        |
| 19. Miscellaneous sup-<br>plies                 | 1,305.97        |
| 20. Equipment                                   | 4,431.01        |
| 21. Structures and<br>structural material       | 3,002.44        |
| 22. Miscellaneous                               | <u>3,436.00</u> |

## Boarding School

\$22,696.29

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages   | \$10,401.00 |
| 11. Miscellaneous<br>material                                 | 66.02       |
| 12. Stationery, draft-<br>ing, educational,<br>etc., supplies | 16.00       |
| 13. Fuel  | 1,618.08    |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies                                       | 14.19       |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet<br>supplies                           | 190.02      |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sew-<br>ing supplies, etc.               | 3,172.88    |
| 17. Forage  | 913.00      |
| 18. Provisions  | 2,344.63    |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies                                    | 139.80      |
| 20. Equipment   | 2,555.83    |
| 21. Structures and<br>structural material                     | 1,271.84    |
| 22. Miscellaneous   | <u>3.00</u> |



## EMPLOYEES.

|                              | Number  | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| *Agency { White              | 11      | \$9,940        | \$904          |
| { Indian                     | 17      | 5,568          | 328            |
| { Total                      | 28      | 15,508         | 554            |
| 1 clerk                      | \$1,320 |                |                |
| 1 lease clerk                | 900     |                |                |
| 1 carpenter                  | 720     |                |                |
| 1 physician                  | 1,200   |                |                |
| 1 stenographer               | 840     |                |                |
| 1 farmer                     | 840     |                |                |
| 1 blacksmith                 | 900     |                |                |
| 1 superintendent live stock  | 900     |                |                |
| 1 issue clerk                | 840     | (Indian)       |                |
| 1 assistant carpenter        | 360     | "              |                |
| 1 " blacksmith               | 360     | "              |                |
| 1 miller                     | 360     | "              |                |
| 1 wheelwright                | 360     | "              |                |
| 1 laborer                    | 420     | "              |                |
| 1 laborer                    | 540     | "              |                |
| 1 butcher                    | 480     | "              |                |
| 1 additional farmer          | 800     |                |                |
| 1 stockman                   | 800     |                |                |
| 1 field matron               | 720     |                |                |
| 2 judges @ \$84 per annum    | 168     | (3 Indians)    |                |
| 7 privates @ \$340 per annum | 1,680   | (7 Indians)    |                |

\* There is also employed 1 laborer and acting interpreter @ \$1.25 per day not to exceed \$120 during the fiscal year.

|                         | Number  | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Boarding School { White | 12      | \$8,480        | \$707          |
| { Indian                | 2       | 940            | 470            |
| { Total                 | 14      | 9,420          | 673            |
| 1 superintendent        | \$1,800 |                |                |
| 1 teacher               | 600     |                |                |
| 1 matron                | 600     |                |                |
| 1 principal             | 1,080   |                |                |
| 1 teacher               | 720     |                |                |
| 1 industrial teacher    | 720     |                |                |
| 1 assistant matron      | 500     |                |                |
| 1 seamstress            | 540     | (Indian)       |                |
| 1 laundress             | 520     |                |                |
| 1 cook                  | 500     |                |                |
| 1 farmer                | 600     |                |                |

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## Boarding school (continued)

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 night watchman     | \$240        |
| 1 housekeeper        | 400 (Indian) |
| 1 industrial teacher | 600          |

|            |         | Number | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary |
|------------|---------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Day school | (White  | 1      | 720               | 720               |
|            | (Indian | -      | -                 | -                 |
|            | (Total  | 1      | 720               | 720               |
| 1 teacher  |         |        | \$720             |                   |

Total salaries 8/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee over \$103,548.

One physician @ \$1,200 to cover 451 square miles.

One farmer @ \$840 " " 451 " "

200 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

307 Indians farming 3,083 acres; average per Indian, 15 acres.

1 superintendent of live stock @ \$900 and 1 stockman @ \$800, and 1 butcher @ \$480. Value stock, \$219,615.

7 privates @ \$240, \$1,680.

Average area per officer, 64 square miles.



Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.

POPULATION:

476

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Adults,                 | 254 |
| Male                    | 117 |
| Female                  | 137 |
| Minors,                 | 222 |
| Male                    | 133 |
| Female                  | 89  |
| Children of school age, | 144 |

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION:

352,860 acres or 551 sq.mi.

    Allotted, 184,040 acres or 52%

    Unallotted, 168,820 acres or 48%

Allotted lands classified as follows (approximate acreage):

    Agricultural lands 45,696 acres

    Grazing lands, 130,544 acres

    Timber lands, 1,800 acres

    Unfit for any purpose 6,000 acres.

Unallotted:

    Grazing lands, 168,820 acres.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$89,707

    Agency, \$46,724

    Boarding school, 42,983

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$1,744,441

    Lands, exclusive of timber \$1,454,000

    Timber, 10,800

    Funds in bank, etc., 91,826

    Homes, barns, etc., 35,000

    Furniture, 5,000

    Tools, implements, etc., 5,000

    Wagons, etc., 7,000

    Stock, poultry, etc., 132,815

    Other property, 3,000

    Amounts, per capita, to \$3,664

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$217,377.21

    Lands, exclusive of timber, \$112,000

    Funds in Treasury, 105,377.21

    Amounts, per capita, to \$ 456

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$1,961,818.21

    Amounts, per capita, to \$4,120

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$ 97,241.02

    Per capita and trust fund payment

\$30,403.16

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|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Crops raised,  | \$28,473.00 |
| wages earned,  | 4,993.00    |
| Value of rations and<br>miscellaneous supplies         | 3,448.00    |
| Income from leases,                                    | 8,039.50    |
| Income from sales of lands,                            | 3,165.60    |
| Interest on trust fund,                                | 2,365.40    |
| Treaty and agreement obliga-<br>tions,                 | 8,474.80    |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of<br>labor and miscellaneous, | 7,878.56    |
| Amounts, per capita, to                                | \$ 204      |

The amounts used at this jurisdiction from these Sioux Appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

|   |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Total expenditures, Lower Brule, Agency, S. D.,</u><br><u>1912,</u>            |             | \$36,920.32 |
| Support of Sioux of Different<br>tribes, Subsistence,<br>and civilization,        | \$13,157.05 |             |
| Indian School and Agency<br>Buildings,  | 55.04       |             |
| Industrial work and care<br>of timber,  | 982.00      |             |
| Pay of Indian Police,   | 989.72      |             |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts,   | 84.00       |             |
| Purchase and transportation<br>Indian supplies,                                   | 1,312.95    |             |
| Telegraphing and telephoning  | 85.93       |             |
| Support of Sioux of Different<br>tribes, employees, etc.                          | 7,028.83    |             |
| Indian Moneys, proceeds of<br>labor,  | 2,760.83    |             |
| Civilization of the Sioux   | 10,179.46   |             |
| Contingencies, Indian<br>Department,  | 284.51      |             |
| <u>Total expenditures Lower Brule Boarding<br/>School, 1912:</u>                  |             | \$15,494.12 |
| Education Sioux Nation,   | \$12,866.90 |             |
| Support of Sioux of<br>different tribes,<br>subsistence and<br>civilization, S.D. | 1,763.44    |             |
| Indian School and Agency<br>Buildings,  | 471.25      |             |
| Miscellaneous Receipts,<br>Class IV   | 392.53      |             |



|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Total enrollment at boarding school         | 87       |
| Average attendance,                         | 84       |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | \$184.45 |

Total expenditures 1912 at Agency and school, and purposes for which made:

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Grand total, | \$52,414.44 |
| Agency,      | 36,920.32   |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages,                                | \$9,696.33 |
| Traveling expenses,                                | 113.61     |
| Transportation of supplies                         | 3,104.50   |
| Subsistence and support of persons,                | 193.75     |
| Subsistence and care of animals,                   | 3.50       |
| Telegraph and telephone service,                   | 85.93      |
| Advertising and publication of notices,            | 3.40       |
| Miscellaneous material,                            | 249.90     |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, | 348.84     |
| Fuel,  | 476.19     |
| Mechanics' supplies,                               | 24.34      |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                       | 62.01      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.             | 172.80     |
| Forage,  | 1,584.37   |
| Provisions,  | 4,082.96   |
| Miscellaneous supplies                             | 1,562.40   |
| Equipment,   | 14,958.78  |
| Structures and structural material,                | 140.04     |
| Miscellaneous,                                     | 56.67      |

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Boarding School, | \$15,494.12 |
|------------------|-------------|

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and wages,                                | \$6,948.30 |
| Miscellaneous material,                            | 17.37      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, | 57.50      |
| Fuel,  | 1,997.28   |
| Mechanics' supplies,                               | 9.91       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                       | 161.70     |
| Forage,  | 401.60     |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,            | 1,897.21   |
| Provisions,  | 1,858.96   |
| Miscellaneous supplies                             | 87.15      |

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Equipment                           | 661.72   |
| Structures and structural material, | 1,395.42 |

EMPLOYEES.

| * Agency |        | Number | Total Salaries. | Aver. Salary. |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| {        | White  | 7      | \$6,440         | \$ 920        |
|          | Indian | 11     | 3,984           | 362           |
|          | Total  | 18     | 10,424          | 579.          |

|                                   |         |          |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Financial clerk,                | \$1,200 |          |
| 1 Clerk,                          | 900     |          |
| 1 Physician                       | 1,100   |          |
| 1 Blacksmith                      | 720     |          |
| 1 Carpenter                       | 720     |          |
| 1 Supt. Live Stock,               | 900     |          |
| 1 Stableman                       | 480     | (Ind)    |
| 2 Ass't Mechanics @ \$340 per an. | 480     | (2 Ind)  |
| 1 Butcher                         | 300     | (Ind)    |
| 1 Laborer                         | 360     | (Ind)    |
| 1 Laborer & Act'g Interpreter,    | 360     | (Ind)    |
| 1 Add'l Farmer                    | 900     |          |
| 1 Add'l Farmer                    | 840     | (Ind)    |
| 1 Judge                           | 84      | (Ind)    |
| 1 Chief of Police                 | 480     | (Ind)    |
| 2 Privates @ \$300 per an.        | 600     | (2 Inds) |

\* There is also employed 1 clerk for five months at \$100 per month.

|               | Number | Total Salaries | Aver. Salary |
|---------------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| Bdg. School { | White  | 10             | \$6860       |
|               | Indian | 1              | 480          |
|               | Total  | 11             | \$7340       |
|               |        |                | \$667        |

|                      |         |       |
|----------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 Superintendent     | \$1,600 |       |
| 1 Principal          | 800     |       |
| 1 Teacher            | 600     |       |
| 1 Industrial Teacher | 720     |       |
| 1 Matron             | 600     |       |
| 1 Assistant Matron   | 480     |       |
| 1 Seamstress         | 480     |       |
| 1 Laundress          | 480     | (Ind) |
| 1 Cook               | 480     |       |
| 1 Laborer            | 600     |       |
| 1 Laborer            | 500     |       |



Total salaries 9/10 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee \$113,974.

1 physician @ \$1100 to cover total area of 551 sq. mi.

2 farmers - \$1740; average salary \$870, average  
acres per farmer 275 sq. mi.

100 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average  
50 per farmer.

113 Indians farming 1272 acres; average per  
Indian 11 acres.

1 Supt. Live Stock @ \$900, and 1 butcher \$300, value  
stock \$132,815.

1 Chief Police @ \$480 \$480

2 Privates @ 300 600

3 \$1080

Average area per policeman 183 sq. mi.

Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota.

POPULATION: 6,859

Adults 3,675  
Male 1,704  
Female 1,971

Minors 3,184  
Male 1,719  
Female 1,465

Children of school age 1,770.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 3,587,265 acres or 4,042 sq. miles  
Allotted 1,728,056 " or 67%  
Unallotted 859,209 " or 33%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:  
(Approximate acreage)  
Grazing lands, 1,728,056 acres.

UNALLOTTED:  
Grazing lands, 859,209 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$369,361  
Agency \$143,671  
Day School,  
Physician 1,150  
Oglala Boarding  
School 150,925  
30 Day Schools  
(Page 277, 74,615  
1912 An.Rpt)

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$13,159,081.00  
Lands, exclusive  
of timber \$11,032,655  
Timber 50,000  
Funds in bank, etc. 17,577  
Homes, barns, etc. 245,360  
Furniture 50,000  
Tools, implements, 49,320  
Wagons, , etc. 118,080  
Stock, poultry, etc. 1,596,089  
Amounts per capita to 1,918.



|  |                     |                   |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:                          |                     | \$2,735,793.74    |
| Lands exclusive of timber                          | \$1,616,423.00      |                   |
| Timber   | 100,000.00          |                   |
| Funds in Treasury                                  | <u>1,019,370.74</u> |                   |
| Amounts per capita to                              | \$399.00            |                   |
| <br>TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:          |                     | <br>15,894,874.74 |
| Amounts per capita to                              | \$2,317.00          |                   |
| <br>INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                       |                     | <br>345,259.23    |
| Per capita and trust fund payments                 | \$46,575.91         |                   |
| Wages earned                                       | 40,335.00           |                   |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous supplies        | 74,776.00           |                   |
| Income from sales of lands                         | 3,269.02            |                   |
| Income from other industries                       | 5,000.00            |                   |
| Interest on trust fund                             | 48,742.29           |                   |
| Treaty and agreement obligations                   | 122,116.20          |                   |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | <u>4,444.81</u>     |                   |
| Amounts per capita to                              | \$50.00             |                   |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from these Sioux appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

|   |              |            |
|---|--------------|------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S.D., 1913:                       |              | 259,331.86 |
| Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization S.D. | \$116,602.77 |            |
| Indian school and agency buildings                                      | 568.25       |            |
| Industrial work and care of timber                                      | 8,433.25     |            |
| Pay of Indian police  | 11,368.23    |            |
| Pay of judges, Indian courts  | 720.00       |            |
| Pay of interpreters   | 460.00       |            |

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Purchase and transportation    |              |
| Indian supplies                | 4,592.00     |
| Relieving distress and preven- |              |
| tion of illness among          |              |
| Indians                        | 19.00        |
| Indian school support          | 48.53        |
| Civilization of the Sioux      | 96,388.42    |
| Miscellaneous receipts,        |              |
| Class #4                       | 74.17        |
| Support of Sioux of different  |              |
| tribes, employees, etc.        | 19,293.98    |
| Miscellaneous receipts,        |              |
| Class #3                       | 448.44       |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept.    | 218.65       |
| Telegraphing and telephoning   | 1.17         |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of     |              |
| labor                          | <u>95.00</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PINE RIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL: \$31,066.12

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Interest on Sioux Fund Pine Ridge     |               |
| (Education)                           | \$5,395.25    |
| Education Sioux Nation,               |               |
| S. D.                                 | 22,149.90     |
| Support of Sioux of different tribes, |               |
| Subsistence & civilization            | 2,228.45      |
| Miscellaneous receipts,               |               |
| Class #4                              | 742.52        |
| Support of Sioux of                   |               |
| different tribes,                     |               |
| employees, etc., S.D.                 | <u>550.00</u> |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Total enrollment at Boarding School          | 228      |
| Average attendance                           | 210      |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance, | \$147.65 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS, 1912: \$46,523.67

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Interest on Sioux Fund Pine Ridge |              |
| (Education)                       | 7,188.13     |
| Education Sioux Nation,           |              |
| S. D.                             | 38,086.41    |
| Support of Sioux of dif-          |              |
| ferent tribes, sub-               |              |
| sistence and                      |              |
| civilization                      | 1,174.13     |
| Support of Sioux of dif-          |              |
| ferent tribes,                    |              |
| employees, etc.                   | <u>75.00</u> |

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Total enrollment at Day Schools              | 639     |
| Average attendance                           | 495     |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance, | \$93.98 |



Total Expenditures 1912 at Agency and Schools,  
and Purposes for which Made.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Grand total:                                | \$336,921.65     |
| Agency:                                     | 259,331.86       |
| 1. Salaries and wages                       | \$49,148.32      |
| 2. Traveling expenses                       | 78.68            |
| 3. Transportation of supplies               | 14,440.94        |
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons       | 219.25           |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals          | 64.90            |
| 6. Telegraph and telephone service          | 1.17             |
| 8. Advertising and publication of notices   | 226.32           |
| 10. Services other than personal            | 2.00             |
| 11. Miscellaneous material                  | 54.24            |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. | 293.45           |
| 13. Fuel                                    | 1,456.02         |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies                     | 49.87            |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.  | 944.89           |
| 17. Forage                                  | 2,274.80         |
| 18. Provisions                              | 84,073.00        |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies                  | 5,792.00         |
| 20. Equipment                               | 9,752.27         |
| 21. Structures and structural material      | 587.47           |
| 22. Miscellaneous                           | <u>89,872.27</u> |

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Boarding School: | \$31,066.12 |
|------------------|-------------|

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages                                 | \$17,097.93  |
| 8. Advertising and publication of notices             | 86.70        |
| 11. Miscellaneous material                            | 296.99       |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 444.26       |
| 13. Fuel  | 1,851.88     |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies                               | 14.37        |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 274.29       |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 4,050.31     |
| 17. Forage  | 489.60       |
| 18. Provisions  | 2,797.07     |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies                            | 132.45       |
| 20. Equipment   | 2,907.73     |
| 21. Structures and structural material                | 607.54       |
| 22. Miscellaneous                                     | <u>15.00</u> |

## Day Schools:

\$46,523.67

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages,                                | \$31,636.46     |
| 2. Traveling expenses,                                | 6.17            |
| 4. Subsistence and support of persons,                | 85.05           |
| 5. Subsistence and care of animals,                   | 9.85            |
| 11. Miscellaneous material,                           | 328.43          |
| 12. Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 772.65          |
| 13. Fuel  | 3,465.51        |
| 14. Mechanics' supplies,                              | 24.99           |
| 15. Cleaning and toilet supplies,                     | 136.31          |
| 16. Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,           | 5,168.76        |
| 18. Provisions,                                       | 1,355.80        |
| 19. Miscellaneous supplies,                           | 141.75          |
| 20. Equipment,  | 2,171.20        |
| 21. Structures and structural material,               | <u>1,230.74</u> |

|        |          | EMPLOYEES. |                |                |
|--------|----------|------------|----------------|----------------|
|        |          | Number     | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
| Agency | { White  | 17         | \$14,220       | \$836          |
|        | { Indian | 85         | 26,100         | 307            |
|        | { Total  | <u>102</u> | <u>40,320</u>  | <u>395</u>     |

|   |         |             |
|---|---------|-------------|
| 1 clerk                                   | \$1,300 |             |
| 1 financial clerk                         | 720     |             |
| 1 assistant "                             | 900     |             |
| 1 " "                                     | 840     |             |
| 1 issue "                                 | 1,000   |             |
| 1 stenographer and typewriter             | 720     |             |
| 1 physician                               | 1,200   |             |
| 1 " "                                     | 1,000   |             |
| 1 blacksmith and wheelwright              | 900     |             |
| 1 carpenter                               | 840     |             |
| 1 lease clerk                             | 900     | (Indian)    |
| 1 engineer and sawyer                     | 840     | "           |
| 1 Wheelwright                             | 300     | "           |
| 4 assistant mechanics @ \$300- (per annum | 1,200   | (4 Indians) |
| 1 herder                                  | 540     | (Indian)    |
| 2 herders @ \$460 per annum               | 920     | (2 Indians) |
| 6 butchers @ \$120 " "                    | 720     | (6 Indians) |
| 1 stableman                               | 540     | (Indian)    |
| 1 watchman                                | 600     | "           |
| 1 assistant                               | 300     | "           |
| 1 physician's assistant                   | 300     | "           |



|                               |        |             |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| 3 laborers @ \$460 per annum, | \$1380 | (3 Indians) |
| 1 laborer                     | 360    | (Indian)    |
| 3 laborers @ \$300 per "      | 900    | (3 Indians) |
| 3 " @ \$240 " "               | 720    | " "         |
| 5 additional farmers @ \$900  | 4500   | (1 Indian)  |
| 1 stock detective             | 1200   |             |
| 1 additional farmer           | 720    | (Indian)    |
| 1 interpreter                 | 460    | (Indian)    |
| 6 judges @ \$120 per annum    | 720    | (Indian)    |
| 2 chiefs of police @ \$300    | 600    | (Indians)   |
| 41 privates @ \$240 per annum | 9840   | "           |
| 1 forest guard                | 900    | (Indian)    |
| 2 forest guards @ \$720 " "   | 1440   | (Indians)   |

|                         | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| (White                  | 16     | \$13,180       | \$824          |
| Boarding School (Indian | 8      | 3,780          | 473            |
| (Total                  | 24     | 16,960         | 706            |

|                           |         |          |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 superintendent          | \$2,400 |          |
| 1 principal and physician | 1,500   |          |
| 1 disciplinarian          | 720     |          |
| 1 teacher                 | 900     |          |
| 1 "                       | 660     |          |
| 1 "                       | 700     |          |
| 1 kindergartner           | 600     |          |
| 1 matron                  | 600     |          |
| 1 assistant matron        | 540     | (Indian) |
| 1 " "                     | 500     | "        |
| 1 seamstress              | 540     |          |
| 1 assistant seamstress    | 300     | "        |
| 1 laundress               | 520     |          |
| 1 baker                   | 500     |          |
| 1 cook                    | 500     |          |
| 1 assistant cook          | 240     | "        |
| 1 farmer                  | 720     |          |
| 1 carpenter               | 600     | "        |
| 1 shoe and harnessmaker   | 600     |          |
| 1 night watchman          | 400     | "        |
| 1 gardener                | 720     |          |
| 1 engineer                | 1,000   |          |
| 1 assistant engineer      | 540     | "        |
| 1 "                       | 660     | "        |

|                                   | Number  | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Day Schools (White                | 56      | \$31,180.      | \$557          |
| (Indian                           | 5       | 2,340          | 468            |
| (Total                            | 61      | 33,520         | 549            |
| 1 day school inspector            | \$1,400 |                |                |
| 1 teacher and clerk               | 720     |                |                |
| 1 physician                       | 1,100   |                |                |
| 3 teachers @ \$600                | 1,800   |                |                |
| 27 " " 720                        | 19,440  | (2 Indians)    |                |
| 27 housekeepers @ \$300 per annum | 8,100   | (3 " )         |                |
| 1 carpenter and painter           | 960     |                |                |

Total salaries 55/100 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee, \$159,453.

2 physicians @ \$2,200, average salary \$1,100; to cover, 4,042 square miles, average area 2,021 square miles.

8 farmers, \$5,230, average salary \$870; to cover 4,042 square miles, average area 674 square miles.

1,240 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

1,287 Indians farming 19,716 acres; average per Indian, 15 acres.

1 stock detective @ \$1,200, 3 herders, @ \$1,460, and 6 butchers @ \$720, Value stock \$1,596,088.50

2 chiefs of police @ \$600.

41 Privates @ \$9,840.

43 \$10,440.

Average area per officer 94 square miles.



ROSEBUD AGENCY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

POPULATION:

5,297

Adults 2,948

Male 1,382

Female 1,566

Minors 2,349

Male 1,243

Female 1,106

Children of School Age 1,439.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 1,601,249 acres or 2,502 sq. Miles.

Allotted 1,579,755 " or 98%

Unallotted 21,494 " or 2%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage)

Agricultural lands 1,217,267 Acres

Grazing lands 362,488 "

UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural lands 10,747 "

Grazing lands 10,747 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$330,905.00

Agency \$92,567.00

Boarding School 188,160.00

20 Day Schools

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Report)

50,178.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$9,875,413.00

Lands, exclusive of timber, \$7,596,855.00

Timber 150,000.00

Funds in bank, etc. 834,937.00

Homes, barns, etc. 554,241.00

Tools, implements, etc. 110,000.00

Wagons, etc. 75,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc. 554,380.00

Amounts per capita to \$1,864.00

|  |                 |                 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY                           |                 | \$4,248,869.40  |
| Lands, exclusive of timber                         | \$1,073,163.00  |                 |
| Timber   | 45,040.00       |                 |
| Funds in Treasury                                  | 3,130,666.40    |                 |
| Amounts per capita to                              | <u>\$802.00</u> |                 |
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:              |                 | \$14,124,282.40 |
| Amounts per capita to                              | \$2,666.00      |                 |
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                           |                 | \$1,224,935.45  |
| Per capita & trust fund payments                   | \$315,882.91    |                 |
| Wages earned                                       | 52,300.00       |                 |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous supplies        | 71,798.00       |                 |
| Income from leases                                 | 13,068.54       |                 |
| " " sales of land                                  | 606,053.41      |                 |
| Interest on trust fund.                            | 71,299.59       |                 |
| Treaty and agreement obligations                   | 94,304.60       |                 |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | 228.40          |                 |
| Amounts per capita to                              | <u>\$231.00</u> |                 |

The amounts used at this jurisdiction from these Sioux appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES ROSEBUD AGENCY, SOUTH DAKOTA., 1912          | \$172,461.11 |
| Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. D., Act March 2, 1907 - - - | \$92,498.13  |
| Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation, S. D., Act April 23, 1904- - - | 5,659.48     |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings                                | 987.02       |
| Industrial Work & care of Timber                                | 6,885.00     |
| Pay of Indian Police- - - - -                                   | 10,151.71    |
| Purchase & Transportation Indian Supplies - - - - -             | 6,755.20     |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning- - -                                 | 76.51        |
| Support of Sioux of Different Tribes, employees, etc.- - -      | 13,267.00    |
| Support of Sioux of Different Tribes, Sub. & Civ. S. Dakota     | 30,274.92    |
| Buildings & Water Supply at Agencies, South Dakota - - -        | 3,316.20     |
| Relieving Distress & prevention of disease among Indians        | 434.35       |



Total Expenditures, Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, (Cont'd)

|                                  |    |             |
|----------------------------------|----|-------------|
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #2 | \$ | 82.55       |
| Contingencies, Indian Department |    | 170.92      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #5 |    | 63.50       |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of       |    |             |
| Labor                            |    | 1,835.22    |
| Civilization of Sioux            |    | <u>3.40</u> |

TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, 1912.

ROSEBUD BOARDING SCHOOL:

\$30,478.07

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Education Sioux Nation  | \$23,539.57  |
| Interest on Sioux Fund, Rosebud-<br>Education                     | 1,868.20     |
| Support of Sioux Different Tribes,<br>Sub. and Civ. South Dakota. | 3,883.73     |
| Support of Sioux Different Tribes,<br>Employees, etc.             | 1,171.67     |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4                                  | <u>14.90</u> |

Total enrollment at Boarding 155  
 School average attendance 126  
 Per capita cost based on average attendance \$241.89

TOTAL EXPENDITURES ROSEBUD DAY SCHOOLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1912: \$41,836.19

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Education, Sioux Nation, S. D.                              | \$41,574.59   |
| Support of Different Tribes,<br>Sub. and Civ. South Dakota. | <u>261.60</u> |

Total Enrollment at Day Schools 427  
 Average Attendance 399  
 Per capita cost based on average attendance \$104.85

TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912 AT AGENCY AND SCHOOLS, AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE.

|   |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Grand Total                             |              | \$244,775.37 |
| Agency                                  | \$172,461.11 |              |
| Salaries and wages                      | \$43,834.51  |              |
| Traveling expenses                      | 968.09       |              |
| Transportation of<br>supplies           | 18,133.49    |              |
| Subsistence and sup-<br>port of persons | 428.70       |              |
| Subsistence and care<br>of animals.     | 101.40       |              |

Agency expenditures (cont'd)

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Telegraph and telephone service                  | \$153.61        |
| Advertising and publication of notices.          | 66.90           |
| Services other than personal                     | 1.25            |
| Miscellaneous material                           | 269.03          |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies | 943.78          |
| Fuel   | 672.06          |
| Mechanics' supplies                              | 34.45           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                     | 246.24          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 1,260.88        |
| Forage   | 4,640.03        |
| Provisions.                                      | 80,385.28       |
| Miscellaneous supplies                           | 46.00           |
| Equipment  | 7,300.35        |
| Structures and structural material               | 5,910.50        |
| Miscellaneous                                    | <u>7,064.56</u> |

Boarding School:

\$30,478.07

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | \$14,403.01 |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 44.18       |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 278.34      |
| Fuel  | 1,479.20    |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 63.56       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 268.14      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 4,908.84    |
| Forage  | 750.00      |
| Provisions  | 3,634.04    |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 236.36      |
| Equipment   | 3,300.30    |
| Structures and structural material                | 1,112.10    |



|  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Day Schools:                                     |             | \$41,836.19 |
| Salaries and wages                               | \$28,155.94 |             |
| Subsistence and support of persons.              | 158.00      |             |
| Miscellaneous material                           | 90.41       |             |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies | 260.66      |             |
| Fuel   | 1,783.76    |             |
| Mechanics' Supplies                              | 11.75       |             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                     | 85.89       |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 5,010.17    |             |
| Provisions                                       | 655.90      |             |
| Miscellaneous supplies                           | 284.65      |             |
| Equipment  | 1,228.93    |             |
| Structures and structural material               | 4,110.13    |             |

ROSEBUD EMPLOYEES

|                               | <u>Number</u>    | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salaries</u> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Agency: (White                | 17               | \$15,840.00           | \$932.00                |
| (Indian                       | 54               | 15,240.00             | 282.00                  |
| (Total                        | 71               | 31,080.00             | 438.00                  |
| 1 Chief Clerk                 | \$1400           |                       |                         |
| 1 Lease "                     | 1100             |                       |                         |
| 1 Clerk                       | 900              |                       |                         |
| 1 Assistant Lease Clerk       | 840              |                       |                         |
| 1 Physician                   | 1200             |                       |                         |
| 1 Issue Clerk                 | 780              |                       |                         |
| 1 Physician                   | 720              |                       |                         |
| 1 Blacksmith                  | 720              |                       |                         |
| 1 Wheelwright                 | 1000             |                       |                         |
| *1 Stock Detective            | 1000             |                       |                         |
| 1 Assistant Clerk             | 720 (Indian)     |                       |                         |
| 1 Carpenter                   | 600 ( " )        |                       |                         |
| 1 Blacksmith                  | 240 ( " )        |                       |                         |
| 3 Teamsters @ \$360 per annum | 1080 (3 Indians) |                       |                         |
| 1 Watchman                    | 480 ( Indian)    |                       |                         |

Rosebud Employees ( cont'd )

|  |       |           |
|--|-------|-----------|
| 1 Laborer                              | \$360 | (Indian)  |
| 2 Laborers @ \$240 per annum           | 480   | ( " )     |
| *1 Butcher                             | 480   | ( " )     |
| 5 Additional Farmers @ \$900 per annum | 4500  |           |
| 1 Additional farmer                    | 900   | (Indian") |
| *1 Stockman                            | 720   |           |
| 3 Judges @ \$120 per annum             | 360   | ( " )     |
| 1 Chief Police                         | 420   | ( " )     |
| 38 privates @ \$240 per annum          | 9120  | ( " )     |
| 1 Forest Guard                         | 960   |           |

\* There is also employed 1 nurse for 3 months @ \$100 per month.

|                        | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salaries |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|
| Boarding School (White | 16     | \$12,470.00    | \$779.00         |
| (Indian                | 7      | 3,740.00       | 534.00           |
| ( Total                | 23     | \$16,210.00    | \$705.00         |

|                           |        |          |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent          | \$2450 |          |
| 1 Principal and Physician | 1500   |          |
| 1 Assistant Clerk         | 840    |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian          | 720    | (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer                 | 660    |          |
| 1 Teacher                 | 660    |          |
| 1 "                       | 600    |          |
| 1 Kindergartner           | 600    |          |
| 1 Matron                  | 660    |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron        | 520    |          |
| 1 Nurse                   | 600    |          |
| 1 Seamstress-             | 500    |          |
| 1 Laundress               | 480    |          |
| 1 Baker                   | 480    |          |
| 1 Cook                    | 500    | (Indian) |
| 1 Farmer                  | 600    |          |
| 1 Carpenter               | 660    |          |
| 1 Engineer                | 900    | (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant Engineer      | 600    | "        |
| 1 Assistant               | 300    | "        |
| 1 Laborer                 | 660    |          |
| 1 "                       | 420    | "        |
| 1 "                       | 300    | "        |



Employees, (cont'd)

|  | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salaries</u> |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Day Schools (White                             | 48            | \$27,880.00           | \$581.00                |
| (Indian  | 2             | 1,220.00              | 610.00                  |
| ( Total  | 50            | \$29,100.00           | \$582.00                |
| 1 Day School Inspector                         |               | \$1200                |                         |
| 1 Financial Clerk                              |               | 900                   |                         |
| 1 Assistant Clerk                              |               | 840                   |                         |
| 1 Physician                                    |               | 1200                  |                         |
| 1 Teacher                                      |               | 1000                  |                         |
| 1 "  |               | 600                   |                         |
| 18 " @ \$720 per annum                         |               | 12960 (1 Indian)      | "                       |
| 1 Assistant Teacher                            |               | 500                   |                         |
| 4 Female Industrial Teachers @ \$720 per annum |               | 2880                  |                         |
| 1 Female Industrial Teacher                    |               | 600                   |                         |
| 19 Housekeepers @ \$300                        |               | 5700                  |                         |
| 1 Carpenter                                    |               | 720                   |                         |

Total salaries 3/10 of 1% of total valuation.

Average property to each agency employee \$203,593.00

6 Farmers - \$5400.00 - Average Salary \$900.00 each.

Area covered by each farmer 417 square miles.

930 able-bodied male adults: 155 per farmer.

921 Indians farming 16,107 acres; average 17.5 per Indian.

2 physicians @ \$1920 - average salary \$960.00; average area to cover 1,251 square miles, and visit 2,648 Indians.

1 stock detective @ \$1000, 1 stockman @ \$720, and 1 butcher @ \$480. Value stock \$554,380.

1 chief of police @ \$420

38 privates @ \$240 per an. 9120  
39 \$9540

Average area to be covered by each officer 64 square miles.

Santee Agency, Nebraska.

POPULATION:

1,465

|         |            |
|---------|------------|
| Adults, | 691        |
| Male,   | 339        |
| Female, | <u>352</u> |

|         |            |
|---------|------------|
| Minors, | 774        |
| Male,   | 375        |
| Female, | <u>399</u> |

Children of school age, 455

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 72,639 acres or 113 sq.miles |
| Allotted,                  | 72,639 acres or 100%         |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate Acreage)

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agricultural lands, | 41,706 acres        |
| Grazing lands,      | <u>30,933 acres</u> |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$36,207.00     |
| Agency,                    | \$28,007.00     |
| Boarding School,           | <u>8,200.00</u> |

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: | \$1,416,899.00 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Lands, exclusive    |                  |
| of timber,          | \$1,325,000.00   |
| Funds in bank, &c,  | 53,249.00        |
| Homes, barns, &c.   | 15,000.00        |
| Furniture,          | 5,000.00         |
| Wagons, &c.,        | 5,000.00         |
| Stock, poultry, &c. | <u>13,650.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to 967.00

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: | \$ 84,190.84 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Funds in treasury,    | \$84,190.84 |
| Amounts per capita to | \$ 57.00    |

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: | \$1,501,089.84 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|

Amounts per capita to \$1,025.00



## INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$120,164.78

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Per capita and trust fund payments,   | \$ 991.95     |
| Crops raised by Indians,  | 73,500.00     |
| Wages earned by employment,   | 2,160.00      |
| Rations and miscellaneous issues,   | 1,841.00      |
| Income from leases,   | 15,200.00     |
| Income from industries engaged in<br>other than farming and stock<br>raising, | 26,300.00     |
| Interest on trust fund,   | <u>171.83</u> |
| Amounts per capita to   | \$ 82.00      |

The amount used at this jurisdiction from these  
Sioux appropriations is supplemented by general appropria-  
tions and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, 1912, \$112,680.87

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Support of Sioux of different Tribes,<br>Subsistence and Civilization,<br>South Dakota, | \$ 2,698.27  |
| Indian School and Agency  |              |
| Buildings,  | 265.27       |
| Industrial work and care of timber,   | 1,920.00     |
| Pay of Indian police,   | 170.59       |
| Relieving distress and prevention of<br>disease among Indians,                          | 1.30         |
| Support of Sioux of Different Tribes,<br>Employees, etc., S.D.,                         | 3,780.00     |
| Purchase and Transportation of Indian<br>Supplies,                                      | 99.32        |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning,   | 4.00         |
| Civilization of the Sioux,  | 101,416.56   |
| Interest on Sioux Fund, Santee-<br>Education,   | 1,836.00     |
| Contingencies, Indian Department,   | 175.00       |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV,   | 46.71        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,   | 255.35       |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class V,  | <u>12.50</u> |

Total Expenditures, 1912, at Agency, and purposes  
for which made:

|   |                   |              |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| Grand Total,  |                   | \$112,680.87 |
| Agency:   |                   | \$112,680.87 |
| Salaries and wages,                                     | \$7,625.00        |              |
| Transportation of supplies,                             | 105.17            |              |
| Telegraph and telephone service,                        | 4.00              |              |
| Advertising and publication<br>of notices,              | 12.50             |              |
| Miscellaneous material,                                 | 43.74             |              |
| Stationery, drafting, educa-<br>tional, etc., supplies, | 262.38            |              |
| Fuel,   | 232.20            |              |
| Wearing apparel, sewing sup-<br>plies, etc.,            | 20.59             |              |
| Forage,   | 244.55            |              |
| Provisions,   | 1,563.56          |              |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                                 | 49.20             |              |
| Equipment,  | 520.84            |              |
| Structures and structural<br>material,                  | 2,811.18          |              |
| Miscellaneous,  | <u>101,710.93</u> |              |

EMPLOYEES

|                          | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total<br/>Salaries</u> | <u>Average<br/>Salary</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Superintendency (White | 5             | \$5,240                   | \$1,048                   |
| and Agency (Indian       | 4             | 2,340                     | 585                       |
| (Total                   | 9             | <u>\$7,580</u>            | <u>\$ 847</u>             |

|                      |            |          |
|----------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 superintendent,    | 1,700      |          |
| 1 financial clerk,   | 720        | (Indian) |
| 1 physician,         | 900        |          |
| 1 general mechanic,  | 720        |          |
| 1 assistant clerk,   | 840        | (Indian) |
| 1 laborer,           | 600        | (Indian) |
| 1 expert farmer,     | 1,200      |          |
| 1 additional farmer, | 720        |          |
| 1 private,           | <u>180</u> | (Indian) |

\* There is also employed 1 stenographer for 1-1/3 months,  
@ \$75 per month.

Total salaries 49/100 of 1% of total property  
valuation.

Average property to each agency employee, \$170,811.



1 physician at \$900.00 to cover total area of 113 sq. miles.

2 farmers at \$1,920, average salary \$960, average area per farmer, 57 sq. miles.

280 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average, 140 per farmer.

262 Indians farming 11,284 acres; average, 43 acres.

1 private, at \$180, to cover an area of 113 sq. miles.

# STANDING ROCK, NORTH DAKOTA.

--oOo--

## POPULATION:

3,389

|                        |              |       |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Adults                 |              | 1,960 |
| Male                   | 909          |       |
| Female                 | <u>1,051</u> |       |
| Minors                 |              | 1,429 |
| Male                   | 753          |       |
| Female                 | <u>676</u>   |       |
| Children of school age |              | 895   |

|                            |                 |    |                  |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----|------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 1,637,767 acres | or | 2,559 sq. miles. |
| Allotted                   | 1,273,194       | "  | or 77.7%         |
| Unallotted                 | 364,573         | "  | or 22.3%         |

## ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage)

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Agricultural lands | 1,012,854 |
| Grazing            | " 260,340 |

## UNALLOTTED:

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| Grazing lands | 364,573 |
|---------------|---------|

## PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

### TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$284,406.00

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Agency          | \$115,612.00 |
| Boarding School | 54,972.00    |
| Day Schools     | 113,822.00   |

### INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

15,243,906.00

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Lands exclusive of timber | \$12,917,717.00  |
| Timber                    | 250,000.00       |
| Funds in bank, etc.,      | 230,489.00       |
| Homes, barns, etc.,       | 150,000.00       |
| Furniture                 | 25,000.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc.   | 40,000.00        |
| Wagons, etc.,             | 40,000.00        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.,     | 1,580,700.00     |
| Other property            | <u>10,000.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to

\$4,498.00

(267)



INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$2,176,762.57

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands exclusive of timber | \$1,334,600.00  |
| Funds in Treasury         | 835,162.57      |
| Live Stock                | <u>7,000.00</u> |

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$642.00 |
|-----------------------|----------|

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$17,420,668.57

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$5,140.00 |
|-----------------------|------------|

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

462,859.38

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Per capita & trust funds payments                                     | 62,245.37       |
| Crops raised by Indians,  | 154,900.00      |
| Wages earned by employment,   | 55,833.00       |
| Rations and miscellaneous issues,                                     | 14,070.00       |
| Income from leases  | 8,753.22        |
| Income from sales of lands  | 122,285.27      |
| Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stockraising | 5,300.00        |
| Interest on trust fund  | 32,073.91       |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous                    | <u>7,398.61</u> |

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$137.00 |
|-----------------------|----------|

The amount used at this jurisdiction from these Sioux appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES? STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., 1912-\$112,788.87

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Standing Rock Reservation, 3% fund                                       | \$25,352.78 |
| Support of Sioux of different tribes, Subsistence and civilization, S.D. | 19,768.56   |
| Proceeds of Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Res'vns, S.D. & N.D.        | 915.35      |
| Indian school and Agency buildings                                       | 471.58      |
| Industrial work and care of timber                                       | 5,643.33    |
| Pay of Indian police   | 7,749.67    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian courts,  | 418.83      |
| Purchase and transportation, Indian supplies                             | 7,291.93    |
| Telegraphing and telephoning   | 86.65       |
| Civilization of the Sioux  | 22,302.20   |
| Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc.,                   | 15,025.94   |
| Relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians               | 52.00       |
| Contingencies, Indian department   | 301.73      |
| Pay of interpreter   | 360.00      |

# Standing Rock No. 3.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Suppression of liquor traffic<br>among Indians | \$8.40   |
| Indian money, proceeds of labor                | 6,648.66 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, class #5               | 90.25    |
| " " " 4  | 215.26   |
| " " " 3  | 85.75    |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, Standing Rock Schools, 1912: \$58,349.05

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Boarding School  | \$27,774.31     |
| Proceeds of Cheyenne River<br>and Standing Rock Resn's,<br>South Dakota and North Dakota | 6,674.94        |
| Support of Sioux of different<br>tribes, subsistence and civil-<br>ization, South Dakota | 3,619.10        |
| Interest on Sioux fund, Stand-<br>ing Rock - Education -                                 | 11,461.03       |
| Support of Sioux of different<br>tribes, employees, etc., S. D.,                         | 1,200.00        |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, class #4   | 82.01           |
| Standing Rock Res. 3% Fund   | <u>4,737.23</u> |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Total enrollment at boarding<br>school         | 199      |
| Average attendance                             | 167      |
| Per capita cost based on<br>average attendance | \$166.31 |

MARTIN KENEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL: \$16,192.07

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Proceeds of Cheyenne River and<br>Standing Rock Resvs. S.D. & N.D.                  | \$12,787.43  |
| Support of Sioux of different<br>tribes, subsistence and civ-<br>ilization, S. D. & | 2,142.67     |
| Standing Rock Res'n. 3% Fund  | 1,162.26     |
| Miscellaneous Receipts class #4   | <u>99.71</u> |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Total enrollment at boarding<br>school          | 92       |
| Average attendance                              | 82       |
| Per capita cost, based on<br>average attendance | \$197.46 |

STANDING ROCK DAY SCHOOLS: \$14,382.67

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Standing Rock Res'n 3% fund   | \$12,495.78 |
| Proceeds of Cheyenne River<br>and Standing Rock Resn's,<br>S. Dak. & N. Dak | 74.70       |



Standing Rock No. 4.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota | \$1,687.19    |
| Indian school and agency bldgs.  | <u>125.00</u> |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Total enrollment at boarding school          | 162      |
| Average attendance                           | 130      |
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance | \$110.63 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912, AT AGENCY AND SCHOOLS  
AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE:

GRAND TOTAL:

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Agency:  |                  |
| Salaries and wages                                 | \$45,113.04      |
| Traveling expenses                                 | 823.69           |
| Transportation of supplies                         | 9,489.41         |
| Subsistence and support of persons                 | 1,080.10         |
| Subsistence and care of animals                    | 156.50           |
| Telegraph and telephone service                    | 86.75            |
| Advertising and publication of notices             | 119.67           |
| Services other than personal                       | 4.85             |
| Miscellaneous material                             | 1,147.50         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies, | 1,148.60         |
| Fuel   | 2,105.58         |
| Mechanics' supplies                                | 54.46            |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                       | 170.65           |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.             | 860.20           |
| Forage   | 4,408.86         |
| Provisions   | 9,456.80         |
| Miscellaneous supplies                             | 140.62           |
| Equipment  | 7,652.18         |
| Structures and structural material                 | 2,757.05         |
| Miscellaneous                                      | <u>26,012.36</u> |

\$112,788.87

\$171,137.92

Boarding School:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                     | \$12,606.78 |
| Printing, binding, etc.                | 3.75        |
| Advertising and publication of notices | 52.09       |
| Miscellaneous material                 | 59.67       |

\$27,774.31

Standing Rock No. 5.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies | \$139.66        |
| Fuel   | 2,236.93        |
| Mechanics' supplies                                  | 21.32           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                         | 127.75          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.            | 3,786.79        |
| Forage   | 993.66          |
| Provisions   | 4,676.82        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                               | 203.07          |
| Equipment  | 1,314.14        |
| Structures and structural<br>material                | <u>1,551.88</u> |

MARTIN KENEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL: \$16,192.07

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                     | \$6,985.67      |
| Miscellaneous material                                 | 44.81           |
| Stationery, drafting, education-<br>al, etc., supplies | 3.62            |
| Fuel   | 2,271.42        |
| Mechanics' supplies                                    | 27.05           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                           | 127.94          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.,             | 1,549.10        |
| Forage   | 868.87          |
| Provisions   | 2,207.47        |
| Miscellaneous supplies                                 | 123.41          |
| Equipment  | 322.53          |
| Structures and structural material                     | <u>1,660.18</u> |

DAY SCHOOLS: \$14,382.67

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | \$7,713.35      |
| Subsistence and support of persons                  | 21.70           |
| Subsistence and care of animals                     | 4.00            |
| Miscellaneous material                              | 3.27            |
| Stationery, drafting, educational<br>etc., supplies | 96.05           |
| Fuel  | 929.87          |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | 5.24            |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                        | 41.82           |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.           | 1,788.37        |
| Forage  | 267.70          |
| Provisions  | 509.41          |
| Miscellaneous supplies                              | 56.45           |
| Equipment   | 857.48          |
| Structures and structural material                  | <u>2,087.96</u> |



Standing Rock No. 6.

|        |                                      | EMPLOYEES          |                   |                   |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Agency | (White<br>Indian<br>Total)           | Number             | Total<br>salaries | Average<br>salary |
|        |                                      | 17                 | \$15,160          | \$892             |
|        |                                      | 51                 | 14,580            | 286               |
|        |                                      | 68                 | \$29,740          | \$437             |
| 1      | Clerk                                | \$1,500            |                   |                   |
| 1      | Lease clerk                          | 1,000              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Clerk                                | 1,000              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Issue clerk                          | 900                |                   |                   |
| 1      | Physician                            | 1,200              |                   |                   |
| 1      | "                                    | 1,000              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Stableman                            | 560                |                   |                   |
| 1      | Supt. of live-<br>stock              | 1,400              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Telephone oper-<br>ator              | 600                |                   |                   |
| 1      | Overseer                             | 840                |                   |                   |
| 1      | Assistant clerk                      | 900 (Indian)       |                   |                   |
| 1      | Financial "                          | 840 ( " )          |                   |                   |
| 4      | Asst. Farmers @<br>\$300             | 1,200 (4 Indians)  |                   |                   |
| 3      | Asst. Blacksmiths<br>@ \$300         | 900 (3 " )         |                   |                   |
| 1      | Carpenter                            | 720 (Indian)       |                   |                   |
| 1      | Asst. Carpenter                      | 360                |                   |                   |
| 1      | Harness maker                        | 660 "              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Janitor                              | 300 "              |                   |                   |
| 1      | "                                    | 240 "              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Laborer and act-<br>ing interpreter  | 360 "              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Expert fanner                        | 1,200              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Add'l "                              | 900                |                   |                   |
| 3      | " " @<br>\$780 per annum             | 2,340              |                   |                   |
| 1      | Interpreter                          | 360                |                   |                   |
| 5      | Judges @ \$84 per<br>annum           | 420 (5 Indians)    |                   |                   |
| 1      | Chief of Police @<br>\$40 per month. | 480 (Indian)       |                   |                   |
| 1      | Chief of police @<br>\$30 per month  | 360 "              |                   |                   |
| 30     | Privates @ \$20<br>per month         | 7,200 (30 Indians) |                   |                   |

Standing Rock No. 7.

EMPLOYEES (continued)

|                      |         | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total salaries</u> | <u>Average salary.</u> |
|----------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Boarding School:     | (White  | 13            | \$9,880               | \$606                  |
|                      | (Indian | 66            | 2,820                 | 470                    |
|                      | (Total  | 19            | \$12,700              | \$668                  |
| 1 Superintendent     |         | \$2,400       |                       |                        |
| 1 Principapl         |         | 1,200         |                       |                        |
| 1 Teacher            |         | 720           |                       |                        |
| 1 "                  |         | 600           |                       |                        |
| 1 "                  |         | 540 (Indian)  |                       |                        |
| 1 Industrial teacher |         | 600 "         |                       |                        |
| 1 Matron             |         | 600           |                       |                        |
| 1 Asst. Matron       |         | 500           |                       |                        |
| 1 Nurse              |         | 540           |                       |                        |
| 1 Seamstress         |         | 480 (Indian)  |                       |                        |
| 1 Laundress          |         | 480           |                       |                        |
| 1 Asst. Laundress    |         | 180 "         |                       |                        |
| 1 Baker              |         | 480           |                       |                        |
| 1 Cook               |         | 480           |                       |                        |
| 1 Asst. Cook         |         | 480           |                       |                        |
| 1 Carpenter          |         | 600           |                       |                        |
| 1 Laborer            |         | 540 (Indian)  |                       |                        |
| 1 Laborer            |         | 480 "         |                       |                        |
| 1 Engineer           |         | 800           |                       |                        |



Standing Rock.

- 8 -

Employees, (continued)

Martin Kenel Agricultural School:

|                      | Number   | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| White                | 9        | \$5660         | \$629          |
| Indian               | <u>2</u> | <u>1200</u>    | <u>600</u>     |
| Total                | 11       | \$6,860        | \$623          |
| 1 Principal          |          | \$1,200        |                |
| 1 Teacher            |          | 720            |                |
| 1 "                  |          | 600            |                |
| 1 Industrial teacher |          | 600            |                |
| 1 Matron             |          | 600            |                |
| 1 Asst. Matron       |          | 480            |                |
| 1 Seamstress         |          | 480            |                |
| 1 Laundress          |          | 480            |                |
| 1 Cook               |          | 500            |                |
| 1 Engineer           |          | 720 (Indian)   |                |
| 1 Laborer            |          | 480 (Indian)   |                |

|                           | Number   | Total Salaries     | Average Salary |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| White                     | 10       | \$6120             | \$612          |
| Indian                    | <u>6</u> | <u>2400</u>        | <u>400</u>     |
|                           | 16       | 8,520              | 533            |
| 2 Teachers @ \$72 per mo. |          | \$1,440 (1 Indian) |                |
| 4 " @ 60 " "              |          | 2,400              |                |
| 6 Housekeepers @ 30 " "   |          | 1,800 (3 Indians)  |                |
| 1 Janitor @ 18 " "        |          | 180 (Indian)       |                |

Field Service:

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Physician                 | \$1,100             |
| 1 Clerk                     | 1,000               |
| 1 Female Industrial teacher | <u>600</u> (Indian) |
|                             | \$2,700             |

Total salaries 26/100 of 1% of total property valuation. Average property to each agency employee \$260,368. 2 physicians @ \$2200, average salary \$1100. Average area per physician 1279 sq. miles. 9 farmers \$5640; average salary \$627. Average area per farmer 284 square miles. 700 able bodied male adults on reservation; average 78 per farmer.

600 Indians farming 10,000 acres; average 17 acres.

1 chief of police \$480.

1 " " " 360

30 privates @ \$240 per  
32 annum 7200  
\$8040

Average area per policeman,  
79 sq. miles.

(274)

SUPPORT OF SIOUX, YANKTON TRIBE, WASHONGTON.

YANKTON AGENCY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

POPULATION:

1,773

Adults 917

Male 438

Female 479

Minors 856

Male 415

Female 441

Children of School age 534

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 268,263 acres or 419 sq. miles.

Allotted 268,263 " or 100%

Unallotted

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

Agricultural lands 80,000 acres

Grazing lands 119,500 "

UNALLOTTED:

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$70,693.00

Agency \$26,865.00

Boarding School 44,028.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$5,053,134.00

Lands, exclusive

of timber

\$4,120,000.00

Funds in bank, etc.

582,734.00

Homes, barns, etc.

45,000.00

Furniture

20,000.00

Tools, implements, etc.

25,000.00

Wagons, etc.

15,000.00

Stock, poultry, etc.

220,400.00

Other property

25,000.00

Amounts per capita to

\$2,850.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$292,876.49

Funds in Treasury

\$292,876.49

Amounts per capita to

\$165.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$5,346,010.49

Amounts per capita to

3,615.00.



|   |             |              |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:.....             |             | \$257,989.42 |
| Per capita and trust fund payments        | \$31,798.24 |              |
| Crops raised by Indians                   | 60,000.00   |              |
| Wages earned by Indians                   | 3,551.00    |              |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous issues | 1,144.00    |              |
| Income from leases                        | 115,000.00  |              |
| Interest on trust fund                    | 14,931.17   |              |
| Treaty and agreement obligations          | 31,565.00   |              |
| Amounts per capita to                     | \$148.00    |              |

Support of Sioux of Yankton Tribe.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Amount estimated by Dept. for 1914- - - - | \$14,620.00 |
| Amt. appropriated 1912- - - - -           | 15,000.00   |
| Amt. appropriated 1913- - - - -           | 14,000.00   |
| Amt. in pending bill - - - - -            | 14,000.00   |

T

The increase of \$620.00 asked for over the 1913 appropriation is that several employees may receive well deserved promotions.

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1912 appropriation- - - | \$15,000.00 |
| Expended - - - - -      | 12,827.35   |
| Unexpended balance      | \$ 2,172.65 |

Analysis of Expenditures

|  |                  |    |          |
|--|------------------|----|----------|
| Salaries and wages - - - - -             | \$ 9,384.08      |    |          |
| 1 clerk - - - - -                        | \$1,200. per an. |    |          |
| 1 financial clerk                        | 1,000 "          | "  |          |
| 1 lease "                                | 900 "            | "  |          |
| 1 Assistant "                            | 900 "            | "  |          |
| 1 stenographer                           | 720 "            | "  |          |
| 1 physician                              | 1,200 "          | "  |          |
| 1 carpenter                              | 720 "            | "  |          |
| 1 general mechanic                       | 720 "            | "  |          |
| 1 1 assistant clerk                      | 600 "            | "  | (Indian) |
| 1 teamster                               | 300 "            | "  | "        |
| 1 stableman                              | 400 "            | "  | "        |
| Traveling expenses - - - - -             |                  | \$ | 87.77    |
| Telegraph and telephone service- - - - - |                  |    | 35.35    |
| Miscellaneous material - - - - -         |                  |    | 10.34    |
| Stationery and medical supplies- - - - - |                  |    | 273.13   |
| Fuel- - - - -                            |                  |    | 608.15   |
| Mechanic's supplies - - - - -            |                  |    | 2.10     |
| Forage- - - - -                          |                  |    | 591.75   |
| Provisions - - - - -                     |                  |    | 992.64   |
| Equipment - - - - -                      |                  |    | 842.06   |



21 of these Indians received rations costing \$1,144.90, an average of \$54.47 each.

This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES, 1912.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Support of Sioux Yankton tribe, S. D. - - - - -   | \$12,827.33      |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings - - - - -      | 739.77           |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber-(Farmers) - -  | 720.00           |
| Pay of Indian Police- - - - -                     | 755.54           |
| Purchase and Transportation of Indian Supplies- - | 1,627.61         |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning- - - - -             | 7.22             |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class V - - - - -         | 78.00            |
| Contingencies, Indian Department- - - - -         | 107.88           |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV - - - - -        | 63.57            |
|   | <u>16,956.94</u> |

This total expenditure amounts to \$9.56 per capita.

TOTAL School Expenditures, 1912.

|                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Boarding School:</u> - - - - -    | <u>\$19,384.37</u> |
| Indian Schools: Support - - - - -    | \$17,179.52        |
| Indian Schools and Agency Buildings  | 1,246.18           |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV - - | <u>958.67</u>      |

Average attendance 69

Total enrollment 70

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$280.93

Total all expenditures at Agency & Schools and purposes for which made.

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Grand Total. . . . .               | \$36,341.31 |
| Agency. . . . .                    | \$16,956.94 |
| Salaries and wages                 | \$10,824.06 |
| Traveling expenses                 | 31.88       |
| Transportation of supplies         | 1,630.21    |
| Subsistence and support of persons | 131.68      |
| " and care of animals              | 36.40       |
| Telegraph and telephone service    | 42.57       |
| Printing, binding, etc.            | 2.50        |



|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Advertising and publication of notices              | \$75.00       |
| Miscellaneous materials                             | 33.34         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 284.25        |
| Fuel  | 608.15        |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | 2.10          |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.              | 65.54         |
| Forage  | 603.75        |
| Provisions  | 992.64        |
| Equipment   | 847.55        |
| Structures and structural material                  | <u>739.77</u> |

|   |              |             |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Boarding School. . . . .                          |              | \$19,284.37 |
| Salaries and wages                                | \$8,661.39   |             |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 3/65         |             |
| " " care of animals                               | 1.00         |             |
| Miscellaneous materials                           | 38.94        |             |
| Stationery, drafting, education,<br>etc. supplies | 20.67        |             |
| Fuel  | 2,579.99     |             |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 28.65        |             |
| Printing and toilet supplies                      | 134.69       |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 2,222.01     |             |
| Forage  | 293.10       |             |
| Provisions  | 2,132.98     |             |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 144.50       |             |
| Equipment   | 1,370.02     |             |
| Structures and structural material                | 1,738.73     |             |
| Miscellaneous                                     | <u>15.00</u> |             |

EMPLOYEES.

|           |         | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total<br/>Salaries</u> | <u>Average<br/>Salary.</u> |
|-----------|---------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Agency: x | (White  | 9             | \$8,980                   | \$897                      |
|           | (Indian | 6             | 2,020                     | 336                        |
|           | (Total  | 15            | \$10,100                  | \$673                      |

|                            |        |          |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|
| 1 clerk                    | \$1200 |          |
| 1 Financial clerk          | 1000   |          |
| 1 Lease clerk              | 900    |          |
| 1 Assistant clerk          | 900    |          |
| 1 Stenographer             | 720    |          |
| 1 Physician                | 1200   |          |
| 1 Carpenter                | 720    |          |
| 1 General Mechanic         | 720    |          |
| 1 Assistant clerk          | 600    | (Indian) |
| 1 Teamster                 | 300    | ( " )    |
| 1 Stableman                | 400    | ( " )    |
| 1 Additional Farmer        | 720    |          |
| 3 Police privates at \$240 | 720    | (Indian) |

(278)

|                  |         | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary</u> |
|------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Boarding School: | (White  | 12            | \$8,080               | \$673                 |
|                  | (Indian | <u>2</u>      | <u>900</u>            | <u>450</u>            |
|                  | (Total  | <u>14</u>     | <u>\$8,980</u>        | <u>\$641</u>          |

|                      |            |          |
|----------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent     | \$1500     |          |
| 1 Principal          | 900        |          |
| 1 Teacher            | 660        |          |
| 1 Kindergartner      | 600        |          |
| 1 Industrial teacher | 600        |          |
| 1 Matron             | 540        |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron   | 500        |          |
| 1 Seamstress         | 540        |          |
| 1 Laundress          | 500        |          |
| 1 Cook               | 500        | (Indian) |
| 1 Farmer             | 720        |          |
| 1 Engineer           | 720        |          |
| 1 Assistant          | 300        |          |
| 1 Laborer            | <u>400</u> | (Indian) |

Total salaries 3/10 of 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$361,126.00.

1 Farmer at \$720 -- Area to be covered 419 sq. miles.

325 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

110 Indians farming 3500 acres: average 31.81 per Indian.

One physician at \$1200 to cover whole area and visit  
1773 Indians.

3 policeman at \$240; \$720.

Average per policeman 139 sq. miles.

Additional justification found on page 129 of the House  
hearings on Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.



# FLANDREAU AGENCY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

## POPULATION:

280

|        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| Adults | 194       |
| Male   | 95        |
| Female | <u>99</u> |
| Minors | 86        |
| Male   | 48        |
| Female | <u>38</u> |

Children of school age 88

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 1200 acres or 2 sq. miles.  
Unallotted:  
    Agricultural, 1200 acres or 100%.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$228,573.00  
    Agency, \$ 620  
    Boarding school, 227,953

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN PROPERTY: \$ 42,416.00  
    Funds in bank, etc., \$ 5,966.00  
    Homes, barns, etc., 19,000.00  
    Furniture, 1,000.00  
    Tools, implements, etc., 5,000.00  
    Wagons, etc., 2,000.00  
    Stock, poultry, etc., 4,450.00  
    Other property, 5,000.00  
    Amounts, per capita, to \$ 151.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: \$ 60,000.00  
    Lands, exclusive of timber, \$60,000.00  
    Amounts, per capita, to \$ 214.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$102,416.00  
    Amounts, per capita, to \$ 366.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$ 46,077.65  
    Crops raised by Indians, \$ 6,900.00  
    Wages earned by employment, 6,713.00  
    Rations and miscellaneous issues, 26,890.00  
    Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stock raising 500.00  
    Interest on trust fund, 89.85  
    Treaty and agreement obligations, 4,984.80  
    Amounts, per capita, to \$ 165.00

The amount used at this jurisdiction from the Sioux appropriations is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FLANDREAU AGENCY, S.D., 1912: \$ 5,072.74

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Support of Sioux of Different tribes, Subsistence and Civilization, S. Dak., | \$ 879.17       |
| Purchase and transportation Indian supplies,                                 | 2,667.85        |
| Telegraphing and telephoning   | 34.30           |
| Civilization of the Sioux,   | <u>1,491.42</u> |
| This agency expenditure amounts to \$18.11 per Indian.                       |                 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FLANDREAU BOARDING SCHOOL, 1912: \$66,134.45

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Indian School, Flandreau, South Dakota,       | \$62,047.47   |
| Indian School, Transportation                 | 3,570.73      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class #4,             | <u>516.25</u> |
| Total enrollment at boarding school,          | 375           |
| Average attendance,                           | 373           |
| Per capita cost, based on average attendance, | \$ 177.30     |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1912, AT AGENCY AND SCHOOLS, AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE.

|   |                 |              |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Grand Total,                                      |                 | \$ 71,207.19 |
| Agency,   | \$5,072.74      |              |
| Transportation of supplies                        | \$2,667.85      |              |
| Telegraph and telephone service,                  | 34.30           |              |
| Fuel,   | 42.00           |              |
| Provisions,                                       | 837.17          |              |
| Miscellaneous,                                    | <u>1,491.42</u> |              |
| Boarding school,                                  |                 | \$66,134.45  |
| Salaries and wages,                               | \$26,932.40     |              |
| Traveling expenses,                               | 3,149.64        |              |
| Subsistence and support of persons,               | 404.04          |              |
| Subsistence and care of animals,                  | 2.35            |              |
| Telegraph and telephone service,                  | 95.00           |              |
| Services other than personal                      | 11.25           |              |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 457.53          |              |
| Miscellaneous material,                           | 878.54          |              |
| Fuel,   | <u>6,985.29</u> |              |



|   |                   |                |                  |
|---|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Mechanics' supplies,                    | \$ 28.23          |                |                  |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,           | 737.65            |                |                  |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc., | 7,904.50          |                |                  |
| Forage,                                 | 181.20            |                |                  |
| Provisions,                             | 11,149.55         |                |                  |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                 | 114.61            |                |                  |
| Equipment,                              | 5,831.48          |                |                  |
| Structures and structural material,     | 1,271.19          | Total          | Average          |
|   | <u>EMPLOYEES.</u> | <u>Number.</u> | <u>salaries.</u> |
|   | (White            | 30             | \$22,500         |
|   | Indian            | 11             | 4,880            |
| BOARDING SCHOOL (Total                  | 41                | \$27,380       | \$668            |

|                                   |         |             |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| 1 Superintendent,                 | \$2,000 |             |
| 1 clerk,                          | 1,320   |             |
| 1 Assistant clerk,                | 780     |             |
| 1 Physician,                      | 600     |             |
| 1 Disciplinarian,                 | 900     |             |
| 1 Teacher,                        | 900     |             |
| 2 Teachers at \$720               | 1,440   |             |
| 5 Teachers at \$660               | 3,300   |             |
| 1 Domestic Science teacher        | 600     |             |
| 1 Matron,                         | 720     |             |
| 2 Assistant matrons at \$560      | 1,120   | (1 Indian)  |
| 1 Housekeeper,                    | 560     |             |
| 1 Nurse,                          | 660     |             |
| 1 Seamstress,                     | 600     |             |
| 2 Assistant seamstresses at \$300 | 600     | (2 Indians) |
| 1 Laundress,                      | 520     | (Indian)    |
| 1 Assistant laundress,            | 300     | (Indian)    |
| 1 Baker,                          | 520     |             |
| 1 Cook,                           | 560     |             |
| 1 Assistant cook,                 | 300     | (Indian)    |
| 1 Assistant,                      | 660     | (Indian)    |
| 1 Farmer,                         | 800     |             |
| 1 Carpenter,                      | 760     |             |
| 1 Tailor,                         | 760     |             |
| 1 Shoe and harness maker,         | 760     |             |
| 1 Gardener,                       | 720     |             |
| 1 Engineer,                       | 1,000   |             |
| 1 Manual Training teacher,        | 900     |             |
| 1 Assistant Engineer,             | 600     | (Indian)    |
| 1 Assistant                       | 500     | (Indian)    |
| 2 Assistants at \$420             | 840     | (2 Indians) |
| 1 Laborer,                        | 540     |             |
| 1 Laborer, \$40 mo. 4 mos.        | 240     |             |

Total salaries 8/10 of 1 % of total property valuation.  
Average property to each employee, \$8,072.  
1 physician at \$600 to cover area of 2 sq. miles.  
1 farmer at \$800 to cover area of 2 sq. miles.  
83 able-bodied male adults on reservation.  
17 Indians farming 700 acres; average per Indian 41 acres.  
3 matrons at \$1840; average salary \$613.



SUPPORT OF CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, EMPLOYEES, ETC., UTAH.

SUPPORT OF CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, SUBSISTENCE, UTAH.

(Available for use at Navajo Springs and Southern Ute,  
Colorado, and Uintah and Ouray, Utah)

Under a treaty of March 2, 1868, the United States, as consideration for lands relinquished by the Indians, agreed to provide beef and other articles costing \$53,740.

For additional justification see page 129 of House Hearings on Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.

NAVAJO SPRINGS AGENCY, COLORADO.

POPULATION: 493

Adults 240

Male 111

Female 129

Minors 253

Male 152

Female 101

Children of School age 158

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 364,743 acres or 570 sq. miles

Unallotted 364,743 acres or 100%

Agricultural lands 9,146

Grazing " 307,049

Timber " 43,749

Mineral " 3,838

Other Purposes 961

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$10,420

Agency \$9,730

Day School 690

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY. 34,078.

Funds in bank, etc. \$5,126.00

Homes, barns, etc. 350.00

Furniture 50.00

Tools, implements, etc. 50.00

Wagons, etc. 200.00

Stock, poultry, etc. 28,302.00

Amounts per capita to \$69.00

|                            |                 |                |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:  |                 | \$3,348,335.00 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$3,347,000.00  |                |
| Live stock                 | <u>1,335.00</u> |                |
| Amounts per capita to      |                 | \$6,792.00     |

|                                       |  |                |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: |  | \$3,382,413.00 |
| Amounts per capita to                 |  | \$6,861.00     |

|                         |           |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS |           | \$15,919 |
| Crops raised            | \$ 300    |          |
| Wages earned            | 3,936     |          |
| Value of rations        | 5,753     |          |
| Income from leases      | 5,880     |          |
| Income from other in-   |           |          |
| dustries                | <u>50</u> |          |
| Amounts per capita to   |           | \$32.29  |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES NAVAJO SPRINGS AGENCY 1912.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Interest on Ute 5% Fund                  | \$ 3,318.87      |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes,   |                  |
| Subsistence, Utah, 1912                  | 4,995.36         |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1912 | 378.47           |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber, 1912 | 1,923.65         |
| Timber purposes                          | 923.65           |
| Field Matrons                            | <u>1,000.00</u>  |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912               | 667.83           |
| Contingencies, Indian Department, 1912   | 29.70            |
| Pay of Interpreters, 1912                | 226.66           |
| Purchase and Transportation, Indian sup- |                  |
| plies, 1912                              | 1,735.52         |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning, 1912       | 16.15            |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes,   |                  |
| Employees, etc., Utah, 1912              | 2,236.67         |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor         | <u>15,493.99</u> |
| Total                                    | \$31,022.87      |
| Amounts per capita to                    | \$62.90          |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES NAVAJO SPRINGS DAY SCHOOL, 1912.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Indian Schools, Support, 1912            | \$4,122.51    |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes,   |               |
| Subsistence, Utah, 1912                  | 104.30        |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1912 | <u>219.59</u> |
|  | \$4,446.40    |
| Total enrollment                         | 19            |
| Average attendance                       | 15            |

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$296.42  
Includes, however, salary of Superintendent at \$1,500 and  
custodian abandoned Ft. Lewis School property, \$450.



Total all expenditures at Agency & school and purposes for which made.

|   |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Grand Total                                       |             | \$35,469.27 |
| Agency . . . . .                                  |             | \$31,022.87 |
| Salaries and wages                                | 8,395.47    |             |
| Traveling expenses                                | 2.00        |             |
| Transportation of supplies                        | 1,735.52    |             |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 57.90       |             |
| Subsistence and care of animals                   | 45.30       |             |
| Telegraph and Telephone service                   | 16.15       |             |
| Services other than personal                      | 3.50        |             |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 380.61      |             |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 53.86       |             |
| Fuel  | 1.75        |             |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 11.35       |             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 24.32       |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 1.38        |             |
| Forage  | 439.03      |             |
| Provisions  | 5,017.81    |             |
| Equipment   | 14,307.49   |             |
| Structures and structural material                | 529.43      |             |
| Day School . . . . .                              |             | \$4,446.40  |
| Salaries and wages                                | \$ 2,207.00 |             |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 12.50       |             |
| Subsistence and care of animals                   | 12.50       |             |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 1.34        |             |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies  | 33.62       |             |
| Fuel  | 8.25        |             |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 1.27        |             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 22.89       |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 17.46       |             |
| Forage  | 434.69      |             |
| Provisions  | 413.55      |             |
| Equipment   | 1,061.74    |             |
| Structures and structural material                | 219.59      |             |

| <u>EMPLOYEES.</u> |          | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salary.</u> |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Agency:           | ( White  | 5             | \$3,940               | \$748                  |
|                   | ( Indian | 4             | 1,020                 | 255                    |
|                   | ( Total  | 9             | \$4,960               | \$551                  |

(256)

|                       |            |        |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| 1 Financial Clerk     | \$720      |        |
| 1 Physician           | 1,000      |        |
| 1 Farmer              | 720        |        |
| 1 Interpreter         | 300        | Indian |
| 3 Privates @ \$20 mo. | 720        | 3 "    |
| 1 Field Matron        | 600        |        |
| 1 Forest Guard        | <u>900</u> |        |

Boarding School.

White  
Indian  
Total

Number  
4  
-  
4

Total  
Salaries  
\$2,850  
-  
\$2,850

Average  
Salary.  
\$712  
-  
\$712

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1 Superintendent                                   | \$1,500    |
| 1 Teacher  | 600        |
| 1 Housekeeper                                      | 300        |
| 1 Custodian (Ft. Lewis),<br>6 mo. at \$900 per yr. | <u>450</u> |

Total salaries 14/100 of 1% of total valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$376,981.

1 Physician at \$1,000 to cover 570 square miles.

1 Farmer at \$720. 60 able-bodied male adults on reservation. 20 Indians farming 20 acres; average per Indian 1 acre.

3 privates at \$720. Average salary \$240. Average area per policeman 190 sq.miles.



Southern Ute Agency.

POPULATION:

367

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| Adults | 261        |
| Male   | 98         |
| Female | <u>103</u> |

|        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| Minors | 166       |
| Male   | 83        |
| Female | <u>83</u> |

Children of School Age 104

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 72,651 acres or 113 sq. miles.  
Alloted 72,651 acres or 100%.

ALLOTTED LANDS AS FOLLOWS:  
(Approximate acreage).

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Agricultural lands | 36,326 |
| Grazing lands      | 36,325 |

PROPERTY VALUATION.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$68,389

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Agency           | \$24,328     |
| Boarding School  | 33,928       |
| Allen Day School | <u>5,583</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

314,117

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, | 187,000       |
| Timber                      | 6,000         |
| Funds in bank, etc.,        | 22,297        |
| Homes, barns, etc.,         | 8,000         |
| Furniture                   | 1,000         |
| Tools, implements, etc.     | 8,000         |
| Wagons, etc.                | 3,000         |
| Stock, poultry, etc.        | <u>78,820</u> |
| Amounts per capita to       | 856           |

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

65,259

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Crops raised                                  | 29,000          |
| Wages earned                                  | 20,309          |
| Value of rations                              | 4,819           |
| Income from leases                            | 285             |
| "    "    sales of land                       | 5,789.30        |
| "    "    other industries                    | 1,360           |
| "    "    proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | <u>3,696.70</u> |
| Amounts per capita to                         | 177.81          |

(2)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY 1912.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Interest on Ute 5% Fund                          | \$10211.23      |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes,           |                 |
| Subsistence, Utah, 1912                          | 4518.33         |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1912         | 584.57          |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber, 1912:        | 3461.67         |
| Farmers  | \$1786.67       |
| Field Matrons                                    | <u>675.00</u>   |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912                       | 1314.42         |
| Pay of Interpreters, 1912                        | 240.00          |
| Purchase & Transportation, Indian supplies, 1912 | 1598.09         |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,                | 202.20          |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes,           |                 |
| Employees, Utah, 1912                            | 4848.33         |
| Proceeds of Southern Ute Reservation             | 60.00           |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept., 1912,               | 164.25          |
| Miscellaneous receipts, Class 5                  | <u>17.80</u>    |
| Total  | <u>26220.88</u> |
| Amounts per capita to \$71.45                    |                 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES NAVAJO SPRINGS BDG. SCHOOL, 1912.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Indian Schools: Support, 1912          | 4813.64         |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, |                 |
| Subsistence, Utah 1912,                | 1866.51         |
| Indian School and Agency Bldgs. 1912   | 986.11          |
| Interest on Ute 4% Fund                | 5550.30         |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor       | 57.30           |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4        | <u>362.94</u>   |
| Total                                  | <u>13006.92</u> |

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Total enrollment                            | 57     |
| Average attendance                          | 55     |
| Percapita cost based on average attendance, | 236.48 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES SOUTHERN UTE DAY SCHOOL 1912

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Indian Schools: Support 1912           | 1079.51        |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, |                |
| Subsistence, Utah, 1912                | 43.80          |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs. 1912     | <u>258.00</u>  |
| Total                                  | <u>1381.31</u> |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Total enrollment                           | 24    |
| Average attendance                         | 23    |
| Percapita cost based on average attendance | 60.05 |



(3)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AT AGENCY AND SCHOOLS

AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE:

Grand Total

\$40609.13

AGENCY:

\$26220.89

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Salaries and wages                                    | \$15015.73   |
| Traveling expenses                                    | 96.15        |
| Transportation of supplies                            | 1598.09      |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons                 | 124.10       |
| Subsistence and care<br>of animals                    | 21.00        |
| Advertising and publication<br>of notices             | 17.80        |
| Services other than personal                          | 31.75        |
| Miscellaneous material                                | 443.88       |
| Stationery, drafting, edu-<br>cational, etc. supplies | 138.00       |
| Fuel  | 264.09       |
| Mechanics' supplies                                   | 29.11        |
| Cleaning & Toilet supplies                            | 42.52        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc.             | 96.80        |
| Forage  | 852.97       |
| Provisions  | 4508.49      |
| Miscellaneous supplies.                               | 150.00       |
| Equipment   | 2118.29      |
| Structures and structural<br>material                 | 612.13       |
| Miscellaneous   | <u>60.00</u> |

BOARDING SCHOOL:

13006.92

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Salaries and wages                                   | 5568.19 |
| Telegraph and telephone<br>service                   | 63.00   |
| Miscellaneous material                               | 200.85  |
| Stationery, drafting, edu-<br>cational etc. supplies | 53.00   |
| Fuel   | 989.94  |
| Mechanics' supplies                                  | 5.92    |
| Cleaning & Toilet supplies                           | 46.30   |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc.            | 1361.06 |
| Forage   | 418.10  |
| Provisions   | 2046.60 |

(4)

(Boarding School Expenditures, Con.)

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Miscellaneous supplies             | 179.64       |
| Equipment                          | 978.55       |
| Structures and structural material | 1070.77      |
| Miscellaneous                      | <u>25.00</u> |

DAY SCHOOL: 1381.31

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Salaries and wages                 | 1020.00       |
| Fuel                               | 40.00         |
| Cleaning & Toilet Supplies         | 3.04          |
| Provisions                         | 43.80         |
| Equipment                          | 16.47         |
| Structures and structural material | <u>258.60</u> |

| Agency  | EMPLOYEES.<br>Number | Total<br>Salaries. | Average<br>Salary. |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (White  | 7                    | \$8,960            | \$994              |
| (Indian | 6                    | <u>1,920</u>       | <u>320</u>         |
| (Total  | 13                   | 8,880              | 683                |

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 clerk,                     | \$1,200 (Indian) |
| 1 Financial Clerk            | 840              |
| 1 Physician                  | 600              |
| 1 Carpenter                  | 840              |
| 1 General Mechanic           | 960              |
| 1 Teamster                   | 420 (Indian)     |
| 1 Expert farmer              | 1,200            |
| 1 Additional Farmer          | 720              |
| 1 Field Matron               | 600              |
| 1 Interpreter                | 240 (Indian)     |
| 1 Chief of Police            | 540 (Indian)     |
| 2 Privates at \$30 per month | 720 (2 Indians)  |

\*There is also employed, one farmer for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months at \$60 per month.

| Boarding School | Number | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary. |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|
| White           | 6      | \$4,620           | \$770              |
| Indian          | 2      | <u>1,200</u>      | <u>600</u>         |
| Total           | 8      | 5,820             | 728                |

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1 Superintendent    | \$1,400 |
| 1 Principal Teacher | 1,000   |
| 1 Teacher           | 660     |

(291)



(5)

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 Matron     | \$ 600         |
| 1 Seamstress | 480            |
| 1 Laundress  | 420 (Indian)   |
| 1 Cook       | 480            |
| 1 Engineer   | 780 (Indian)   |
|              | <u>\$5,820</u> |

| Allen Day School | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary. |
|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| White            | 2      | \$1020         | \$510           |
| Indian           | 0      | <u>---</u>     | <u>---</u>      |
| Total            | 2      | <u>\$1020</u>  | <u>\$510</u>    |

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| 1 Teacher     | \$ 720 |
| 1 Housekeeper | 300    |

Total salaries 4/10 of 1% of total property valuation. Average property to each agency employe, \$29,073.

1 Physician at \$600 to cover 113 square miles.

3 Farmers at \$1920; average salary \$960, average area per farmer, 56 square miles.

73 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average 36 per farmer.

82 Indians farming 4,500 acres; average per Indian 55 acres.

1 Chief of Police \$540.

2 Privates @ \$360 720

3 1260.

Average area per policeman 37 square miles.

Uintah & Ouray Agency, Utah.

POPULATION:

1,183

|                        |            |            |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Adults                 |            | 719        |
| Male                   | 396        |            |
| Female                 | <u>323</u> |            |
| Minors                 |            | <u>464</u> |
| Male                   | 244        |            |
| Female                 | <u>220</u> |            |
| Children of school age |            | 307        |

|                            |               |    |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|----|---------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 291,101 acres | or | 455 sq. miles |
| Allotted                   | 111,907 "     | or | 39%           |
| Unallotted                 | 179,194 "     | or | 61%           |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands          | 85,461 acres |
| Grazing "                   | 20,096 "     |
| Valuable for other purposes | 6,350 "      |

UNALLOTTED:

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Agricultural lands | <u>179,194</u> " |
|--------------------|------------------|

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |                 |            |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: |                 | \$7,892.00 |
| Agency                     | \$250.00        |            |
| Day School                 | <u>7,442.00</u> |            |

|                               |                |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: |                | \$3,286,356.00 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber    | \$2,027,000.00 |                |
| Funds in bank, etc.           | 47,219.00      |                |
| Homes, barns, etc.            | 32,675.00      |                |
| Furniture                     | 1,871.00       |                |
| Tools, implements, etc.       | 14,431.00      |                |
| Wagons, etc.                  | 11,435.00      |                |
| Stock, poultry, etc.          | 150,985.00     |                |
| Other property,               | <u>700.00</u>  |                |
| Amounts per capita to         | \$ 1,933.00    |                |



INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$1,249,985.24

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Lands, exclusive<br>of timber | \$442,905.00      |
| Timber                        | 37,125.00         |
| Funds in treasury             | 669,250.24        |
| Live stock                    | 705.00            |
| Other property                | <u>100,000.00</u> |
| Amounts per<br>capita to      | \$ 1,056.00       |

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$3,536,341.24

Amounts per capita to \$2,989.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

241,286.91

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Crops raised             | \$2,900.00      |
| Wages earned             | 2,173.00        |
| Value of rations         | 335.00          |
| Income from leases       | 129.60          |
| " " other<br>industries  | <u>1,300.00</u> |
| Amounts per<br>capita to | \$ 203.96       |

Total expenditures Uintah Agency.

1912.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Interest on Ute 5% Fund of Utes,                                   | \$11,962.55   |
| Support of Confederated Bands, Subistence,<br>Utah, 1912.          | 9,928.11      |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs., 1912.                               | 569.19        |
| Industrial Work & Care of Timber, 1912:                            | 4,882.71      |
| Farmers  | \$3,889.50    |
| Field Matrons  | 563.33        |
| Timber purposes  | <u>429.88</u> |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912.  | 2,860.29      |
| Pay of Interpreters, 1912.   | 201.00        |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4.                                   | 16.86         |
| Purchase & Transportation, Indian Supplies, 1912.                  | 6,983.85      |
| Bridge across Duchesne River, Reimbursable,                        | 1,167.45      |
| Telegraphing & Telephoning, 1912.                                  | 16.84         |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, Employees,<br>Utah, 1912,   | 13,145.03     |
| Uintah of White River, Ute Fund                                    | 576.00        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor,                                  | 15,367.97     |
| Proceeds of Uintah & White River Ute Lands,                        | 1,837.80      |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept., 1912,                                 | 190.20        |
| Relieving Distress & Prevention of Disease<br>among Indians, 1912. | <u>13.00</u>  |
| T o t a l  | \$69,518.85   |

Amounts per capita to \$58.76

(294)

Total expenditures Uintah Boarding School, 1912.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Indian Schools: Support 1912  | \$4,493.13         |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, Subsistence, Utah, 1912.       | 842.02             |
| Indian School & Agency Bldgs., 1912                                   | 387.74             |
| Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, Employees, etc.<br>Utah, 1912. | 1,980.00           |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class 4                                       | 61.80              |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor                                      | 86.88              |
| Interest on Ute 4% Fund   | 2,655.01           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>\$10,506.58</b> |

Total enrollment 70  
Average attendance 59

Per capita cost, based on average attendance \$178.07

Total expenditures, Agency & School, and purposes for which made:

Grand Total \$80,025.43

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| <b>Agency</b>                                     | <b>\$69,518.85</b> |
| Salaries and wages                                | \$30,288.97        |
| Traveling expenses                                | 110.70             |
| Transportation of supplies                        | 7,001.66           |
| Subsistence & support of persons                  | 112.10             |
| Subsistence & care of animals                     | 124.00             |
| Telegraph & telephone service                     | 16.84              |
| Advertising & publication of notices              | 122.23             |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 1,249.32           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 886.54             |
| Fuel  | 756.91             |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 37.93              |
| Cleaning & toilet supplies                        | 59.51              |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 239.21             |
| Forage  | 3,475.04           |
| Provisions  | 9,928.11           |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 2,651.41           |
| Equipment   | 8,935.63           |
| Structures & structural material                  | 598.94             |
| Miscellaneous                                     | 3,943.80           |



Boarding School

\$10,506.58

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries & wages                                    | \$5,715.17      |
| Traveling expenses                                  | 4.75            |
| Transportation of supplies                          | 638.27          |
| Subsistence & support of persons                    | 30.35           |
| Subsistence and care of animals                     | 11.75           |
| Telegraph & telephone service                       | 25.40           |
| Advertising & publication of notices                | 4.50            |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 367.96          |
| Fuel  | 22.00           |
| Mechanics' supplies                                 | 5.00            |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.           | 86.22           |
| Equipment   | 63.00           |
| Structures & structural material                    | 914.76          |
| Miscellaneous                                       | <u>1,804.49</u> |

EMPLOYEES.

Uintah & Ouray, Utah.

(Uintah)

| Agency*, |          | Number | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary. |
|----------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|
|          | ( White  | 15     | \$11,140          | \$743              |
|          | ) Indian | 12     | 6,020             | \$502              |
|          | ( Total  | 27     | \$17,160          | \$635              |

|                         |                 |                      |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Financial Clerk       | \$1200          |                      |
| 1 Physician             | 1200            |                      |
| 1 Farmer                | 900             |                      |
| 1 Blacksmith            | 720             | (Indian)             |
| 1 Carpenter             | 720             |                      |
| 1 Engineer & Sawyer     | 1000            |                      |
| 1 Laborer               | 720             |                      |
| 1 Wheelwright           | 780             |                      |
| 1 Lease Clerk           | 1200            |                      |
| 1 Clerk                 | 1000            | (Indian)             |
| 1 Asst. Mechanic        | 400             | "                    |
| 1 Clerk                 | 1200            | "                    |
| 2 Add'l Farmers @ \$900 | 1800            | "                    |
| 1 Stockman              | 900             | "                    |
| 2 Field Matrons @ \$300 | 600             | "                    |
| 1 Interpreter           | 180             | "                    |
| 1 Chief of Police       | 420             | "                    |
| 5 Privates @ \$20 mo.   | 1200            | (5 Indians)          |
| 1 Forest Guard          | 840             |                      |
| 2 Forest Guards         | 180             | (3 mos. @ \$30 each) |
|                         | <u>\$17,160</u> | (296)                |

Uintah & Ouray, Utah.

(Ouray)

| Agency | ( White<br>Indian<br>Total ) | Number | Total<br>salaries | Average<br>Salaries |
|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
|        |                              | 4      | \$3,820           | \$955               |
|        |                              | 7      | 2,120             | 424                 |
|        |                              | 11     | \$5,940           | \$540               |

|                    |         |             |
|--------------------|---------|-------------|
| 1 Physician        | \$1200  |             |
| 1 Farmer           | 900     |             |
| 1 Blacksmith       | 720     |             |
| 1 Carpenter        | 900     |             |
| 1 Assistant Herder | 400     | (Indian)    |
| 1 Laborer          | 400     | "           |
| 1 Laborer          | 360     | "           |
| 4 Privates @ \$240 | 960     | (4 Indians) |
| per annum          | \$5,940 |             |

Uintah, Utah.

Total salaries 1.8% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employe \$46,580. 1 Physician at \$1200 to cover total area of 455 square miles. 3 Farmers at \$3700: average salary \$900.

Average area per farmer 152 square miles. 267 able-bodied male adults on reservation; average 89 per farmer.

176 Indians farming 5.691 acres; average per Indian 32 acres.

1 Stockman @ \$900; value stock \$151,690.  
2 Field Matrons @ \$600; average area to cover 227 square miles. Average number of Indians under, 591.

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 Chief of police  | \$420  |
| 5 Privates @ \$240 |        |
| per annum          | 1200   |
| 3                  | \$1620 |

average area per policeman - 76 square miles.



Support of Confederate Bands of Utes,

Employees, etc., Utah.

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Amount estimated by Dept. for 1914    | \$23,740 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 & 1913, each | \$23,740 |
| Amount in pending bill                | \$23,740 |

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1913 appropriation | \$23,740.00      |
| Amount expended    | <u>22,210.03</u> |
| Unexpended balance | \$1,529.97       |

Analysis of expenditures, 1912.

|                       |                 |                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|                       |                 | Salaries & wages. |
| Navajo Springs Agency |                 | \$2,236.67        |
| Southern Ute Agency   |                 | 4,848.33          |
| Uintah & Ouray Agency | \$13,145.03     |                   |
| do Boarding School    | <u>1,980.00</u> | <u>15,135.03</u>  |
|                       |                 | \$23,210.03       |

Lists of employees paid from "Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, Employees, etc., Utah.

Navajo Springs Agency:

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 financial clerk | \$730         |
| 1 physician       | 1000          |
| 1 farmer          | 720           |
| <u>3</u>          | <u>\$2450</u> |

Southern Ute Agency:

White

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 Clerk           | \$1200 |
| 1 financial clerk | 840    |
| 1 physician       | 600    |
| 1 carpenter       | 840    |

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 general mechanic | \$960         |
| <u>5</u>           | <u>\$4440</u> |

Indian

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 teamster | <u>420</u> |
|------------|------------|

Total employees, .....6...\$4860

Uintah & Ouray Agency.

White

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 financial clerk   | \$1200        |
| 1 physician         | 1200          |
| 1 farmer            | 300           |
| 1 blacksmith        | 720           |
| 1 carpenter         | 720           |
| 1 engineer & sawyer | 1000          |
| 1 laborer           | 720           |
| 1 wheelwright       | 780           |
| <u>8</u>            | <u>\$7340</u> |

Indian

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| 1 clerk  | \$1000        |
| 1 clerk  | 1200          |
| <u>2</u> | <u>\$2200</u> |

Total employees, 10. \$9440.

Uintah Boarding School

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 teacher            | \$ 660        |
| 1 teacher            | 600           |
| 1 industrial teacher | 720           |
| <u>3</u>             | <u>\$1980</u> |

Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, Subsistence, Utah.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Amount estimated by Dept. for 1914     | \$30,000 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 & 1913, teach | 30,000   |
| Amount in pending bill                 | 30,000   |

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1912 appropriation | \$30,000         |
| Amount expended    | <u>22,298.43</u> |
| Unexpended balance | \$ 7,701.57      |



Analysis of expenditures, 1912.

|                        | <u>Provisions.</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Navajo Springs Agency  | \$4,995.36         |
| do Day School          | 104.30             |
| Southern Ute Agency    | 4,518.33           |
| do Boarding School     | 1,866.51           |
| do Day School          | 43.80              |
| Uintah Agency          | 9,928.11           |
| Uintah Boarding School | 2,842.02           |
|                        | <u>\$22,298.43</u> |

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF COLVILLE AND PUYALLUP AGENCIES,  
AND  
JOSEPH'S BAND OF NEZ PERCES, WASHINGTON.  
(FOR USE AT COLVILLE AND CUSHMAN AGENCIES)

SUPPORT OF QUINAIELTS AND QUILLAHUTS, WASHINGTON.  
(FOR USE AT CUSHMAN AND NEAH BAY AGENCIES)

SUPPORT OF MAKAHs, WASHINGTON.  
(FOR USE AT NEAH BAY AGENCY)

See also page 131 of House <sup>hearings</sup> ~~keeping~~ on Indian Appropriation  
Bill for 1914.

COLVILLE AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

POPULATION: 2,261

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| Adults | 1269 |
| Male   | 574  |
| Female | 695  |
| Minors | 992  |
| Male   | 505  |
| Female | 487  |

Children of School age 523

|                            |                 |    |               |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----|---------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 1,371,280 acres | or | 2,142 sq. mi. |
| Allotted                   | 74,271          | "  | or 5%         |
| Unallotted                 | 1,297,009       | "  | or 95%        |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate acreage):

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Agricultural lands | 50,000 acres. |
| Grazing lands      | 24,211 "      |
| Timber lands       | 60 "          |

UNALLOTTED:

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Agricultural lands | 196,000 acres |
| Grazing lands      | 372,009 "     |
| Timber lands       | 657,000 "     |
| Mineral lands      | 72,000 "      |



PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$381,004.00

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Agency          | \$158,544.00    |
| Boarding School | 695,039.00      |
| No. 3 Day "     | 2,005.00        |
| " 4 " "         | 6,348.00        |
| " 5 " "         | 4,747.00        |
| " 6 " "         | 4,896.00        |
| " 7 " "         | 4,844.00        |
| " 9 " "         | <u>4,581.00</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$4,381,893.00

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$2,101,650.00   |
| Timber                     | 569,490.00       |
| Funds in bank, etc.        | 606,141.00       |
| Homes, barns, etc.         | 303,165.00       |
| Furniture,                 | 33,685.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc.    | 86,092.00        |
| Wagons, etc.               | 25,193.00        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.       | 631,285.00       |
| Other property             | <u>25,192.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to      | \$1,938.00       |

TRIBAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$17,718,769.36

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$12,372,000.00   |
| Timber                     | 4,213,272.00      |
| Funds in Treasury          | <u>783,904.36</u> |
| Amounts per capita to      | \$7,837.00        |

TOTAL TRIBAL & INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$22,100,662.36

Amounts per capita to \$9,775.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$1,075,933.55

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Per capita and trust fund payments                 | \$407,000.00    |
| Crops raised by Indians                            | 325,870.00      |
| Value of timber sold                               | 968.00          |
| Wages earned                                       | 12,484.00       |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous supplies        | 845.00          |
| Income from leases                                 | 10,307.75       |
| " " sales of lands                                 | 311,474.24      |
| Income from other industries                       | 3,380.00        |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | <u>3,604.56</u> |
| Amounts per capita to                              | \$476.00        |

The specific support appropriation for this agency is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES, 1912, - - - - -                         | \$44,538.18 |
| Support of Indians of Colville and Puyallup agencies, Wash., 1912, | \$8,461.47  |
| Support of Nex Perces, Joseph's Band, 1912                         | 701.50      |
| Indian School & Agency Buildings, 1912,                            | 2,175.08    |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912   | 3,293.78    |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts, 1912,                                | 101.26      |
| Purchase and Transportation, Indian Supplies, 1912,                | 2,534.32    |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning, 1912,                                | 800.26      |
| Fulfilling Treaties with Spokanes,                                 | 181.25      |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor                                   | 14,973.40   |
| Industrial work and care of timber (Farmers)                       | \$4,076.70  |
| (Field Matrons)  | 447.20      |
| (Timber purposes)  | 4,961.52    |
| Court costs, etc., involving lands allotted to Indians, 1912       | 47.80       |
| Relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians, 1912   | 172.72      |
| CONTINGENCIES INDIAN DEPARTMENT,                                   | 1,722.69    |
| Proceeds of Colville Reservation, Wash.                            | 67.27       |

This total expenditure averages a little over \$19 per Indian.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| SIX DAY SCHOOLS: - - - - -                | \$16,249.16 |
| Indian Schools : Support, 1912            | 14,600.67   |
| Indian Schools and Agency Buildings, 1912 | 1,249.49    |
| Indian School Transportation, 1912        | 399.00      |

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE DAY SCHOOLS:

|   | Enrollment | Average attendance |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| Day School No. 3                            | 41         | 27                 |
| " " " 4                                     | 23         | 14                 |
| " " " 5                                     | 14         | 9                  |
| " " " 6                                     | 30         | 19                 |
| " " " 7                                     | 13         | 11                 |
| " " " 9                                     | 17         | 10                 |
|   | 138        | 90                 |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | \$180.54   |                    |



Total expenditures at Agency and Schools and purposes for which made:

GRAND TOTAL: - - - - - \$60,787.34

AGENCY: - - - - - \$44,538.18

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | \$26,412.67 |
| Traveling expenses                                | 680.45      |
| Transportation of supplies                        | 2,534.67    |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 729.75      |
| Subsistence and care of animals                   | 295.90      |
| Telegraph and telephone service.                  | 817.95      |
| Advertising and publication of notices.           | 21.99       |
| Services other than personal                      | 15.40       |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 438.99      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 717.70      |
| Fuel  | 345.29      |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 48.17       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                      | 50.89       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            | 298.17      |
| Forage  | 1,978.32    |
| Provisions  | 1,744.35    |
| Miscellaneous supplies                            | 31.86       |
| Equipment   | 4,207.32    |
| Structures and structural material                | 2,401.48    |
| Miscellaneous                                     | 766.86      |

SIX DAY SCHOOLS

\$16,249.16

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries  | \$11,857.53 |
| Traveling expenses                                | 411.40      |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 40.45       |
| Subsistence and care of animals                   | 28.95       |
| Services other than personal                      | .50         |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 121.22      |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 188.30      |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Fuel                                      | \$465.13        |
| Mechanics' supplies                       | 7.91            |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies              | 25.12           |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc. | 28.73           |
| Forage.                                   | 3.70            |
| Provisions                                | 34.45           |
| Miscellaneous supplies                    | 107.20          |
| Equipment                                 | 1,679.08        |
| Structures and structural<br>material     | <u>1,249.49</u> |



-6-  
EMPLOYEES.

|   |         | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salaries</u> |
|---|---------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| * Agency:                                     | (White  | 23            | \$17,172              | \$746                   |
|   | (Indian | 12            | 3,880                 | 323                     |
|   | (Total  | <u>35</u>     | <u>\$21,052</u>       | <u>\$601.</u>           |
| 1 Clerk                                       |         | \$1400        |                       |                         |
| 1 Financial clerk                             |         | 900           |                       |                         |
| 1 Physician                                   |         | 1000          |                       |                         |
| 1 "   |         | 720           |                       |                         |
| 1 Lease clerk                                 |         | 1200          |                       |                         |
| 1 Clerk                                       |         | 900           |                       |                         |
| 1 Assistant clerk                             |         | 900           |                       |                         |
| 1 Superintendent livestock                    |         | 900           |                       |                         |
| 1 Laborer                                     |         | 720           |                       |                         |
| 1 Blacksmith & Sawyer                         |         | 1000          |                       |                         |
| 1 Laborer                                     |         | 600           | (Indian)              |                         |
| 1 Additional Farmer                           |         | 900           |                       |                         |
| 1 " "   |         | 780           |                       |                         |
| 1 Expert                                      |         | 1200          |                       |                         |
| 1 " "   |         | 1080          |                       |                         |
| 1 Field Matron                                |         | 720           |                       |                         |
| 3 Judges @ \$84 per annum                     |         | 252           |                       |                         |
| 7 Privates @ \$240 per annum                  |         | 1680          | (Indians)             |                         |
| 8 Forest Guards for 5 months @ \$80 per month |         | 3200          | (4 Indians)           |                         |
| 1 Forest Guard                                |         | <u>1000</u>   |                       |                         |

\* There are also employed 4 clerks for 2 months, and 4 for 3 months at \$75 per month.

| Superintendency<br>& Day Schools |  | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total Salaries</u> | <u>Average Salaries</u> |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (White                           |  | 15            | \$10,120              | \$675.                  |
| (Indian                          |  | 1             | 600                   | 600                     |
| Total                            |  | <u>16</u>     | <u>\$10,720</u>       | <u>\$670.</u>           |
| 1 Superintendent                 |  | \$2000        |                       |                         |
| 1 Engineer & Plumber             |  | 800           |                       |                         |
| 1 Laborer                        |  | 600           | (Indian)              |                         |
| 6 Teachers @ \$720 per annum     |  | 4320          |                       |                         |
| 6 Housekeepers @ \$300 per annum |  | 1800          |                       |                         |
| 1 Day School Inspector           |  | <u>1200</u>   |                       |                         |

Employees (cont'd)

Total salaries 1/10 of 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$531,422.00.

4 Farmers, \$3960; average salary \$990.00 - - Average area to be covered by each farmer 535 Sq. miles.

526 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

407 Indians farming 28,520 acres; average 70.07 acres per Indian.

One field matron @ \$720 to cover whole reservation of 2142 Sq. miles and visit 2261 Indians.

One superintendent of live stock @ \$900 to aid and direct 401 Indians in raising their stock which is valued at \$631,285.

9 forest guards, \$4200; average salary, \$355, to cover a timbered area of 739,000 acres or over 1100 Sq. miles. The timber on this area is valued at \$5,132,355, the total cost of protection of which was in 1912 \$4513 or 3/1000 of 1% of its value.

7 policemen at \$240 . . . \$1680 - - Average area per policeman 306 Sq. miles.



Cushman Agency, Washington.

POPULATION:

3,460

Adults 809

Male 416

Female 393

Minors 580

Male 287

Female 293

Children of school age 224

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATIONS 262,310 acres or 410 sq. miles

Allotted 93,757 " or 36%

Unallotted 168,553 " or 64%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate Acreage)

Agricultural lands 4,806 acres

Grazing lands 11,494 "

Timber lands 56,558 "

Unfit for any purpose 300 "

UNALLOTTED:

Timber 168,531 acres

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$469,385.00

Agency \$180.00

Sub-Agency 13,743.00

Boarding School 437,337.00

Chehalis Day School 5,025.00

Queets Day School 195.00

Skokomish Day School 4,686.00

Squaxin Island School 50.00

Taholah Day School 8,169.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$1,836.869.00

Lands, exclusive of timber \$864,864.00

Timber 828,376.00

Funds in bank, etc. 32,057.00

Homes, barns, etc. 50,000.00

Furniture 18,900.00

Tools, implements, etc 2,550.00

(2)  
Individual Indians' Property - - - Cont'd.

|                                       |                   |                |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Wagons, etc.                          | \$6,340.00        |                |
| Stock, poultry, etc.                  | <u>33,782.00</u>  |                |
| Amounts per capita to                 | \$531.00          |                |
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:             |                   | \$5,261,565.14 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber            | \$842,654.00      |                |
| Timber                                | 4,213,272.00      |                |
| Funds in Treasury                     | <u>205,639.14</u> |                |
| Amounts per capita to                 | 1,521.00          |                |
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: |                   | 7,098,434.14   |
| Amounts per capita to                 | 2,052.00          |                |
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:              |                   | 98,371.46      |
| Value crops raised                    | 8,820.00          |                |
| Wages earned by Indians               | 7,574.00          |                |
| Income from leases                    | 1,000.00          |                |
| Income from Sales of lands            | 9,373.40          |                |
| Income from other industries          | 64,213.00         |                |
| Interest on trust fund                | <u>7,391.06</u>   |                |
| Amounts per capita to                 | \$29.00           |                |

The specific support appropriations are supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

|  |                   |               |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| <u>TOTAL Agency Expenditures, 1912.</u>                      |                   |               |
| Support of Indians of the Colville and Puyallup Agencies,    | Washington        | \$2,745.86    |
| Pay of Indian Police - - - - -                               |                   | 1,672.94      |
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts - - - - -                       |                   | 119.00        |
| Industrial work and care of timber - - - - -                 |                   |               |
| (Farmers) - - - - -  | \$2,980.35        | 4,837.63      |
| Purchase and Transportation of Indian Supplies - - - - -     |                   | 1,096.40      |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning - - - - -                       |                   | 82.79         |
| Support of Quinaliets and Quillehutes, Washington. - - - - - |                   | 500.00        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Quinaliet - - - - -        |                   | 237.03        |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Puyallup - - - - -         |                   | 78.75         |
| Puyallup 4% School Fund - - - - -                            |                   | 1,364.00      |
| Contingencies, Indian Department - - - - -                   |                   | 269.68        |
| Relieving Distress and Prevention of Diseases Among          | Indians - - - - - | 1,242.60      |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings - - - - -                 |                   | <u>120.00</u> |
|  |                   | \$14,366.68   |

This total expenditure amounts to \$4.15 per capita.



Total School Expenditures, 1912

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Boarding School - - - - -   | - \$135,414.03  |
| Puyallup 4% School Fund - - - - -                                     | \$22,013.94     |
| Interest on Puyallup 4% School Fund                                   | 2,262.68        |
| Indian School Support - - - - -                                       | 20,723.22       |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings                                    | 230.93          |
| Indian School Transportation  | 751.28          |
| Proceeds of sale Puyallup School Lands                                | 47,992.72       |
| Improvements Cushman School Grounds<br>Tacoma, Washington.- -         | 39,751.58       |
| Relieving Distress and Prevention of<br>Disease Among Indians - - - - | 3.25            |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV                                      | 161.77          |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor - -                                  | <u>1,522.66</u> |

Average Attendance 230

Total enrollment 310

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$588.76

This expenditure, however, includes \$78,115.57

expended for structures and structural material, which  
if eliminated, reduces the per capita cost to \$240.43.

Three day schools: \$5,993.09

Indian Schools Support 5,060.17

Indian School and Agency Buildings 932.92

Enrollment and average attendance at day schools.

|  | Enrollment | Average<br>Attendance. |
|--|------------|------------------------|
|--|------------|------------------------|

|              |    |   |
|--------------|----|---|
| Queets River | 10 | 8 |
|--------------|----|---|

|           |    |    |
|-----------|----|----|
| Skokomish | 20 | 15 |
|-----------|----|----|

|         |    |    |
|---------|----|----|
| Tahloah | 31 | 28 |
|---------|----|----|

|  |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
|  | <u>61</u> | <u>51</u> |
|--|-----------|-----------|

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$117.51

Total Expenditures at Agency and Schools  
and purposes for which made.

GRAND TOTAL - - - - - \$155,773.80

Agency: \$14,366.68

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries and Wages                       | \$10,781.25 |
| Traveling Expenses                       | 102.50      |
| Transportation and Supplies              | 1,096.40    |
| Subsistence and Support of Persons       | 97.23       |
| Subsistence and Care of Animals          | 2.00        |
| Telegraph and Telephone                  | 92.79       |
| Printing, engraving, binding, etc.       | 18.20       |
| Services other than personal             | 9.00        |
| Miscellaneous material                   | 223.00      |
| Stationery - drafting, educational, etc. | 105.00      |
| Fuel                                     | 3.25        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.   | 125.94      |
| Forage                                   | 116.01      |
| Equipment                                | 1,349.21    |
| Miscellaneous                            | 244.90      |

Boarding School \$135,414.03

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries and Wages                       | \$18,094.31 |
| Traveling Expenses                       | 589.48      |
| Subsistence and Support of Persons       | 65.55       |
| Telegraph and Telephone                  | 455.00      |
| Printing, engraving, etc.                | 15.00       |
| Advertising and publication of notices   | 139.47      |
| Heat, light, and power service           | 389.12      |
| Services other than personal             | 13.00       |
| Miscellaneous materials                  | 819.16      |
| Stationery - drafting, educational, etc. | 488.94      |
| Fuel                                     | 4,547.87    |
| Mechanical Supplies                      | 77.21       |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies             | 402.37      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.   | 6,716.58    |
| Forage                                   | 537.00      |
| Provisions                               | 9,933.28    |
| Miscellaneous supplies                   | 20.95       |
| Equipment                                | 13,733.02   |
| Structures and structural material       | 78,115.57   |
| Miscellaneous                            | 262.15      |

Three Day Schools \$5,993.09

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and Wages                       | \$4,681.99 |
| Travelling expenses                      | 44.20      |
| Subsistence and Support of Persons       | 43.55      |
| Services other than personal             | 2.00       |
| Miscellaneous material                   | 68.10      |
| Stationery - drafting, educational, etc. | 2.50       |
| Fuel                                     | 183.00     |
| Miscellaneous supplies                   | 10.75      |
| Equipment                                | 24.08      |
| Structures and structural material       | 729.92     |
| Miscellaneous                            | 203.00     |



Employees:

|          |         | Number    | Total Salaries  | Average Salary. |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| * Agency | (White  | 11        | \$7,900         | \$724           |
|          | (Indian | 10        | 2,088           | 209             |
|          | (Total  | <u>21</u> | <u>\$10,048</u> | <u>\$478</u>    |

|                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Chief Clerk                    | \$1300           |
| 1 Clerk                          | 1000             |
| 1 Laborer                        | 720              |
| 1 Supt. Puyallup Commission      | 400              |
| 1 Financial Clerk                | 960              |
| 1 Additional Farmer              | 1000             |
| 1 Additional Farmer              | 840              |
| 1 Judge                          | 84 (Indian)      |
| 7 Privates \$20 per month        | 1680 (7 Indians) |
| 3 Forest Guards (4 mos. at \$75) | 900              |
| 1 Additional Farmer              | 840              |
| 1 Private                        | 240 (Indian)     |
| 1 Judge                          | 84 (Indian)      |

\* There is also employed 1 Forest Assistant at \$1200 a year and necessary traveling expenses, etc.

|                 |         | Number    | Total Salaries  | Average Salary. |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Boarding School | (White  | 21        | \$16,100        | \$766           |
|                 | (Indian | 5         | 3,540           | 590             |
|                 | (Total  | <u>27</u> | <u>\$19,640</u> | <u>\$727</u>    |

|                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Superintendent                | \$1800        |
| 1 Clerk                         | 1000 (Indian) |
| 1 Physician                     | 600           |
| 1 Asst. Supt. & Disciplinarian, | 1200          |
| 1 Teacher                       | 800           |
| 1 "                             | 600           |
| 1 "                             | 600           |

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Teacher                 | \$ 600       |
| 1 "                       | 600          |
| 1 Matron                  | 660          |
| 1 Asst. Matron            | 500          |
| 1 " "                     | 500          |
| 1 Housekeeper             | 720          |
| 1 Nurse                   | 600          |
| 1 Seamstress              | 600          |
| 1 Laundress               | 500          |
| 1 Baker                   | 300 (Indian) |
| 1 Cook                    | 600          |
| 1 Tailor                  | 780 (Indian) |
| 1 Gardener                | 660 (Indian) |
| 1 Engineer                | 1000         |
| 1 Fireman                 | 300 (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer                 | 500 (Indian) |
| 1 Laborer                 | 500          |
| 1 Manual training teacher | 1200         |
| 1 Manual training teacher | 1200         |
| 1 Fireman                 | 720          |

| Day Schools | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary. |
|-------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| (White      | 5      | \$ 4,360       | \$872           |
| (Indian     | ---    | ---            | ---             |
| (Total      | 5      | \$ 4,360       | \$872           |

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 Teacher           | \$ 840 |
| 1 Teacher           | 840    |
| 1 Teacher           | 840    |
| 1 Supervising Prin. | 1000   |
| 1 Carpenter         | 840    |



Cushman (contd).

Total salaries  $4/10$  of  $1\%$  of total property valuations.

Average property to each agency employee  
\$364,658.

Three farmers - \$2680; average salary \$893.

Average area covered by each farmer, 103 sq.  
miles.

351 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

97 farming 960 acres; average 9.9 acres per  
Indian.

8 policemen at \$240, \$1920.

Average area per policeman 51 square miles.

Neah Bay Agency, Washington.

POPULATION:

727

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| Adults | 410        |
| Male   | 192        |
| Female | <u>218</u> |
| Minors | 317        |
| Male   | 179        |
| Female | <u>138</u> |

Children of school age 219

|                            |              |    |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|----|--------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 25,157 acres | or | 39 sq. miles |
| Allotted                   | 3,728        | "  | or 7%        |
| Unallotted                 | 21,429       | "  | or 93%       |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate Acreage)

Agricultural lands 3,730 Acres

UNALLOTTED:

|                       |        |   |
|-----------------------|--------|---|
| Agricultural lands    | 250    | " |
| Timber                | 21,102 | " |
| Unfit for any purpose | 75     | " |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$8,825.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Agency              | \$4,835.00 |
| Boarding School     | 2,100.00   |
| Quileute Day School | 1,890.00   |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$106,228.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$14,650.00     |
| Timber                     | 4,000.00        |
| Homes, barns, etc.         | 34,100.00       |
| Furniture                  | 7,860.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc.    | 6,240.00        |
| Wagons, etc.               | 23,045.00       |
| Stock, poultry, etc.       | 11,338.00       |
| Other property             | 4,995.00        |
| Amounts per capita to      | <u>\$146.00</u> |



(2)

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$297,931.72

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lands, exclusive<br>of timber | \$22,352.00     |
| Timber                        | 275,000.00      |
| Funds in Treasury             | 579.72          |
| Amounts per capita to         | <u>\$409.00</u> |

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$404,159.72

Amounts per capita to \$555.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$ 42,855.00

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Crops raised by these<br>Indians            | \$3,042.00       |
| Wages earned by these<br>Indians            | 13,240.00        |
| Value rations and<br>Miscellaneous supplies | 568.00           |
| Income from other indus-<br>tries           | <u>26,005.00</u> |
| Amounts per capita to                       | <u>\$59.00</u>   |

The specific appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

Total Agency Expenditures, 1912.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Support of Makahs, Washington,                    | \$1476.62        |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings                | 62.64            |
| Industrial work and care of timber                | 600.00           |
| Pay of Indian Police                              | 570.87           |
| Pay of Judges, Indian courts                      | 168.00           |
| Support of Quinaliets and Quileutes<br>Washington | 20.00            |
| Purchase and transportation, Indian supplies      | 208.10           |
| Contingencies, Indian Department                  | 107.35           |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV.                 | 8.00             |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor                  | 110.78           |
| Telephoning and Telegraphing                      | 7.05             |
| Total .....                                       | <u>\$3339.41</u> |

This total expenditure amounts to \$4.59 per capita.

Total School Expenditures, 1912

B)

School Expenditures (cont'd)

Two Day Schools: \$4590.23  
Indian School and Agency Buildings \$135.82  
Enrollment and average attendance  
at day schools:

|                     | Enrollment | Average Attendance |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Neah Bay Day School | 74         | 54                 |
| Quillehute          | 39         | 34                 |
|                     | <u>113</u> | <u>88</u>          |

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$52.16  
Total Expenditures at Agency and Schools and  
purpose for which made.

|                            |  |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Grand Total:               |  | <span style="float: right;">\$7929.64</span> |
| Agency                     | <span style="float: right;">\$3339.41</span> |  |
| Salaries and wages         | <span style="float: right;">1903.25</span>   |  |
| Traveling expenses         | <span style="float: right;">87.25</span>     |  |
| Transportation of Supplies | <span style="float: right;">208.10</span>    |  |
| Subsistence of persons     | <span style="float: right;">46.60</span>     |  |



(4)

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Communication services                           | \$7.05 |
| Services other than personal                     | 6.50   |
| Miscellaneous material                           | 92.15  |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies | 133.28 |
| Fuel   | 2.43   |
| Mechanics' supplies                              | 3.12   |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                     | 9.12   |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 31.47  |
| Forage   | 218.58 |
| Provisions                                       | 489.17 |
| Equipment  | 38.70  |
| Structures and structural material               | 62.64  |

|  |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Two Day Schools:                                 |           | \$4590.23 |
| Salaries and wages                               | \$3888.32 |           |
| Traveling expenses                               | 10.50     |           |
| Subsistence of persons                           | 8.00      |           |
| Communication services                           | 30.00     |           |
| Services other than personal                     | 1.50      |           |
| Miscellaneous material                           | 13.43     |           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. supplies | 14.22     |           |
| Fuel   | 234.98    |           |
| Mechanics' supplies                              | 3.32      |           |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies                     | 6.76      |           |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 49.81     |           |
| Equipment  | 193.67    |           |
| Structures and structural material               | 135.82    |           |

EMPLOYEES.

| Agency: | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary. |
|---------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| (White  | 2      | \$780.00       | \$390.00        |
| (Indian | 4      | 1068.00        | 267.00          |
| (Total  | 6      | \$1848.00      | \$308.00        |

|                     |              |  |
|---------------------|--------------|--|
| 1 financial Clerk   | \$540        |  |
| 1 Additional farmer | 600 (Indian) |  |
| 2 Judges at \$84    | 168 "        |  |
| 1 Private           | 300 "        |  |
| 1 Private           | 240 "        |  |

(5)

|                    | <u>Number</u> | <u>Total<br/>Salaries</u> | <u>Average<br/>Salary</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Day Schools (White | 4             | \$3,240                   | \$810                     |
| (Indian            | 2             | 200                       | 100                       |
| (Total             | 6             | \$3,440                   | \$573                     |

|                       |         |          |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent      | \$1,500 |          |
| 1 Teacher             | 840     |          |
| 1 Assistant Teacher   | 600     |          |
| 1 Housekeeper         | 300     |          |
| 2 Assistants at \$100 | 200     | (Indian) |

Total salaries 12/100 of 1% of total property valuation.

Average property to each agency employee \$688.30.

One farmer at \$600.

Area covered by farmer 39 sq. miles.

166 able-bodied male adults on reservations.

28 Indians farming 283 acres; average 10.10 acres per Indian.

2 Indian policemen \$540 - average \$270.

Average area per policeman 19-1/2 sq. miles.



SUPPORT OF SPOKANES,  
Spokane Agency, Washington.

---oOo---

POPULATION:

849

|                        |            |     |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Adults                 |            | 527 |
| Male                   | 256        |     |
| Female                 | <u>271</u> |     |
| Minors                 |            | 322 |
| Male                   | 142        |     |
| Female                 | <u>181</u> |     |
| Children of school age |            | 133 |

|                            |         |       |    |     |         |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|----|-----|---------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 147,442 | acres | or | 230 | sq. mi. |
| Allotted                   | 64,794  | "     | "  | 44% |         |
| Unallotted                 | 82,648  | "     | "  | 56% |         |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate Acreage):

|                             |        |       |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Agricultural lands          | 4,303  | acres |
| Grazing                     | 6,900  | "     |
| Timber                      | 36,000 | "     |
| Valuable for other purposes | 17,591 | "     |

UNALLOTTED:

|                    |        |       |
|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Agricultural lands | 7,648  | acres |
| Timber             | 75,000 | "     |

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$23,959.

|                  |              |  |
|------------------|--------------|--|
| Agency           | \$10,679     |  |
| No. 1 Day School | 3,255        |  |
| "    2    "    " | 5,448        |  |
| "    8    "    " | <u>4,577</u> |  |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$922,056.00

|                            |                 |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$443,480       |  |
| Timber                     | 392,580         |  |
| Funds in bank              | 34,377          |  |
| Homes, barns, etc.         | 26,000          |  |
| Furniture,                 | 4,000           |  |
| Tools, implements, etc.    | 2,000           |  |
| Wagons, etc.               | 5,000           |  |
| Stock, poultry, etc.       | <u>\$14,619</u> |  |

Amounts per capita to      \$1085.

|                            |                 |                |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:  |                 | \$1,309,637.05 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$451,480.00    |                |
| Timber                     | 817,875.00      |                |
| Funds in treasury          | 38,482.05       |                |
| Live stock                 | <u>1,800.00</u> |                |

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$1,543 |
|-----------------------|---------|

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: | \$2,231,693.05 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$2,628. |
|-----------------------|----------|

|                          |  |             |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: |  | \$25,218.96 |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Crops raised                                | \$12,465.       |
| Wages earned                                | 966.            |
| Value of rations and miscellaneous supplies | 666.            |
| Income from leases                          | 690.75          |
| " " sales of lands                          | 7,338.21        |
| " " other industries                        | 2,093.00        |
| Treaty and agreement obligations            | <u>1,000.00</u> |

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Amounts per capita to | \$29.00 |
|-----------------------|---------|

SUPPORT OF SPOKANES, WASHINGTON:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914. | \$1,000 |
| " appraised 1912 & 1913 each             | 1,000   |
| " in pending bill                        | 1,000   |

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1912 appropriation | \$1,000      |
| Expended           | <u>- - -</u> |

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Unexpended balance | \$1,000 |
|--------------------|---------|

This is a treaty item, (Article 6 of agreement dated March 18, 1887, ratified by Act of July 13, 1892), providing for employment of blacksmith.

This appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations, as follows:

|                                   |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| TOTAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES, 1912:  |            | \$3,690.45 |
| Fulfilling Treaties with Spokanes | \$1,267.28 |            |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912        | 536.33     |            |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of labor, | 2.50       |            |



|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Pay of Judges, Indian Courts, 1912,                         | \$72.32       |
| Telegraphing and Telephoning, 1912,                         | 84.95         |
| Purchases and Transportation, Indian Supplies, 1912,        | 204.42        |
| Industrial work and care of Timber, 1912, (Timber purposes) | 1,084.30      |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept., 1912,                          | 150.00        |
| Support of Indians, Colville and Puyallup Agencies, 1912,   | 54.50         |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1912,                   | <u>238.85</u> |

This total expenditure amounts to \$4.34 per Indian.

TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, 1912.

Three Day Schools: \$2,308.31

INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPPORT, 1912, \$2,308.31

| No. 1 Day School | Enrollment | Average attendance. |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|
| No. 1 Day School | 26         | 18                  |
| No. 2 " "        | 35         | 27                  |
| No. 8 " "        | 16         | 11                  |
|                  | <u>77</u>  | <u>56</u>           |

Per capita cost based on average attendance \$41.22

TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES AGENCY AND SCHOOLS  
AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE:

Grand Total - - - - - \$5,998.76

Agency: - - - - - \$3,690.45

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | \$1,898.30 |
| Traveling expenses                                | 75.55      |
| Transportation of supplies                        | 204.42     |
| Subsistence and support of persons                | 51.20      |
| Subsistence and care of animals                   | 9.65       |
| Telegraph and telephone service                   | 113.95     |
| Services other than personal                      | 2.00       |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 9.35       |
| Fuel  | 56.95      |
| Mechanics' supplies                               | 4.20       |
| Provisions  | 147.02     |

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Equipment                          | \$728.66      |
| Structures and structural material | 374.85        |
| Miscellaneous                      | <u>14.35</u>  |
| Three Day Schools: - - - - -       | \$2,308.31    |
| Salaries and wages                 | \$1,953.82    |
| Fuel                               | 122.50        |
| Miscellaneous supplies             | 91.00         |
| Equipment                          | <u>140.99</u> |

# EMPLOYEES

| Agency: | (White<br>(Indian<br>(Total | Number    | Total<br>Salaries. | Average<br>Salary. |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
|         |                             | 5         | \$5,120            | \$1,024            |
|         |                             | 7         | 1,428              | 204                |
|         |                             | <u>12</u> | <u>6,548</u>       | <u>546</u>         |

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Clerk                   | \$1,200       |
| 1 Financial clerk         | 1,000         |
| 1 Laborer                 | 720           |
| 1 Physician               | 1,200         |
| 1 Forest guard            | 1,000         |
| 2 Judges @ \$84 per annum | 168 (Indians) |
| 4 Privates @ \$240        | 960 "         |
| 1 Chief of Police         | 300 (Indian)  |

|                         | Number   | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary. |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (White                  | 7        | \$4,960           | \$708              |
| Superintendency (Indian | -        | -                 | -                  |
| and Day Schools (Total  | <u>7</u> | <u>\$4,960</u>    | <u>\$708</u>       |

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Superintendent                 | \$1,900 |
| 3 Teachers @ \$720 per annum     | 2,160   |
| 3 Housekeepers @ \$300 per annum | 900     |

Total salaries 51/100 of 1% of total property valuation.

Annual property to each agency employee. - - - \$187,971.

1 Physician @ \$1,200 to cover whole area of 230 sq. miles and visit 849 Indians.

1 Forest guard @ \$1,000 to cover whole timbered area of 111,000 acres or 173 sq. miles.

1 Chief of Police \$300



|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 4 Privates @ \$240 per annum | \$960          |
|                              | <u>\$1,260</u> |

Area to be covered by each officer 34.6 sq. miles.

SUPPORT OF DŦWAMISH & OTHER ALLIED TRIBES, WASHINGTON.  
Tulalip Agency, Washington.

POPULATION

1397

|                        |            |     |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Adults                 |            | 759 |
| Male                   | 381        |     |
| Female                 | <u>378</u> |     |
| Minors                 |            | 638 |
| Male                   | 326        |     |
| Female                 | <u>312</u> |     |
| Children of school age |            | 407 |

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 49,365 acres, or 79 sq. miles. |
| Allotted                   | 48,331 " or 98%                |
| Unallotted                 | 1,034 " or 2%                  |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:  
(Approximate acreage).

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Agricultural | 11,362 acres |
| Grazing      | 10,877 "     |
| Timber       | 25,833 "     |

UNALLOTTED:

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| Agricultural | 34 "  |
| Grazing      | 404 " |
| Timber       | 268 " |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | 184,411. |
|----------------------------|----------|

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Agency                | \$ 21,725 |
| Boarding School       | 139,370   |
| Immi Day "            | 9,899     |
| Port Madison Day Sch. | 7,320     |
| Swinomish Day School  | 6,897     |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$3,309.957

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$2,897,042   |
| Timber                     | 392,580       |
| Funds in bank, etc.        | 34,377        |
| Homes, barns, etc.         | 26,000        |
| Furniture                  | 4,000         |
| Tools, implements, etc.    | 2,000         |
| Wagons, etc.               | 5,000         |
| Stock, poultry, etc.       | <u>14,619</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$2370.



(2)

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:   | \$ 64,239.18 |
| Lands, exclusive of timber  | \$63,582.00  |
| Funds in Treasury           | 657.18       |
| Amounts per capita to \$46, |              |

|                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total Tribal & Individual Property | \$ 3,374,196.18 |
| Amounts per capita to \$2416.      |                 |

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: | 92,895.00 |
| Crops raised by Indians  | \$37642.  |
| Wages earned " "         | 19536.    |
| Income from leases       | 450.      |
| " " other industries     | 35267.    |

Amounts per capita to \$66.

Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Amount estimated by Dept. for 1914     | \$7000 |
| Amt. appropriated for 1912 & 1913 each | 7000   |
| Amt. in pending bill                   | 7000   |

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1912 appropriation | \$7000.00 |
| Amount expended    | 6913.52   |
| Unexpended Balance | 86.48     |

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Salaries and wages             | \$5,298.50     |
| 1 Clerk                        | \$1300 per an. |
| 1 lease clerk                  | 900 "          |
| 1 financial "                  | 840 "          |
| 1 assistant "                  | 720 "          |
| 1 physician "                  | 720 "          |
| 1 carpenter                    | 840 "          |
| Stationery, & Medical Supplies | 445.87         |
| Fuel                           | 200.00         |
| Forage                         | 969.15         |
| Total                          | \$6,913.52     |

This appropriation for general agency expenses is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:



(3)

Total Agency Expenditures, 1912.  
Support of D'Wamish & other allied  
tribes in Washington, \$ 6,912.52  
Indian School & Agency Buildings, 63.33  
Industrial Work & Care of Timber,  
Farmers, 3,598.33  
Pay of Indian Police 1,711.52  
Pay of Judges 357.00  
Purchase and Transportation Supplies 2,025.22  
Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor 47.20  
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV 197.90  
Contingencies, Indian Department, 19.35  
Total \$14,933.37

Total School Expenditures, 1912.  
Boarding School:  
Indian Schools, Support, \$36,648.04  
Indian School & Agency Bldgs. 9,015.63  
Indian Schools, Transportation 220.95  
Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV. 73.19  
Total \$45,954.81

Average attendance 182  
Total enrollment 206  
Per capita cost based on average attendance \$252.49.

Three Day Schools:  
Indian Schools, Support, \$ 2,249.66  
Indian School & Agency Buildings 2,579.14  
Total 4,828.82

Enrollment and average attendance at Day Schools.

|           | Enrollment. | Aver. Attendance. |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|
| Jamestown | 22          | 16                |
| Lummi     | 36          | 26                |
| Swinomish | 27          | 24                |
|           | <u>85</u>   | <u>66</u>         |

Per capita cost of day schools based on  
average attendance . . . . \$73.16.

Total all Expenditures Agency & Schools and purposes  
for which made.

Grand Total . . . . . \$ 65,717.80

Agency  
Agency \$14,293.37  
Salaries and wages \$10,852.84  
Traveling Expenses 20.35  
Transportation of  
Supplies 2,025.22  
Subsistence of persons 7.65  
" and care of animals .50

(227)



(4)

## Agency. . . Cont'd.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Services other than personal                        | 1.50         |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 445.87       |
| Fuel  | 200.00       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing<br>supplies, etc.           | 152.51       |
| Forage  | 1,005.50     |
| Equipment   | 157.10       |
| Structures and Structural<br>material               | <u>63.33</u> |

## Boarding School. . . . . \$45,984.81

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Salaries and wages                                | 15,553.52    |
| Traveling expenses                                | 462.23       |
| Subsistence & Support of<br>Persons               | 141.85       |
| Subsistence & Care of Animals                     | .35          |
| Telegraph & Telephone Service                     | 30.00        |
| Advertising and Publication of<br>notices         | 36.90        |
| Services other than personal                      | 7.00         |
| Miscellaneous material                            | 773.56       |
| Stationery, drafting, education,<br>etc. supplies | 146.64       |
| Fuel  | 3,286.30     |
| Mechanics' Supplies                               | 38.39        |
| Cleaning & Toilet supplies                        | 232.90       |
| Wearing apparel & sewing supplies<br>etc.         | 3,251.96     |
| Forage  | 974.94       |
| Provisions  | 5,740.50     |
| Miscellaneous Supplies                            | 57.27        |
| Equipment   | 6,226.50     |
| Structures and Structural<br>material             | 8,979.50     |
| Miscellaneous                                     | <u>12.50</u> |

## Day Schools.

\$4,929.02

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages                                  | 1,790.00        |
| Telegraph & Telephone Service                       | 41.67           |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies | 59.95           |
| Fuel  | 215.00          |
| Equipment   | 143.06          |
| Structures & Structural material                    | <u>2,579.14</u> |



(5)

## EMPLOYEES.

| Agency: |        | Number. | Total Sal. | Aver. Sal. |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|------------|
|         | White  | 5       | \$7,000    | \$895.     |
|         | Indian | 14      | 3,800      | 257.       |
|         | Total  | 22      | \$10,800   | \$492.     |

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Clerk               | \$1300          |
| 1 Lease clerk         | 900             |
| 1 Financial Clerk     | 840             |
| 1 Assistant Clerk     | 720             |
| 1 Physician           | 720             |
| 1 Carpenter           | 840             |
| 3 Adml. Farmers \$840 | 2520 (1 Indian) |
| 1 " "                 | 600 (Indian)    |
| 5 Judges at \$84      | 420 (Indians)   |
| 1 Chief of Police     | 300 (Indian)    |
| 6 Privates at \$240   | 1440 (Indians)  |

| Boarding School: |        | Number. | Total Sal'y. | Aver. Sal'y. |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------------|
|                  | White  | 16      | \$ 12,280    | \$768.       |
|                  | Indian | 7       | 3,660        | 523.         |
|                  | Total  | 23      | \$ 15,940    | \$693.       |

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintendent & Physician | \$2,000      |
| 1 Assistant Supt.            | 1,200        |
| 1 Disciplinarian             | 720          |
| 1 Teacher                    | 720          |
| 1 " 2                        | 660          |
| 1 " "                        | 600          |
| 1 Kindergartner              | 660          |
| 1 Matron                     | 660          |
| 1 Assistant matron           | 600          |
| 1 Assistant matron           | 500          |
| 1 Nurse                      | 720          |
| 1 Seamstress                 | 600          |
| 1 Laundress                  | 840 (Indian) |
| 1 Baker                      | 300 (Indian) |
| 1 Cook                       | 660          |
| 1 Shoe & harness maker       | 500 (Indian) |
| 1 Gardener                   | 720          |
| 1 Engineer                   | 960          |
| 1 Assistant engineer         | 600 (Indian) |
| 1 Assistant                  | 300          |
| 1 Laborer                    | 720 (Indian) |
| 1 " "                        | 500 "        |
| 1 " "                        | 500 "        |

|                     | <u>Number.</u> | <u>Total Sal.</u> | <u>Aver. Sal.</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Day Schools (White) | <u>3</u>       | <u>\$ 2,280</u>   | <u>\$760</u>      |
| (Indian)            | <u>-</u>       | <u>-</u>          | <u>-</u>          |
| (Total)             | <u>3</u>       | <u>\$ 2,280</u>   | <u>\$760</u>      |

(32)



(6)

Day Schools . . . . Cont'd.

|                       |           |       |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|
| Jamestown Day School, | 1 teacher | \$840 |
| Lummi                 | 1 teacher | 720   |
| Swinomish             | 1 teacher | 720   |

Total salaries 8/10 of 1% of total property valuation.  
Average property to each agency employee \$161.754.

4 Farmers -- \$3120 -- \$780 average.

Average area per farmer 19.75 sq. miles.

329 able-bodied male adults on reservations; 153 Indians  
farming 2286 acres, 19.71 acres per Indian.

1 Physician at \$720 to cover whole area of 79 sq.  
miles and visit 1397 Indians.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 Chief of Police   | \$300         |
| 6 privates at \$240 | 1440          |
| 7                   | <u>\$1740</u> |

Average area per policeman 11.3 per sq. mile.

Additional justification on page 131 of House hearings on  
Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.

SUPPORT OF YAKIMAS AND OTHER INDIANS, WASHINGTON.

Yakima Agency, Washington.

POPULATION:

3,046

Adults 1,708  
Male 820  
Female 888

Minors 1,338  
Male 592  
Female 746

Children of school age, 902.

TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: 1,092,819 acres or 1,708 sq.miles  
Allotted 295,767 " " 27%  
Unallotted 797,052 " " 73%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (Approximate Acreage)

Agricultural 130,000 acres  
Grazing 153,773 "  
Timber 5,000 "  
Unfit for any purpose 6,994 "

UNALLOTTED:

Agricultural, 16,000 acres  
Grazing 690,000 "  
Timber, 50,000 "  
Unfit for any purpose 4,000 "

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: \$105,913.00  
Agency \$31,065.00  
Boarding School 74,848.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: \$10,436,124.00  
Lands, exclusive of timber, 10,190,124  
Timber 231,000  
Stock, poultry, etc. 15,000

Amount per capita to \$3,426

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY: 5,023,687.79  
Lands, exclusive of timber, 1,002,000.  
Timber 4,000,000.  
Funds in Treasury 21,687.79

Amounts per capita to \$1,650.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: 15,459,811.79  
Amounts per capita to \$5,076.00



INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$267,124.46

|                             |       |                  |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Value crops raised          | - - - | \$158,000.00     |
| Wages earned                | - - - | 4,812.00         |
| Value rations and miscella- |       |                  |
| neous supplies              | -     | 115.00           |
| Income from leases          | - -   | 82,262.75        |
| " " other indus-            |       |                  |
| tries                       | -     | 5,400.00         |
| Indian money, proceeds of   |       |                  |
| labor and miscellaneous     |       | <u>16,534.71</u> |

Amounts per capita to - - - \$87.00

SUPPORT OF YAKIMAS AND OTHER INDIANS, WASHINGTON:

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Amount estimated by Dept., 1914 | \$3,000        |
| " appropriated 1912 and         |                |
| 1913, each                      | - 3,000        |
| " in pending bill               | - 3,000        |
| 1912 appropriation              | - \$3,000.00   |
| Amount expended                 | - 3,040.22     |
| Overdrawn                       | - - - \$ 40.22 |

### ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Salaries and wages              | \$245.00 |
| 1 Assistant Clerk \$840 per an. |          |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ months - - -    | \$245.00 |
| Miscellaneous materials         | 63.48    |
| Stationery and medical supplies | 467.34   |
| Fuel                            | 866.99   |
| Mechanic's supplies             | 13.71    |
| Forrage                         | 1160.72  |
| Equipment                       | 221.85   |
| Miscellaneous                   | 1.13     |

This appropriation for general agency expense is supplemented by general appropriations and funds as follows:

#### TOTAL Agency expenditures, 1912.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Support of Yakimas and other Indians, Washington, 1912. | \$3040.22 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings                      | 550.59    |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber                      |           |
| (Timber purpose) - - - - -                              | \$3564.99 |
| (Field matrons) - - - - -                               | 934.00    |
| Farmers   | 4498.99   |
| Pay of Indian Police                                    | 2315.34   |
| Pay to Judges Indian Courts                             | 1848.09   |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor                        | 238.00    |
| Purchase and transportation, Indian Supplies            | 17824.12  |
| Telegraphing and Telephone                              | 10502.03  |
| Contingencies, Indian Department                        | 122.56    |
| Miscellaneous receipts, Class 5                         | 368.71    |
| Miscellaneous receipts, Class 4,                        | 141.50    |
|   | 511.47    |

This total expenditure amounts to \$10.82 per capita.

#### TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURE, 1912.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Boarding School                             | \$29762.41 |
| Indian Schools Support                      | \$26028.16 |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings          | 692.17     |
| Miscellaneous receipts, Class 4             | 426.11     |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor            | 2615.97    |
| Average attendance                          | 119        |
| Total enrollment                            | 155        |
| Per capita cost based on average attendance | \$250.10   |



4

Total all expenditures Agency and School  
and purposes for which made.

|   |               |             |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| Grand Total,  |               | \$62,724.03 |
| Agency,   |               | \$32,961.62 |
| Salaries and wages,                                   | \$19,839.64   |             |
| Traveling expenses,                                   | 227.47        |             |
| Transportation of supplies,                           | 1,512.68      |             |
| Subsistence and support of persons,                   | 156.53        |             |
| " " care of animals,                                  | 53.45         |             |
| Telegraph and telephone service,                      | 126.51        |             |
| Printing, binding, etc.,                              | 64.50         |             |
| Advertising and publication of<br>notices,            | 192.10        |             |
| Services other than personal,                         | 14.50         |             |
| Miscellaneous materials,                              | 441.69        |             |
| Stationery, Drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies, | 503.89        |             |
| Fuel,   | 1,433.99      |             |
| Mechanics' supplies,                                  | 48.06         |             |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                         | 4.93          |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.,            | 119.54        |             |
| Forage,   | 1,170.62      |             |
| Provisions,   | 546.11        |             |
| Equipment,  | 1,802.30      |             |
| Structures and structural material,                   | 4,108.59      |             |
| Miscellaneous,  | <u>594.50</u> |             |

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Boarding School, | 29,762.41 |
|------------------|-----------|

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages,                                   | 11,022.86       |
| Subsistence and support of persons,                   | 1.50            |
| Miscellaneous material,                               | 395.21          |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc., supplies, | 115.85          |
| Fuel,   | 3,913.30        |
| Mechanics' supplies,                                  | 4.36            |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                         | 65.44           |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies,<br>etc.,            | 2,776.80        |
| Forage,   | 682.41          |
| Provisions,   | 4,792.93        |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                               | 113.20          |
| Equipment,  | 1,761.67        |
| Structures and structural<br>material,                | 870.57          |
| Miscellaneous,  | <u>3,246.31</u> |

5

YAKIMA

| *Agency | Employees                | Number    | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
|         | White                    | 18        | \$12,854       | \$714          |
|         | Indians                  | 11        | 4,298          | 399            |
|         | Total                    | <u>29</u> | <u>17,252</u>  | <u>595</u>     |
|         |                          |           |                |                |
| 1       | Clerk                    | 1400      |                |                |
| 1       | Leaseclerk               | 1200      | (Indian)       |                |
| 1       | Clerk                    | 900       |                |                |
| 1       | Clerk                    | 900       |                |                |
| 1       | Assistant Clerk          | 900       | (Indian)       |                |
| 1       | Assistant Clerk          | 840       |                |                |
| 1       | Physician                | 1200      |                |                |
| 1       | Blacksmith               | 720       |                |                |
| 1       | Teamster                 | 600       |                |                |
| 1       | Laborer                  | 600       | (Indian)       |                |
| 1       | Additional Farmer        | 1000      |                |                |
| 1       | Additional Farmer        | 900       |                |                |
| 1       | Field Matron             | 720       |                |                |
| 3       | Judges (\$84 per yr.)    | 252       | (3 Indians)    |                |
| 1       | Chief of Police          | 420       | (Indian)       |                |
| 4       | Privates (\$240 per yr.) | 960       | (4 Indians)    |                |
| 6       | Forest Guards            |           |                |                |
|         | (5 Mos. @ \$85)          | 2550      |                |                |
| 2       | Forest Guards            |           |                |                |
|         | (7 mos. @ \$85)          | 1190      |                |                |

\* There is also employed one Forest Assistant at \$1400 and actual necessary traveling expenses, etc.



Yakima.

Employees, continued.

|                                | Number | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>Boarding School:</u> (White | 13     | \$ 10,090      | \$776          |
| (Indian                        | 4      | 2,060          | 515            |
| (Total                         | 17     | \$12,150       | \$715.         |

|                      |         |          |
|----------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Superintendent     | \$2,250 |          |
| 1 Principal          | 1,200   |          |
| 1 Disciplinarian     | 720     | (Indian) |
| 1 Teacher            | 720     |          |
| 1 Teacher            | 600     |          |
| 1 Teacher            | 540     |          |
| 1 Industrial Teacher | 720     |          |
| 1 Matron             | 600     |          |
| 1 Assistant Matron   | 500     | (Indian) |
| 1 Nurse              | 600     |          |
| 1 Seamstress         | 500     |          |
| 1 Laundress          | 500     |          |
| 1 Baker              | 300     | (Indian) |
| 1 Cook               | 540     |          |
| 1 Carpenter          | 720     |          |
| 1 Engineer           | 600     |          |
| 1 Laborer            | 540     | (Indian) |

Total salaries, 18/100 of 1% of total property valuation. Average property to each agency employee, \$536,749

Two farmers--\$1900--average \$950.  
Average area covered by farmer 854 square miles

744 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

200 Indians farming 9000 acres, average. 45 acres per Indian.

One field matron at \$720 to cover whole area of 1708 square miles.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1 Chief of Police,   | \$420   |
| 4 privates at \$240, | 960     |
| 5                    | \$1,380 |

Average area to be covered by each officer 341 square miles.

Additional justification found on page 131 of House hearings on Indian Appropriation Bill for 1914.

**Support of Indians of Colville and Puyallup  
Agencies, and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington.**

Amount estimated by Department for 1914 . . . . . \$13,000  
 Amount appropriated 1912: . . . . .  
     As "Support of Indians, Colville and  
       Puyallup Agencies, Washington". . . \$12,000  
     As "Support of Nez Perces, Joseph's  
       Band, Washington,". . . . . 1,000  
 Amount appropriated 1913 for same purposes as  
     carried in 1914 bill . . . . . \$13,000  
 Amount in pending bill. . . . . 13,000

Analysis of Expenditures, 1912  
 from "Support of Indians" of Colville  
 and Puyallup Agencies, Washington."

|  | At Colville<br>Agency | Cushman<br>Agency | Spokane<br>Agency | Total             |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Salaries and wages                                       | \$4373.03             | \$2524.00         | \$                | \$6897.03         |
| Traveling expenses                                       |                       | 10.70             |                   | 10.70             |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons.                   |                       | 20.40             |                   | 20.40             |
| Telegraph and Telephone<br>service                       |                       | 10.00             |                   | 10.00             |
| Services other than per-<br>sonal                        |                       | .50               |                   | .50               |
| Miscellaneous material                                   | 107.38                |                   |                   | 107.38            |
| Stationery, drafting,<br>educational etc., sup-<br>plies | 178.37                |                   |                   | 178.37            |
| Fuel   | 77.89                 | 3.25              | 54.50             | 135.64            |
| Mechanics' supplies                                      | 11.69                 |                   |                   | 11.69             |
| Cleaning and toilet<br>supplies                          | 23.53                 |                   |                   | 23.53             |
| Forage   | 1944.49               | 54.38             |                   | 1998.87           |
| Provisions   | 845.49                |                   |                   | 845.49            |
| Equipment  | 899.60                | 122.63            |                   | 1022.23           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <u>\$8461.47</u>      | <u>\$2745.86</u>  | <u>\$54.50</u>    | <u>\$11261.83</u> |

Analysis of Expenditures, 1912,  
 from "Support of Nez Perces, Joseph's  
 Band, Washington."

(All expended at Colville Agency)

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Miscellaneous material                                    | \$119.07 |
| Stationery, drafting,<br>educational, etc., sup-<br>plies | 67.12    |
| Fuel  | 4.95     |



## Analysis of Expenditures (cont'd)

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mechanics' supplies          | \$ 22.18        |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies | 9.12            |
| Forage                       | 14.63           |
| Provisions                   | 165.20          |
| Equipment                    | 299.23          |
| Total                        | <u>\$701.50</u> |

## Support of Quinaielts &amp; Quillehutes, Washington.

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Amount appropriated 1912 | \$1,000      |
| Amount expended          | 520          |
| Unexpended balance       | <u>\$480</u> |

Analysis of Expenditures

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Salaries and wages - - - - -                       | \$500.00     |
| 1/2 of salary of Clerk at Cushman Agency @ \$1000. |              |
| Traveling expenses, Neah Bay Agency- - - - -       | <u>20.00</u> |

This expenditure at Cushman amounts to 65% per capita for 759 Quinaielt Indians.

This expenditure at Neah Bay amounts to 8¢ per capita for 232 Quillehute Indians.

## Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914 | \$8,000.00 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 & 1913, each   | 1,000.00   |
| Amount in pending bill                  | 1,000.00   |

The increase of \$7,000 in the Department's estimate was intended to purchase a sawmill for the Quinaielts, and for additional employees to run it.

## Support of Makahs, Washington.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914 | \$2,000.00        |
| Amount appropriated 1912 and 1913, each | 2,000.00          |
| Amount in pending bill                  | 2,000.00          |
| 1912 appropriation                      | <u>\$2,000.00</u> |
| Amount expended                         | 1,476.62          |
| Unexpended balance                      | <u>\$ 523.38</u>  |

Analysis of Expenditures  
(All at Neah Bay Agency)

|                        |          |          |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Salaries and wages     |          | \$540.00 |
| 1 Financial clerk      | \$540.00 |          |
| Traveling expenses     | 21.00    |          |
| Miscellaneous material | 20.62    |          |
| Stationery and medical |          |          |
| supplies               | 133.28   |          |
| Forage                 | 218.58   |          |
| Provisions             | 489.17   |          |
| Equipment              | 38.70    |          |
| Miscellaneous          | 15.27    |          |

27 of these Indians received rations valued  
at \$568.00.



SUPPORT OF POTTAWATOMIES, WISCONSIN.

CARTER, WISCONSIN.

POPULATION:

293

|        |           |     |
|--------|-----------|-----|
| Adults |           | 225 |
| Male   | 127       |     |
| Female | <u>98</u> |     |

|        |           |           |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Minors |           | <u>68</u> |
| Male   | 39        |           |
| Female | <u>29</u> |           |

Children of school age      78

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:      \$983.00

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Furniture     | \$191.00      |
| Supplies      | 25.00         |
| Live Stock    | 550.00        |
| Miscellaneous | <u>217.00</u> |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:      \$25,338.00

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Funds in bank           | \$16,563.00     |
| Homes, barns, etc.      | 2,000.00        |
| Furniture               | 500.00          |
| Tools, implements, etc. | 500.00          |
| Wagons, etc.            | 250.00          |
| Stock, poultry, etc.    | <u>5,525.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to      \$86.00

TRIBAL PROPERTY, NONE.

CARTER, WISCONSIN.

|                          |                 |             |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: |                 | \$12,381.10 |
| Wages earned             | \$9,832.00      |             |
| Interest on trust fund   | <u>2,549.10</u> |             |
| Amounts per capita to    | \$42.00         |             |

SUPPORT OF POTTAWATOMIES, WISCONSIN.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914 | \$8,000.00      |
| Amount appropriated 1913                | 7,000.00        |
| Amount in pending bill                  | <u>7,000.00</u> |

|                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance re-appropriated in 1912 bill | \$22,250.61        |
| Amount expended                      | 5,361.65           |
| Unexpended balance                   | <u>\$16,888.96</u> |

Analysis of expenditures, 1912 (all at Carter, Wis.)

|  |           |               |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| Salaries and wages                     |           | \$2,298.70    |
| Superintendent                         | \$1600    |               |
| Laborer and interpreter                | 492       |               |
| Irregular employment of physician      | 200       |               |
| Temporary clerk                        | <u>60</u> |               |
| Traveling expenses                     |           | 1,191.84      |
| Telegraph and telephone service        |           | 12.00         |
| Stationery and medical supplies        |           | 81.69         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc. |           | 25.64         |
| Forage                                 |           | 226.65        |
| Provisions                             |           | 296.94        |
| Equipment                              |           | 1,103.19      |
| Rent                                   |           | <u>125.00</u> |
| Total                                  |           | \$5361.65     |

The above appropriation is supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Total Expenditures, Carter Agency, Wisc. 1912:             | \$5,633.57        |
| Support of Pottawatomies, Wisc.                            | <u>\$5,361.65</u> |
| Relieving Distress and Prevention of disease among Indians | 100.00            |
| Indian Schools & Agency Buildings                          | 162.00            |
| Purchase and Transportation                                |                   |
| Indian Supplies  | <u>9.92</u>       |



Total Expenditures 1912 at Agency, and purpose  
for which made.

Total - - - - - \$5,633.57

Agency - - - - - \$5,633.57

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Salaries and wages                                   | \$2,348.70    |
| Traveling expenses                                   | 320.49        |
| Transportation of supplies                           | 9.92          |
| Subsistence and support of persons.                  | 858.35        |
| Subsistence and care of animals                      | 11.75         |
| Telegraph and telephone service                      | 12.00         |
| Services other than personal                         | 1.25          |
| Stationery, drafting, educational,<br>etc. supplies. | 81.69         |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc                | 25.64         |
| Forage   | 226.65        |
| Provisions   | 346.94        |
| Equipment  | 1,103.19      |
| Miscellaneous  | <u>287.00</u> |

EMPLOYEES.

|        |         | Number   | Total<br>salaries | Average<br>Salary |
|--------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Agency | (White  | 2        |                   |                   |
|        | (Indian | 1        | \$2500            | \$1250            |
|        |         | <u>3</u> | 720               | 720               |
|        |         |          | <u>\$3220</u>     | <u>\$1073</u>     |

\*1 Superintendent \$1600

1 Financial clerk 900

1 Laborer and ac-  
ting Interpreter 720 (Indian)

\* Actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Total salaries 12% of total property valuation.

Average property to each employee \$8,740.

127 able-bodied adults on reservation.

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.

(Available at Hayward, LaPointe and  
Red Cliff Agencies, Wisconsin)

For additional justification see page 139 of  
House hearings on Indian appropriation bill for 1914.

HAYWARD, WIS.

POPULATION: 1,252

|                        |            |     |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Adults                 |            | 707 |
| Male                   | 377        |     |
| Female                 | <u>330</u> |     |
| Minors                 |            | 545 |
| Male                   | 265        |     |
| Female                 | <u>280</u> |     |
| Children of school age |            | 326 |

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 68,914 acres or 108 sq. miles. |
| Allotted                   | 68,511   "   " 99%             |
| Unallotted                 | 403   "   " 1%                 |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

(Approximate Acreage):

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Agricultural lands       | 43,193 acres |
| Grazing lands            | 12,300   "   |
| Timber lands             | 12,018   "   |
| Unfit for any<br>purpose | 1,000   "    |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:       | \$106,916.00    |
| Boarding School                  | \$104,340.00    |
| Lac Courte Oreille<br>Day School | <u>2,576.00</u> |
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:    | \$641,766.00    |
| Lands, exclusive<br>of timber    | \$509,374.00    |
| Timber                           | 91,260.00       |
| Funds in bank                    | 28,365.00       |



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|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Homes, barns, etc.      | 4,000.00        |
| Furniture               | 1,000.00        |
| Tools, implements, etc. | 1,500.00        |
| Wagons, etc.            | 1,000.00        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.    | <u>5,267.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$512.59

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$ 600.00

Lands, exclusive of  
timber \$ 600.00

Amounts per capita to \$0.48

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$642,366.00

Amounts per capita to \$513.07

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$ 16,024.00

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Crops raised  | \$ 2,880.00     |
| Timber sold   | 6,778.00        |
| Value of rations and<br>miscellaneous supplies        | 416.00          |
| Industries other than<br>farming and stock<br>raising | <u>5,950.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$13.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES HAYWARD AGENCY, WIS., 1912:

\$ 4,015.37

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Purchase and Transportation,<br>Indian Supplies | \$1,028.39    |
| Industrial Work and care of Timber              | 1,200.00      |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor                | 71.53         |
| Individual Indian Money                         | 324.18        |
| Pay of Indian Police                            | 480.00        |
| Support of Chippewa of Lake Superior,<br>Wis.   | 586.27        |
| Contingencies, Indian Dept.                     | <u>325.00</u> |

(544)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES HAYWARD SCHOOLS, 1912.

|   |               |             |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| Boarding School:                        |               | \$33,056.12 |
| Indian School, Hayward,                 |               |             |
| Wis.                                    | \$32,896.75   |             |
| Indian School, Trans-                   |               |             |
| portation                               | 117.87        |             |
| Relieving Distress,                     |               |             |
| and prevention of                       |               |             |
| disease among                           |               |             |
| Indians                                 | 6.50          |             |
| Indians Moneys, Pro-                    |               |             |
| ceeds of Labor                          | <u>35.00</u>  |             |
| Total enrollment at boarding school     | 193           |             |
| Average attendance                      | 189           |             |
| Per capita, based on average attendance | \$174.90      |             |
| Day School:                             |               | \$ 1,219.20 |
| Indian School support                   | \$1,119.20    |             |
| Indian School and                       |               |             |
| Agency Bldgs.                           | <u>100.00</u> |             |
| Total enrollment                        | 45            |             |
| Average attendance                      | 39            |             |
| Per capita based on average             |               |             |
| attendance                              | \$31.26       |             |

Total Expenditures 1912 at Agency and School, and purpose for  
which made.

Grand Total, \$ 5,234.57

|                      |               |                   |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Agency:              |               | \$4,015.37        |
| Salaries and wages   | \$2,304.18    |                   |
| Transportation of    |               |                   |
| Supplies             | 1,028.39      |                   |
| Telegraph and        |               |                   |
| Telephone service    | 25.00         |                   |
| Advertising and pub- |               |                   |
| lication of          |               |                   |
| notices              | 71.53         |                   |
| Forage               | 56.00         |                   |
| Equipment            | <u>530.27</u> |                   |
| Day School           |               | <u>\$1,219.20</u> |
| Salaries and wages   | \$1,050.00    |                   |
| Fuel                 | 50.00         |                   |
| Provisions           | 19.20         |                   |
| Miscellaneous        | <u>100.00</u> |                   |



EMPLOYEES.

| x<br>Agency: |         | Number. | Total<br>Salaries. | Average<br>Salary. |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
|              | (White  | 1       | \$1,200            | \$1,200            |
|              | (Indian | 2       | 480                | 240                |
|              | (Total  | 3       | \$1,680            | \$ 560             |

1 Expert Farmer \$1,200  
2 Privates at 240 per an. 480 (2 Indians)

There is also employed 1 forest guard for 1-5/6 months at \$50. per month.

| Boarding School: |         | Number. | Total<br>Salaries. | Average<br>Salary. |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                  | (White  | 14      | \$10,650           | \$ 761             |
|                  | (Indian | 8       | 4,070              | 509                |
|                  | (Total  | 22      | \$14,720           | \$ 669             |

1 Superintendent \$1,650  
1 Clerk 1,000  
1 Financial Clerk 600  
1 Physician 1,100  
1 Disciplinarian 720 (Indian)  
1 Teacher 720  
3 Teachers at \$600 1,800 (2 Indians)  
1 Industrial Teacher 720  
1 Matron 660  
1 Assistant Matron 540  
1 " " 300 (Indian)  
1 Nurse 600 (Indian)  
1 Seamstress 540  
1 Laundress 500 (Indian)  
1 Baker 540  
1 Cook 540  
1 General Mechanic 720  
1 Engineer 720  
1 Laborer 450 (Indian)  
1 " 300 (Indian)

| Lac Court Oreille |         | Number. | Total<br>Salaries. | Average<br>Salary. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Day School:       | (White  | 2       | \$1,050            | \$525              |
|                   | (Indian |         |                    |                    |
|                   | (Total  | 2       | \$1,050            | \$525              |

1 Teacher \$600  
1 Assistant Teacher 450

Total salaries 1.9 % of total property valuation  
Average property to each agency employee \$34,058

1 Farmer at \$1200 to cover area of 108 sq. miles.

325 able-bodied male adults on reservation.  
300 Indians farming 1610 acres: average  
per Indian 5 acres.

2 Privates at \$240 per annum \$480.  
Average area per policeman 54 sq. miles.



La Pointe, Wisconsin.

POPULATION:

1,185

Adults  
Male 592  
Female 593  
Children of school age 358

AREA OF RESERVATION: 123,750 acres or 193 sq. miles.  
Allotted 83,871 " " 68%  
Unallotted 39,880 " " 32%

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED As FOLLOWS:  
(Approximate Acreage):

Agricultural lands 1,350 acres  
Grazing lands 14,400 "  
Timber " 63,221 "  
Unfit for any  
purpose 4,900 "

UNALLOTTED:

Grazing lands 4,000 acres  
Timber " 35,880 "

PROPERTY VALUATIONS

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$6,592.00

Agency \$6,467.00  
Odanah Day School 125.00

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN'S PROPERTY:

\$3,528,372.00

Lands exclusive  
of timber \$494,267.00  
Timber 509,600.00  
Funds in bank etc. 2,432,270.00  
Homes, barns, etc. 20,000.00  
Furniture 5,000.00  
Tools, implements, etc. 5,000.00  
Wagons, etc. 10,000.00  
Stock, poultry, etc. 47,235.00  
Other property 5,000.00  
Amounts per capita to \$2,978.00

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$ 625,747.00

Lands exclusive  
of timber \$46,077.00  
Timber 579,670.00  
Amounts per capita to \$528.00

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY: \$4,154,119.00  
 Amounts per capita to \$3,506.00

INCOME OF THESE INDIANS: \$ 517,420.00

Per capita and  
 and trust fund  
 payments \$3,260.00  
 Crops raised 21,800.00  
 Timber sold 431,833.00  
 Wages earned 52,526.00  
 Value of rations and  
 miscellaneous supplies 100.00  
 Income from leases 1,551.00  
 Industries other than  
 farming and stock  
 raising 6,350.00  
 Amounts per capita to \$437.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, LA POINTE AGENCY, 1912, WISCONSIN. \$14,487.63

Support of Chippewa  
 of Lake Superior, Wis. \$5,149.42  
 Indian School and Agency  
 buildings 340.60  
 Industrial work and  
 care of timber 2,455.87  
 Pay of Indian Police 1,342.01  
 Purchase and transpor-  
 tation of Indian  
 Supplies 363.37  
 Contingencies Indian  
 Department 255.09  
 Telegraphing and  
 Telephoning .45  
 Pay of Interpreters 268.00  
 Chippewa and Minnesota  
 Fund 5.56  
 Individual Indian Money 4,057.26  
 Relieving distress and  
 prevention of disease  
 among Indians 250.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, LA POINTE DAY SCHOOL, WIS. 1912: \$5,537.87

Indians Schools Support \$5,390.20  
 Indian School and  
 Agency buildings 147.67  
 Total enrollment 65  
 Average attendance 44  
 Per capita cost based on average attendance \$125.86



TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1912 AT AGENCY AND SCHOOLS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE.

Grand Total: \$20,026.50

Agency: \$14,487.63

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                               | \$10,339.60 |
| Traveling expenses                               | 214.18      |
| Transportation of supplies                       | 363.37      |
| Subsistence and support of persons               | 221.18      |
| Subsistence and care of animals                  | .75         |
| Telegraph and telephone service                  | 36.45       |
| Printing, binding, etc.                          | 4.50        |
| Services other than personal                     | 2.00        |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. Supplies | 695.70      |
| Fuel   | 88.85       |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.           | 671.80      |
| Forage   | 545.00      |
| Provisions                                       | 889.03      |
| Equipment  | 5.47        |
| Miscellaneous                                    | 409.75      |

Day Schools: \$ 5,537.87

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and Wages                               | \$5,099.00 |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc. Supplies | 1.34       |
| Fuel   | 84.70      |
| Mechanics' Supplies                              | .12        |
| Cleaning and toilet Supplies                     | 10.68      |
| Wearing apparel, sewing Supplies, etc.           | 4.79       |
| Provisions                                       | 70.60      |
| Equipment  | 118.97     |
| Miscellaneous                                    | 147.67     |

|                 | EMPLOYEES. | Total Salaries. | Average Salary. |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (White          | Number.    |                 |                 |
| : Indian        | 8          | \$8,360         | \$1,045         |
| x Agency( Total | 3          | 1,320           | 440             |
|                 | 11         | \$9,680         | \$ 880          |

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 Clerk           | \$ 1,500     |
| 1 Financial Clerk | 1,400        |
| 2 Asst. Clerks    |              |
| at \$840          | 1,680        |
| 1 Physician       | 600          |
| 1 Scaler          | 1,080        |
| 1 Interpreter     | 360 (Indian) |

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Additional Farmer | \$900               |
| 1 Expert Farmer     | 1,200               |
| 1 Private           | 360 (Indian)        |
| 1 Chief of Police   | <u>600 (Indian)</u> |

x 4 Forest Guards at \$75 each for two months amounting to \$600.

|                     |          | <u>Number.</u> | <u>Total Salaries.</u> | <u>Average Salary.</u> |
|---------------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| La Pointe           | (White   | 4              | \$4,670                | \$1,167                |
| Superintendency and | : Indian | -              | ---                    | ----                   |
| Day School.         | (Total   | <u>4</u>       | <u>\$4,670</u>         | <u>\$1,167</u>         |
| 1 Superintendent    |          | \$2,750        |                        |                        |
| 1 School Clerk      |          | 840            |                        |                        |
| 1 Teacher           |          | 600            |                        |                        |
| 1 Asst. Teacher     |          | 480            |                        |                        |

valuations. Total salaries 3/10 of 1% of total property

over \$378,000. Average property to each Agency employee

1 Contract physician at \$600 to cover whole area of 193 sq. miles, and attend ill of 1185 Indians.

2 Farmers-\$2100; average salary \$1050.

Average area per farmer 96 sq. miles.

1350 allotted Indians: approximately 270 families; 65 Indians farming 1250 acres; average per Indian 92.59 acres.

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 Chief of Police | \$600        |
| 1 Private         | 360          |
| <u>2</u>          | <u>\$960</u> |

Average area of policeman 96 sq. miles.



Red Cliff, Wisconsin.

POPULATION:

485

|                        |            |     |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Adults                 |            | 250 |
| Male                   | 132        |     |
| Female                 | <u>118</u> |     |
| Minors                 |            | 235 |
| Male                   | 122        |     |
| Female                 | <u>113</u> |     |
| Children of school age |            | 158 |

|                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 14,166 acres or 22 sq. miles. |
| Allotted                   | 14,166 " " 100%               |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:  
(Approximate acreage).

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Agricultural lands          | 461 acres |
| Grazing lands               | 13,034 "  |
| Valuable for other purposes | 671 "     |

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY: | \$1,198.00    |
| Agency                     | \$986.00      |
| Day School                 | <u>212.00</u> |

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY: | \$266,909.00    |
| Lands, exclusive of timber    | \$111,744.00    |
| Timber                        | 40,000.00       |
| Funds in bank                 | 46,340.00       |
| Homes, barns, etc.            | 40,000.00       |
| Furniture                     | 17,500.00       |
| Tools, implements, etc.       | 3,000.00        |
| Wagons, etc.                  | 1,000.00        |
| Stock, poultry, etc.          | 4,325.00        |
| Other property                | <u>3,000.00</u> |

Amounts per capita to \$550.

Red Cliff.

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|  |                 |             |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:                             |                 | \$41,728.00 |
| Crops raised   | \$4,000.00      |             |
| Wages earned   | 31,590.00       |             |
| Value of rations and<br>miscellaneous supplies       | 38.00           |             |
| Income from leases                                   | 50.00           |             |
| Industries other than farm-<br>ing and stock raising | <u>6,050.00</u> |             |

Amounts per capita to \$86.

Total expenditures, Red Cliff Agency, Wis., 1912.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Support of Chippewas, Lake Superior, Wis., 1912 | \$1,341.24    |
| Industrial Work and Care of Timber, 1912        | 511.75        |
| (Farmers) - - - -                               | \$366.33      |
| (Timber purposes) -                             | <u>145.42</u> |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912                      | 104.67        |
| Purchase & Transportation, Indian Supplies      | 8.82          |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1912        | 62.00         |
| Contingencies, Indian Department, 1912          | <u>11.29</u>  |
|   | \$2,039.77    |

This total expenditure amounts to \$4.20 per Indian.

Total expenditures, Red Cliff Day School, 1912.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Indian Schools, Support, 1912            | \$1,306.71    |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1912 | <u>152.31</u> |
|  | \$1,459.04    |

Total expenditures, 1912, at Agency and School, and  
purposes for which made.

|                                    |              |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Grand Total                        |              | \$3,498.81 |
| Agency                             |              | \$2,039.77 |
| Salaries and wages                 | \$922.67     |            |
| Traveling expenses                 | 8.27         |            |
| Transportation of supplies         | 8.82         |            |
| Subsistence and support of persons | 4.40         |            |
| Telegraph and telephone service    | 27.00        |            |
| Equipment                          | 1,006.62     |            |
| Miscellaneous                      | <u>62.00</u> |            |



Red Cliff.

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|   |               |            |
|---|---------------|------------|
| Day School  |               | \$1,459.04 |
| Salaries and wages                                | \$1,081.56    |            |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies | 59.85         |            |
| Equipment   | 165.30        |            |
| Rent  | <u>152.33</u> |            |

Total enrollment 55

Average attendance 42

Per capita cost based on average attendance, \$34.74.

Red Cliff.

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|                      | Employees<br>Number | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Agency:</u> White | 3                   | \$2,160           | \$720             |
| Indian               | <u>1</u>            | <u>240</u>        | <u>240</u>        |
| Total                | 4                   | \$2,400           | \$600             |

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Physician         | \$600               |
| 1 Financial clerk   | 720                 |
| 1 Additional farmer | 840                 |
| 1 Private           | <u>240</u> (Indian) |

|                          | Employees<br>Number | Total<br>Salaries | Average<br>Salary |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Day School:</u> White | 4                   | \$2,600           | \$650             |
| Indian                   | <u>-</u>            | <u>-</u>          | <u>-</u>          |
| Total                    | 4                   | \$2,600           | \$650             |

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 Superintendent | \$1,400 |
| 1 Teacher        | 600     |
| 1 Housekeeper    | 300     |
| 1 Teacher        | 300     |

Total salaries 1.8% of total property valuations.  
Average property to each agency employee \$67,026.

One farmer @ \$840

128 able-bodied male adults on reservation.

30 Indians farming 185 acres; average 6 acres per Indian.



Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin, 1912.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914 | \$7,000 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 & 1913, each   | 7,000   |
| Amount in pending bill                  | 7,000   |

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1912 appropriation | \$7,000.00      |
| Amount expended    | <u>6,636.00</u> |
| Unexpended balance | \$ 363.07       |

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES, 1912.

| Purposes for which made.                          | Hayward Agency | La Pointe Agency | Red Cliff Agency | Total        |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Salaries and wages                                |                | \$2,849.58       | \$ 451.67        | \$3,301.25   |
| Traveling expenses                                |                | 36.58            | 1.02             | 37.60        |
| Subsistence and support of persons                |                | 42.00            | .35              | 42.35        |
| Telegraph and telephone service                   |                |                  | 27.00            | 27.00        |
| Stationery, drafting, educational, etc., supplies |                | 695.70           |                  | 695.70       |
| Fuel  |                | 88.85            |                  | 88.85        |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.            |                | 19.60            |                  | 19.60        |
| Forage  | \$56.00        | 545.00           |                  | 601.00       |
| Provisions  |                | 804.55           |                  | 804.55       |
| Equipment   | 90.27          | 2.50             | 862.20           | 953.97       |
| Miscellaneous                                     |                | <u>65.06</u>     |                  | <u>65.06</u> |
| Total   | \$146.27       | \$5,149.42       | \$1,341.24       | \$6,636.93   |

Lists of employees paid from above appropriation, 1912.

| La Pointe Agency |            | Red Cliff Agency  |            |
|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk          | \$1,500    | 1 Physician       | \$600      |
| 1 Asst. Clerk    | 840        | 1 Financial clerk | <u>720</u> |
| 1 Physician      | <u>600</u> |                   |            |
|                  |            | 2                 | \$1,320    |
| 3                | \$2,940    |                   |            |

Shoshone Agency, Wyoming.

POPULATION:

1697

|        |            |     |
|--------|------------|-----|
| Adults |            | 891 |
| Male   | 440        |     |
| Female | <u>451</u> |     |

|        |            |     |
|--------|------------|-----|
| Minors |            | 806 |
| Male   | 434        |     |
| Female | <u>372</u> |     |

Children of school age 636

|                            |                  |              |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL AREA OF RESERVATION: | 318,543 acres or | 498 sq.miles |
| Allotted,                  | 223,236 acres or | 70%          |
| Unallotted                 | 95,307 acres or  | 30%          |

ALLOTTED LANDS CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS (approximate acreage):

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Agricultural, | 141,000 acres |
| Grazing,      | 93,520 acres  |
| Mineral       | 1,000 acres   |

UNALLOTTED:

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Agricultural, | 15,700 acres |
| Grazing       | 78,000 acres |
| Mineral       | 1,000 acres  |
| Timber        | 300 acres    |

TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:

\$224,269

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Agency,            | \$67,619 |
| Boarding school,   | 156,500  |
| Arapaho Day School | 150      |

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS' PROPERTY:

\$809,060

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber | \$524,980  |
| Homes, barns, etc.,        | 15,000     |
| Tools, implements, etc.    | 5,000      |
| Wagons, etc.,              | 5,000      |
| Stock, poultry, etc.,      | 259,080    |
| Amounts, per capita, to    | <u>476</u> |

INDIANS' TRIBAL PROPERTY:

\$914,130.70

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Lands, exclusive of timber, | \$894,920  |
| Timber,                     | 11,250     |
| Funds in Treasury           | 7,810.70   |
| Livestock                   | <u>150</u> |
| Amounts, per capita, to     | 539        |

TOTAL TRIBAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY:

\$1,723,190.70

Amounts, per capita, to \$ 1.015



INCOME OF THESE INDIANS:

\$161,376.23

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Per capita and trust fund payments |           |
| Value crops raised,                | \$5,136   |
| wages earned,                      | 43,041    |
| Value rations and                  | 19,874    |
| miscellaneous                      |           |
| supplies                           | 9,303     |
| Income from leases                 | 19,624.75 |
| Income from sales of               |           |
| lands,                             | 15,156.29 |
| Income from other                  |           |
| industries,                        | 26,278    |
| Interest on trust funds            | 274.12    |
| Treaty and agreement               |           |
| obligations,                       | 11,000    |
| Indian moneys, proceeds            |           |
| of labor, and                      |           |
| miscellaneous,                     | 11,689.07 |
| Amounts, per capita, to            | \$ 95     |

Support of Shoshones in Wyoming.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914, | \$15,000    |
| Amount appropriated 1913                 | \$12,000    |
| Amount appropriated 1912                 |             |
|  | \$12,000.00 |
| Received from sale                       |             |
| of hides, 1912,                          | 476.14      |
|  | 12,476.14   |
| Amount in pending bill,                  | 15,000.00   |

The \$3,000 increase was asked for to provide necessary improvements, such as road and bridge repairs, which are made by Indian labor and which have not received attention on account of lack of funds.

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Total available 1912 | \$12,476.14 |
| Amount expended,     | 12,163.15   |
| Unexpended balance,  | 312.99      |

Analysis of Expenditures, 1912.

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Salaries and wages,      | \$1,096.95     |
| 2 teamsters at \$480 -   | \$960 (Indian) |
| 1 physician at \$600 per |                |
| annum from July 1 to     |                |
| September 26, 1911       |                |
| Traveling expenses,      | 9.52           |

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Telegraph and telephone service,                 | 34.05              |
| Miscellaneous material,                          | 738.24             |
| Stationery, drafting, education, etc., supplies, | 56.07              |
| Fuel,  | 1,086.72           |
| Mechanics' supplies,                             | 34.01              |
| Cleaning and toilet supplies,                    | 3.58               |
| Wearing apparel, sewing supplies, etc.,          | 13.25              |
| Forage,  | 509.16             |
| Provisions,                                      | 6,033.23           |
| Miscellaneous supplies,                          | 625.00             |
| Equipment,                                       | 1,887.42           |
| Miscellaneous,                                   | 35.95              |
| Total,   | <u>\$12,163.15</u> |

259 Indians, all but 40 of whom were physically or mentally disabled, received rations amounting to \$8,797.00.

Support of Shoshones, Employees, etc., Wyoming.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Amount estimated by Department for 1914, | \$6,000 |
| Amount appropriated 1912 & 1913, each,   | 6,000   |
| Amount in pending bill,                  | 6,000   |

1912 appropriation, \$6,000.00

Amount expended, 5,567.83

Unexpended balance, \$ 432.17

Analysis of expenditures, 1912.

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages,        | \$5,567.83 |
| 1 lease clerk,             | \$1,080    |
| 1 physician,               | 1,200      |
| 1 engineer and blacksmith, | 1,000      |



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|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 1 blacksmith, | 900 |
| 1 carpenter,  | 900 |
| 1 nurse,      | 600 |

These appropriations for general agency expenses are supplemented by general appropriations and funds, as follows:

Total agency expenditures, 1912.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Suppression of Liquor Traffic among Indians, 1912                               | \$ 15.85    |
| Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Subsistence and Civilization, 1912 | 23,263.60   |
| Support of Shoshones in Wyoming, 1912   | 12,163.15   |
| Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Employees, 1912,                   | 2,833.62    |
| Support of Shoshones, Employees, etc., Wyo., 1912                               | 5,567.83    |
| Indian School and Agency Buildings, 1912  | 691.12      |
| Industrial work and care of timber, 1912,                                       | 6,212.00    |
| Timber purposes,  | 1,592.00    |
| Farmers,  | 3,900.00    |
| Field matrons,  | 720.00      |
| Pay of Indian Police, 1912,   | 4,138.25    |
| Purchase and transportation, Indian supplies, 1912,                             | 7,689.92    |
| Telegraphing and telephoning, 1912,   | 46.69       |
| Proceeds of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming,                                    | 316.39      |
| Contingencies, Indian Department, 1912,   | 365.23      |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Shoshones,                                    | 1,769.71    |
| Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Arapahoes,                                    | 647.45      |
| Indian Schools, Support, 1912 (Tuition)   | 383.57      |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV,   | 16.56       |
| Total,  | \$66,120.94 |

This total expenditure amounts to \$38.90 per capita.

Total school expenditures, 1912.

Boarding School, \$30,294.49

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Indian School, Shoshone Reservation,<br>Wyo., 1912, | \$29,282.91 |
| Miscellaneous receipts,<br>Class IV,                | 860.48      |
| Indian Schools, Support,<br>1912,                   | 143.00      |
| Indian School Transporta-<br>tion, 1912,            | 8.10        |
| Average attendance,                                 | 174         |
| Total enrollment,                                   | 183         |
| per capita cost based on<br>average attendance,     | \$ 174.10   |

Two Day Schools, 2,135.96

Indian Schools: support, 1912  
\$ 2,135.96

Enrollment and attendance at day schools:

|  | Enrollment | Average<br>attendance. |
|--|------------|------------------------|
|--|------------|------------------------|

|                       |           |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Arapaho day school,   | 20        | 18        |
| Crowheart day school, | 18        | 11        |
|                       | <u>38</u> | <u>29</u> |

Per capita cost of day schools,  
based on average attendance, \$73.65

Total all expenditures Agency and schools,  
and purposes for which made:

Grand total, \$98,551.39  
Agency, 66,120.94

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries and wages,                    | \$29,211.54 |
| Traveling expenses,                    | 227.17      |
| Transportation of<br>supplies,         | 7,689.92    |
| Subsistence and support<br>of persons, | 215.42      |
| Subsistence and care of<br>animals,    | 23.25       |
| Telegraph and telephone<br>service,    | 107.34      |
| Services other than<br>personal,       | 8.50        |



|                          |           |             |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Miscellaneous material,  | 2,523.91  |             |
| Stationery, drafting,    |           |             |
| educational, etc.,       |           |             |
| supplies,                | 341.54    |             |
| Fuel,                    | 2,154.07  |             |
| Mechanics' supplies,     | 60.59     |             |
| Cleaning and toilet      |           |             |
| supplies,                | 7.15      |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing  |           |             |
| supplies, etc.,          | 704.73    |             |
| Forage,                  | 1,020.88  |             |
| Provisions,              | 13,219.05 |             |
| Miscellaneous supplies,  | 1,950.00  |             |
| Equipment,               | 4,353.05  |             |
| Structures and structur- |           |             |
| al material,             | 691.12    |             |
| Miscellaneous,           | 1,611.71  |             |
| Boarding Schools,        |           | ← 30,294.96 |
| Salaries and wages,      | 13,495.18 |             |
| Traveling expenses,      | 4.05      |             |
| Subsistence and support  |           |             |
| of persons,              | 4.05      |             |
| Telegraph and telephone  |           |             |
| service,                 | 36.00     |             |
| Miscellaneous material,  | 98.42     |             |
| Stationery, drafting,    |           |             |
| educational, etc.,       |           |             |
| supplies,                | 282.48    |             |
| Fuel,                    | 4,000.62  |             |
| Mechanics' supplies      | 30.77     |             |
| Cleaning and toilet      |           |             |
| supplies,                | 219.57    |             |
| Wearing apparel, sewing  |           |             |
| supplies, etc.,          | 3,762.89  |             |
| Forage,                  | 5.45      |             |
| Provisions,              | 5,535.87  |             |
| Miscellaneous supplies,  | 79.82     |             |
| Equipment,               | 1,153.27  |             |
| Structures and structur- |           |             |
| al material,             | 1,586.05  |             |
| Day Schools,             |           | ← 2,135.96  |
| Salaries and wages,      | 1,728.33  |             |
| Subsistence and support  |           |             |
| of persons,              | 1.50      |             |
| Stationery, drafting,    |           |             |
| educational, etc.,       |           |             |
| supplies,                | 1.15      |             |
| Fuel,                    | 271.52    |             |
| Mechanics' supplies      | 25.50     |             |
| Cleaning and toilet      |           |             |
| supplies,                | 12.24     |             |

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| wearing apparel, sewing |       |
| supplies, etc.,         | 44.93 |
| Equipment,              | 43.24 |
| Miscellaneous,          | 7.75  |

|                                    | <u>EMPLOYEES.</u> | Total     | Average      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| x Agency                           | Number.           | salaries. | salaries.    |
| (White                             | 18                | \$14,685  | \$816        |
| : Indian                           | 20                | 6,740     | 337          |
| (Total                             | 38                | 21,425    | 564          |
| 1 Financial clerk,                 |                   | \$1,100   | (Indian)     |
| 1 Assistant clerk,                 |                   | 900       |              |
| 1 Lease clerk,                     |                   | 1,080     |              |
| 1 Physician,                       |                   | 1,200     |              |
| 1 Engineer and Blacksmith,         |                   | 1,000     |              |
| 1 Blacksmith,                      |                   | 900       |              |
| 1 Carpenter,                       |                   | 900       |              |
| 1 Nurse,                           |                   | 600       |              |
| 1 Issue clerk,                     |                   | 840       |              |
| 1 Superintendent of Livestock,     |                   | 1,020     |              |
| 1 Physician,                       |                   | 500       |              |
| 1 Teamster,                        |                   | 480       | (Indian)     |
| 1 Teamster,                        |                   | 480       | (Indian)     |
| 1 Matron,                          |                   | 300       | (Indian)     |
| 1 Laborer and Acting Interpreter,  |                   | 420       | (Indian)     |
| 1 Laborer and Acting Interpreter,  |                   | 480       | (Indian)     |
| 2 Additional farmer,               |                   | 900       |              |
| 1 Additional farmer,               |                   | 600       |              |
| 2 Expert farmers at \$1200,        |                   | 2,400     |              |
| 1 Field matron,                    |                   | 720       |              |
| 2 chiefs of police, at \$300       |                   | 600       | (2 Indians)  |
| 12 privates at \$240,              |                   | 2,880     | (12 Indians) |
| 3 forest guards (5 months at \$75) |                   | 1,125     |              |

x There are also employed 1 special examiner at \$2,000 a year, with actual necessary travel expense, and 1 stenographer at \$75 per month.

|                 | Number. | Total     | Average |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Boarding school |         | Salaries. | salary. |
| (White,         | 13      | \$10,900  | \$838   |
| : Indian,       | 5       | 2,100     | 420     |
| (Total,         | 18      | 13,000    | 722     |

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintendent, | \$2,100      |
| 1 Principal,      | 1,200        |
| 1 Disciplinarian, | 780          |
| 1 Teacher,        | 660          |
| 1 Teacher,        | 600 (Indian) |
| 1 Teacher,        | 540          |
| 1 Kindergartner,  | 600          |



|                        |         |              |         |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1 Matron,              |         | 660          |         |
| 1 Assistant Matron,    |         | 540 (Indian) |         |
| 1 Seamstress,          |         | 660          |         |
| 1 Assistant seamstress |         | 180 (Indian) |         |
| 1 Laundress            |         | 480 (Indian) |         |
| 1 Baker                |         | 300 (Indian) |         |
| 1 Cook                 |         | 540          |         |
| 1 Farmer               |         | 840          |         |
| 1 Carpenter,           |         | 720          |         |
| 1 Engineer,            |         | 1,000        |         |
| 1 Assistant Engineer,  |         | 600          |         |
|                        |         | Total        | Average |
|                        | Number. | Salaries.    | Salary. |
| Day Schools (white,    | 4       | \$2,040      | \$510   |
| : Indian               | --      | ---          | ---     |
| (Total,                | 4       | \$2,040      | \$510   |
| 1 Teacher,             |         | \$720        |         |
| 1 Housekeeper,         |         | 300          |         |
| 1 Teacher,             |         | 720          |         |
| 1 Housekeeper,         |         | 300          |         |

Total salaries 1.8% of total property valuation.  
 Average property to each agency employee \$51,248.  
 Four farmers, \$3,900; average salary \$975.  
 Area covered by each farmer 126 sq. Miles.

3/2 able-bodied male adults; average 78 per  
 farmer. 140 are farming 11,200 acres; average 80  
 per Indian.

One superintendent of livestock at \$1,020 to aid  
 and direct Indians in proper care of following stock:

2,505 horses, mules, etc.

2,460 cattle

10,500 sheep

One field matron at \$720 to cover whole area of  
 498 square miles and visit 663 families.

2 chiefs of police at \$300,

\$600

12 privates at \$240,

2880

14

\$3480

Area to be covered by each officer 35 square miles.

Additional justification found on page 140 of  
 House hearings on Indian appropriation bill for 1914.

# REPORT OF INDIANS IN ARIZONA & NEVADA, 1914.

Amount estimated by Department for 1914, \$300,000.00  
 Amount appropriated 1912 and 1913, each, 200,000.00  
 Amount in pending bill, 200,000.00

Amount appropriated 1914, \$300,000.00  
 Amount expended, \$19,000.14  
 Unexpended balance, 280,999.86

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES. 1914.

|                    |    | Travel-<br>& wages | Trans-<br>portation<br>of<br>supplies | Subsistence<br>and camp<br>and<br>supplies | Subsistence<br>and camp<br>and<br>supplies | Tele-<br>graph and tele-<br>phone service | Printing<br>and stationery | Postage<br>and express | Services<br>other than<br>miscellaneous | Miscel-<br>laneous | Station-<br>ery, printing,<br>education<br>-all, etc. | Clean-<br>ing and<br>repairs | Wear-<br>ing apparel,<br>etc. | For-<br>age | Miscel-<br>laneous | Equip-<br>ment | Structures<br>and<br>material | Miscel-<br>laneous | Total.   |          |          |         |          |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| Camp McDowell,     | A  | 2914.00            | 1.00                                  | 4.35                                       | 2.00                                       |   |                            |                        | 1.00                                    | 107.28             | 101.88  | .70                          | 4.45                          | 5.74        | 144.40             | 1100.04        |                               | 618.20             | 4998.84  |          |          |         |          |
| Camp Verde,        | "  | 440.00             | 1.00                                  | 4.50                                       | 4.00                                       |   |                            |                        |   | 4.10               |   |                              |                               |             | 25.80              | 31.00          |                               |                    | 80.90    |          |          |         |          |
| Colorado River,    | A  | 5767.60            |                                       | 4.80                                       |  |   |                            |                        | 1.25                                    | 966.68             | 205.60  | 1718.20                      | 32.30                         | 344.91      | 1400.00            | 2100.00        |                               |                    | 10750.20 |          |          |         |          |
| Fort Apache,       | "  | 8748.75            |                                       |  |  |   |                            |                        |   | 10.60              | 211.02  | 413.00                       | .49                           | 3175.40     | 4363.83            | 200.00         |                               |                    | 17708.68 |          |          |         |          |
| Fort Mojave,       | "  | 8181.00            | 75.40                                 | 93.20                                      | 121.40                                     | 1.50                                      |                            |                        | 7.00                                    | 1540.01            |   |                              |                               | 125.00      | 84.00              | 726.47         | 34.10                         |                    | 8881.78  |          |          |         |          |
| Havasupai,         | "  | 826.83             | 12.55                                 | 24.95                                      | 11.00                                      |   |                            |                        | 2.00                                    | 43.70              | 19.77   |                              |                               |             | 101.00             | 19.00          |                               |                    | 8396.41  |          |          |         |          |
| Jicarilla,         | "  | 7948.06            |                                       |  |  |   |                            |                        |   | 326.46             | 227.39  | 501.44                       | 33.51                         | 69.93       | 867.69             | 1072.87        | 2381.88                       | 1423.80            | 20423.74 |          |          |         |          |
| Knabab,            | "  | 198.15             |                                       |  |  |   |                            |                        |   | 152.11             |   |                              |                               |             | 60.00              | 67.50          |                               |                    | 1045.53  |          |          |         |          |
| Leupp,             | "  | 5894.00            | 16.95                                 | 55.35                                      | 6.00                                       |   |                            |                        | 3.25                                    | 323.89             | 160.00  | 50.00                        | 14.75                         | 1274.85     | 5.51               | 22.30          | 2 288.34                      |                    | 11194.47 |          |          |         |          |
| Neacervo,          | "  | 11295.47           | 134.90                                | 95.80                                      | .60  |   |                            |                        |   | 1224.21            | 75.87   | 220.00                       | 77.05                         | 18.24       | 200.00             | 716.70         | 2788.46                       | 448.80             | 20695.47 |          |          |         |          |
| Nasqui,            | "  | 16100.26           | 3.40                                  | 12.50                                      |  |   |                            |                        | 1.00                                    | 670.83             | 221.91  | 246.60                       | 13.20                         | 165.88      | 3.50               | 2223.04        | 56.71                         | 244.00             | 2844.61  | 100.00   | 17925.77 |         |          |
| Navajo,            | "  | 16607.27           | 7.00                                  | 299.97                                     | 154.40                                     | 100.00                                    |                            |                        | 4.00                                    | 2913.79            | 100.10  | 300.00                       | 64.71                         | 6.00        | 4732.47            | 786.82         | 100.00                        | 15735.03           |          | 40000.00 |          |         |          |
| Pima,              | "  | 2813.47            | 14.75                                 | 59.65                                      | 7.15                                       |   |                            |                        | 4.75                                    | 200.00             | 707.82  | 3007.89                      | 84.94                         | 18.84       | 400.00             | 1981.85        | 100.00                        | 4781.16            | 278.89   | 21270.21 |          |         |          |
| Pueblo Day School, | "  | 5000.00            | 200.00                                | 100.00                                     |  | 48.00                                     | 14.25                      |                        | 1.50                                    | 270.13             | 370.93  | 138.00                       | 4.00                          | 1.40        | 1500.00            | 280.71         | 1270.00                       | 4000.00            | .70      | 10000.00 |          |         |          |
| Pueblo Penito,     | "  | 3400.44            | 17.60                                 | 69.75                                      | 40.00                                      |   |                            |                        | 3.00                                    | 175.36             | 184.36  |                              | 19.61                         | 1307.80     | 76.22              | 209.43         | 2911.80                       |                    | 9700.00  |          |          |         |          |
| Pine Station,      | NS |                    |                                       |  |  |   |                            |                        |   |                    |   | 3 60.00                      |                               |             |                    |                |                               |                    | 100.00   |          |          |         |          |
| San Carlos,        | A  | 8881.12            | 95.00                                 | 26.80                                      | 31.80                                      |   |                            |                        |   | 56.93              | 600.42  | 3619.80                      |                               |             | 4011.67            | 1439.68        | 200.15                        | 17900.37           |          | 20646.28 |          |         |          |
| San Juan,          | A  | 14947.40           | 4.00                                  | 10.00                                      | 7.00                                       | 48.00                                     |                            |                        | 1.00                                    | 420.83             | 222.00  | 140.48                       | 29.93                         | 27.75       | 104.00             | 217.00         | 6464.44                       |                    | 15101.60 |          |          |         |          |
| Santa Fe,          | "  | 7250.66            | 191.80                                | 110.40                                     | 87.01                                      | 20.77                                     | 15.00                      |                        | 4.00                                    | 221.10             | 225.77  | 229.58                       | 25.86                         | 7.40        | 1264.90            | 37.00          | 1119.97                       | 2000.00            |          | 20000.00 |          |         |          |
| San Xavier,        | "  | 2960.73            | 100.70                                | 124.90                                     | 160.00                                     |   |                            |                        |   | 100.00             | 200.00  | 100.00                       | 1.00                          |             | 450.00             | 15.00          |                               | 2000.00            |          | 20000.00 |          |         |          |
| Truston Canon,     | "  | 1190.17            | 47.38                                 | 62.00                                      |  |   |                            |                        | 3.75                                    | 570.00             | 100.00  |                              |                               |             | 200.00             | 200.00         |                               | 2000.00            |          | 20000.00 |          |         |          |
| Western Navajo,    | A  | 11550.83           |                                       |  |  |   |                            |                        | 1.50                                    | 80.00              | 207.74  |                              | 2.45                          |             |                    |                |                               | 2000.00            |          | 20000.00 |          |         |          |
| Zuni,              | "  | 5061.70            |                                       | 16.80                                      | 10.00                                      |   |                            |                        |   | 200.00             | 194.86  |                              | 25.88                         | 12.55       | 491.00             | 30.00          | 1774.00                       |                    | 20000.00 |          |          |         |          |
| Industries,        |    | 500.00             | 200.00                                | 400.00                                     |  |   |                            |                        | 4.00                                    |                    |   |                              |                               |             |                    |                |                               |                    |          |          |          |         |          |
| Total,             |    | 104190.00          | 2149.60                               | 397.97                                     | 1361.35                                    | 802.61                                    | 253.37                     | 15.00                  | 22.00                                   | 43.19              | 1258.25   | 2077.37                      | 10776.38                      | 411.22      | 383.81             | 52.46          | 20007.90                      | 20004.95           | 4555.95  | 60000.00 | 15.00    | 1000.00 | 21999.86 |

(265)



LAW OFFICE OF  
D. F. TYRRELL



Gillett, Wis., February 4, 1914.

Mr. Edward Ayer,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to your letter of the 30th. ult., beg to say that I certainly have no objection to your making my letter a part of your report or anything else that I have said or done for that matter.

The fact that you have made my letter a part of your report simply enables me, without any breach of courtesy on my part, to take the matter up with the Department in a more detailed form.

Very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "D. F. Tyrrell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "D. F. Tyrrell".

DFT/LM.

February 5, 1914.

The Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In response to a resolution adopted by you at your special meeting on November 7, 1913, I have the honor to transmit herewith briefs and two proposed amendments to existing law, one relating to Indian irrigation, and the other, to Indian forests.

The proposed amendment relating to Indian irrigation, you will observe, is sweeping in character. Its main and central purpose is to stop the gratuitous use of tribal and Government funds in the construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, to charge the costs thereof against the lands benefited or against the pro rata shares in the tribal funds when distributed, of the individual Indians, whose lands are benefited, and to give the Indians a voice in the expenditure of their own funds for irrigation purposes and make them share the responsibility of maintaining and operating the completed projects. If this amendment is enacted into law nearly four hundred thousand dollars, carried each year in the Indian appropriation acts as gratuity items will become reimbursable. The facts relating to existing irrigation law and practice and arguments in support of the proposed amendment are fully elaborated in the brief submitted herewith to which I invite your careful attention.

The proposed amendment relating to the care, protection and sale of Indian timber is also supported by a carefully prepared statement, herewith submitted. This amendment, if enacted into law, will save the Government in the neighborhood of seventy-five thousand dollars a year.

May I briefly invite your attention to some of the fundamental principles upon which these recommendations are based and in accordance with which it is my purpose from time to time, with your approval, to submit further recommendations



#2.

equally important.

The difficulties of the complex problems relating to the education and civilization of the Indians of this country and to the handling of their vast property resources are increasing in direct ratio with the increase in the value of that property and the individualization thereof.

The eyes cannot be closed to the constantly increasing administrative burdens of the Indian Bureau. This increase cannot be explained away on the ground of alleged bad administration; it is due in large part to the carrying out of laws enacted by Congress for the breaking up of the vast tribal estates of the Indians and to the establishment of the policy of individualization in connection therewith. Before the volume of the business of the Indian Bureau will begin to grow less, it will become very much greater; and the value of Indian property over which the Indian Bureau is required by law to exercise supervision, now estimated at nearly one billion dollars, will undoubtedly be very much greater before it begins to grow less.

How is the Government going to meet this growing problem? Will Congress increase appropriations to meet the increased demands imposed by law and changing economic conditions upon the Indian Bureau? Is there any other way out?

Those who answer by saying, "Give the Indians immediate citizenship and full control of their property and thus keep down the appropriations for Indian administration" offer a correct solution only for that class of Indians who are sufficiently educated and advanced in civilization to accept the full responsibility for handling their property. Accepting this solution for that class of Indians - and it is undoubtedly the correct solution for this class - it still remains true that the increasing value of the lands and minerals and forests on Indian reservations, which are still closed to settlement, and of the property of individual Indians who are still unprepared to protect it and the future individual allotment of lands to nearly fifty per cent of the Indians of the country, will make the administration of Indian affairs for some years to come one of increasing difficulty and expense.

And so, the question still remains, How is the Government going to meet this growing problem?



#3.

The proposed legislation relating to Indian irrigation and Indian forests, which I am suggesting for your consideration, I believe is a partial answer.

Indian property must begin to protect and preserve itself; it must be made to bear its own administrative burdens.

The Indians must have a greater measure of representation in the handling of their property; they must carry constantly increasing burdens of individual responsibility and thereby learn to carry larger and larger burdens.

If the property of the Indians can be made automatically self-sustaining, then the energies of the Government and its gratuity appropriations can be concentrated in their education and the improvement of their health. With this large aim in view, I am planning, for your consideration, other studies and investigations similar to those submitted on Indian irrigation and Indian forests.

Cordially yours,

*L. H. Abbott*

The Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.



Rec'd from Mr. Ayer 2-16-84

The proposed legislation relating to Indian irrigation  
and Indian forests, which I am suggesting for your consideration  
I believe is a partial success.

Indian property must begin to protect and preserve itself.

as the handling of the Indian property is increasing rapidly  
by means of the Indian property.

Indian property is increasing rapidly  
by means of the Indian property.

Yours truly,  
J. H. H. H.

2/10  
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING  
WASHINGTON

Feb 9, 1914,

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I take pleasure in sending  
you herewith copies of the  
signed reports of Commissioners  
Eliot and Ketcham.

Sincerely,

F. H. Abbott



Chicago. February 9th, 1914.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, Supt.,  
Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

In the letter written by Mr. Ballinger to Oshkenaniew in September he makes certain statements about the value of the timber that has been cut in the 5 years that the mill has been running. Wish you would send me a list of the amount of timber of each kind, if you kind, that was cut by your predecessors, after the mill started, and also the date that the mill started and how much they cut each year if you can get it, until you took hold.

I would like this at your very early convenience as I want to get this thing off my hands entirely before I sail for Europe in about ten days.

Very truly yours,

Chicago. February 10, 1914.

Mr. Mitchell Oshkenaniew,

Neopit, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I would like to keep the original letter from Mr. Ballinger to you dated last September until this whole thing is finished up, with your permission. I will say that if there is any other investigation up there at any time in the future and I have not returned it we will immediately send it back to you, at any time you desire.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Miller

-2-

2-10-1914.

Mr. Ballinger was unreliable.

While Senator Owen, in making these remarks, did not say anything about their being confidential, I want them treated so, absolutely, and that they may be kept so I write this to you as personal and confidential, except that you may repeat these remarks to Secretary Lane and Commissioner Sells, that they may speak to Senator Owen themselves in regard to this man.

Yours most respectfully,

Mr. Adolph Miller,  
Asst. to the Honorable  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Chicago. February 10, 1914.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Adolph:

Coming from Washington the other night I came out on the train with Senator Owen, of Oklahoma. In talking with him I mentioned that we had been making an investigation on the Menominee Indian Reservation of charges brought by Webster Ballinger and his partner in Wisconsin, Tyrrell. He promptly spoke up and said, "Webster Ballinger is a scamp and a crook!" I said, "Mr. Senator, I wish you would be kind enough to say that to Secretary Lane and Commissioner Sells." He replied that he would be very glad to do that if they would ask; but that of course he knew nothing about Mr. Ballinger's actions up there, and that his remarks were based on former actions in the Department. This was in the evening.

The next morning, in talking with the Senator I said that these men were doing a great injury to the Indians in stirring them up, collecting money from them etc. and asked if he had any objections to my saying this, so that it might become public on the Reservation. He said he did not care to have those remarks quoted; they were too broad for general use, but that he was perfectly willing I should say that



Mr. Miller

-2-

2-10-1914.

Mr. Ballinger was entirely unreliable.

While Senator Owen, in making these remarks, did not say anything about their being confidential, I want them treated so, absolutely, (except as he expressed himself in regard to Secretary Lane and Commissioner Sells) and that they may be kept so I write this to you as personal and confidential, except that you may repeat these remarks to the two gentlemen named, which I wish you would kindly do, that they may speak to Senator Owen themselves in regard to this man.

Yours most respectfully,

To  
Mr. Adolph Miller,  
Asst. to the Honorable  
Secretary of The Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

On my first trip to Neopit I used the financial statement sent to me by Mr. Sells, which showed the amount of increase to the logging fund, - something over four hundred and some odd thousand dollars for the three years. I supposed that to be the entire stumpage and profit for the three years.

You will see by Exhibit No. 33 that the stumpage was \$443,000 and the profit \$245,000, making \$688,000. The difference between the total receipts and the amount deposited I suppose was used in building planing mills, roads, railroads and making general improvements. It should certainly show on the books of the Mill.

I write to show how it came that I used two different statements. The last, Exhibit No. 33, is the information I got from the Menominee plant, from the Superintendent, Mr. Nicholson.

If you will please put this letter with my report I will be much obliged.

Yours very truly,

Senator Robinson,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Lane:

On my first trip to Neopit I used the financial statement sent to me by Mr. Sells, which showed the amount of increase to the logging fund,- something over four hundred and some odd thousand dollars for the three years. I supposed that to be the entire stumpage and profit for the three years.

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If you will please put this letter with my report I will be much obliged.

Yours very truly,

To The Honorable  
Secretary, Franklin K. Lane,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sells:

On my first trip to Neopit I used the financial statement you sent me, which showed the amount of increase to the logging fund, - something over four hundred and some odd thousand dollars for the three years. I supposed that to be the entire stumpage and profit for the three years.

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If you will please put this letter with my report I will be much obliged.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Cato Sells,  
Com'r, Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. LaFollette:

On my first trip to Neopit I used the financial statement sent to me by Mr. Sells, which showed the amount of increase to the logging fund,- something over four hundred and some odd thousand dollars for the three years. I supposed that to be the entire stumpage and profit for the three years.

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If you will please put this letter with my report I will be much obliged.

Yours very truly,

Senator LaFollette,  
Washington, D. C.

Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

On my first trip to Neopit I used the financial statement sent to me by Mr. Sells, which showed the amount of increase to the logging fund,- something over four hundred and some odd thousand dollars for the three years. I supposed that to be the entire stumpage and profit for the three years.

You will see by Exhibit No. 33 that the stumpage was \$443,000 and the profit \$245,000, making \$688,000. The difference between the total receipts and the amount deposited I suppose was used in building planing mills, roads, railroads and making general improvements. It should certainly show on the books of the Mill.

I write to show how it came that I used two different statements. The last, Exhibit No. 33, is the information I got from the Menominee plant, from the Superintendent, Mr. Nicholson.

If you will please put this letter with my report I will be much obliged.

Yours very truly,

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secty.,  
Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sells:

The lumber at Menominee Mills is now sold under Public-No. 74, S-4045, An Act to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin. This act seems to be alright by commencing on the third line of Section 3 and cutting out "to the highest and best bidder for cash, after due advertisement inviting proposals and bids." This act was approved March 28, 1908. That would leave it, as you will see, entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules for sale of lumber.

Yours most respectfully,

Copy for Mr. Abbott.

Hon. Gato Sells,  
Com'r. Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I send you, herewith, a copy of  
my letter written to Commissioner Sells today.

I wanted to read the act over to check the changes  
before it was sent to Commissioner Sells.

Yours very truly,

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secty.,  
Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Bureau of Mines Building,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago. February 11, 1914.

Dear Senator Robinson:

I think my answer to the question where I got my amounts in my statement was that I got them from the Government, sent me by the Indian Commissioner, from Washington. This was absolutely true as far as all the statements I made personally in investigating the Indians etc., but it only included the increase in the logging fund for the three years. The total, you will see by Exhibit No. 33 was \$688,000, stumpage and profits; the difference between the two amounts being used, I suppose, in the planing mills, roads, railroads, equipment, and the many things that were done during the three years, to improve the plant.

Where I used the figures on Exhibit No. 33 you will see that it is the statement from the books of the mill itself at Neopit.

Yours very truly,

Feb 16-1914

Abbott



7-40318

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,  
CHICAGO.

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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 16, 1914.

Honorable Edward L. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayers:-

I have your two letters of February 11th, the one relating to a proposed amendment of the Act of March 28, 1908, Public No. 74, S-4045, and the other explaining the financial statement you used in making your report. I have filed the latter as you requested.

Your letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs fully covers the amendment to existing law necessary to make possible the change in the plan of selling the product of the Menominee Mills recommended in your report. - 61

Sincerely yours,

  
Secretary.



Feb. 17, 1914

# MEMORANDUM FOR

The Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

-----

I have just returned from the Capitol. The item of Four Thousand Dollars to pay the expenses of the Board was retained in the Bill. There was very little opposition to it. Chairman Stephens asserted that the only activity displayed by the Board in the last seventeen years, so far as he knew, was shown when the Board called upon the Committees and asked for increased appropriations. Congressmen Mann of Illinois, Miller of Minnesota and Mondell of Wyoming, very strongly endorsed the work of the Board.

In the lump sum appropriation for irrigation, the Indian Committee inserted a reimbursable proviso as along the general lines recommended by the Board in its last annual report. When this feature of the Bill was referred to by Congressman Hayden of Arizona, Congressman Mondell responded, that he was glad that the Committee had adopted the recommendation of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Clandestine opposition to the printing of the irrigation brief as a public document was made by an official of the Indian Bureau. The brief is not to be printed as a public document, but I understand, is to be referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Senators Ashurst and Myer assure me that it will be printed by the Indian Committee, for the use of the members. This, perhaps, will be better than to have had it printed as a public document.

Copies of the reports of Commissioners Eliot and Ketchum have been mailed to each member of the Board. Under the instructions of Chairman Vaux, my understanding is that these reports are not to be made public until released by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior. Commissioner Ketchum will discuss the question of the publication of the reports with Commissioner Sells tomorrow.

Respectfully,

F. H. ABBOTT,  
Secretary.

*Actual copy  
1914*

The Bureau of  
Catholic Indian Missions  
Washington, D.C.  
1326 NEW YORK AVENUE.

February 17, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Father Engelhard Troesken writes me from Neopit, under  
date of January 9, saying:

"Last Saturday the Indians had a council in which  
Mr. Nicholson spoke against the land that we hold at  
Keshena and our schools in general. That Mr. Nichol-  
son is not fairminded toward our Indian missions can  
easily be seen."

I am writing you this simply that you may know the report  
that has come to me, not that I expect you to do anything.

Do you wonder that I get puzzled and at times do not know  
what to think?

Matters here do not seem to have changed. A big discussion  
is on in the House on the Indian bill.

With many kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Ayer, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

*Wm. F. Ketchum*




February 17th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:--

Enclosed please find letter from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, dated December 5th, in regard to establishing a travelling library at Neopit.

I do not think you would have any trouble in getting it established, and I would certainly do it if I were in your place, as I am confident it would be of great service.

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Shawano Co.,  
Wisconsin.

Feb 17 1914

Moorehead



7-18004

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,  
CHICAGO.

*Received  
Feb 19 1914*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Andover, Mass., February 17, 1914.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have received a confidential communication from a gentleman who is not and never has been connected with the Indian Service, who is not connected with any one of the Societies.\* He is willing that I should communicate this to you but does not wish it to go further. *than our Board.* I have sent his original letter to Chairmen Vaux.

If you will read this carefully, I think you will agree that there is a complicated situation in Washington. He has made his observations independent of other persons in Washington and has received no suggestions from me. What I learned in Washington agrees with his contentions. Please give this matter your consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

*Warren K. Mooshead*

\* Not a  
newspaper man.



I have been in Washington for the past two months and have quietly observed things from several angles. Without making any charges, or asserting that I am right in any prediction, and making due allowances for gossip and personally colored statements, it looks as if:

1. A few men, some in Congress, some in the Indian Office, from motives of selfish ambition or political preference, seem to be seeking a large control of Indian affairs. Some seem unscrupulous and of small ability, protected largely or entirely by politics. The scheme seems to contemplate success through one of two courses; namely:

1 a To kill off or discredit Indian associations or agencies that cannot be "worked" through gullible or unscrupulous officers or members; and

1 b To foment a lot of charges, attacks and personal squabbles in order to divert attention from legislative or administrative action favorable to the conspirators.

2. That a strong campaign will be made to push through the Robinson Bill (S. 3868) creating a so-called commission government for Indian affairs.

Regarding 1, it is not improbable that one of the chief conspirators is the man to whom you refer in your letter to me. If that is true, it is lamentable that enough evidence is not available to publicly expose him.

Concerning 1a, the chain seems to comprise the leaders, then certain officers of the Indian Rights Association and of the Society of American Indians, and officers or members of every missionary or other Indian association who are careless enough to accept a ready-to-wear opinion as their own. Most of the parties are probably gullible rather than directly guilty. The opposition, I imagine, consists largely of Secretary Lane, Commissioner Sells and the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Lane is busy, Mr. Sells is new and dependent on others for information; therefore the Board seems to be the chief obstacle it is sought to remove.

As to 1b, capital is being made out of the personal case of Abbott vs. Johnson, Meritt, Brosius and Sniffen, and out of the avowed dislike of Congressmen Stephens and Carter for the Board. As Carter is a high official of the Society of American Indians, Parker seems to have been drawn into the fuss, though probably he, like Brosius and Sniffen, probably "Tumbled" in carelessly. The worst of it is, the public and Congress may be misled into thinking these men are their societies.

Regarding 2, it seems to me the Robinson Bill is either vicious or foolish. It couldn't possibly provide a commission safe from political assaults, and it would legislate into the commission at least one man of much too small caliber for any commissioner-ship. Yet I have no doubt the friends of the bill will misquote and misinterpret your Mokenk address favoring a real commission as an argument in favor of this same Robinson bill. You notice that John W. Clark has an editorial in the Indians Friend for February urging his readers (who as a rule do not know too much about Indian affairs) to write Senator Robinson favoring the bill. Of course, Clark may have well-founded convictions, but it looks as if he too has been induced to "Tumble" into advocacy of the measure.

I believe you could do a great deal of good by writing the right parties, private and public, emphasizing the fact that the Robinson Bill does not meet your idea of commission government for Indians. Clark would doubtless print a letter from you, as would some good papers in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, - provided of course the bill is taken seriously.

But it seems to me the real problem that we can hope to help in solving is that of co-operation. Why should all these agencies be getting into a fight or getting out of one all the time? Do the wiser heads inside the associations really know what is going on? If not, why cannot they be made to take an interest and to insist on co-operating with other agencies on things concerning which they agree, and on "Differing peaceably", so far as their organizations are concerned, on other things? Herbert Welsh's letter to the Board last Friday, in direct contrast to Brosius' absence, seemed to me to strike a hopeful note worth following up. I would very much like to know if you, as familiar with several associations, think there is not some hope in the direction of bringing the associations nearer together, and of educating them to what each other is doing.

Please excuse this long letter, which probably contains absolutely nothing new to you. I am very much concerned about the Indian business, and I certainly hope to contribute what little I can to bring about better conditions. Particularly, I hope you will not carry out your threat to withdraw from the Indian work. If there are a few of us who are lucky enough to avoid some of the undesirable troubles so common in the movement, we ought to stick together in the hope of increasing our number.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

February Nineteenth  
Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

I thank you for your letter of the 16th inst.

I have read with much interest your reply to Dr. Grammer. His attitude is such however, that I do not think it is likely that even so plain a statement as yours will produce any effect upon him. However, we shall see. I congratulate you on the way you put the matter to him.

I find that I have neglected returning your letter of January 27th, 1913 containing the guarantee of Mr. Abbott's salary. I am sorry that I should have overlooked doing this.

I feel that the whole of our outlook is a bit precarious. By this time you will probably have received a letter from Mr. Moorehead containing extracts from a letter written to him by a gentleman in Washington, in whose judgment he has great confidence. I think I know who the man is and he is very well qualified to judge and is thoroughly familiar with much that is going on, both from the inside and the outside. This, taken together with Dr. Dixon's interview with Mr. Merritt as to which I believe he wrote you, looks very ugly. I wish I could see my way clear as to what is the best method to pursue, for I have no doubt, as Mr. Moorehead's correspondent indicates, that there are sincere people who are being used most improperly and in a way that they would not desire to be used if they could see through the whole situation.

Whilst I fully assented to the agreement made by Mr. Dockweiler and yourself with the Secretary of the Interior, it seems to me it was a backward step and is intended to prevent us from accomplishing anything that is worth while. There have been times when any reports or recommendations of the Board that were not mere platitudes or complimentary statements respecting the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had no chance whatever of being published if the Board had not maintained what it then conceived to be its rights, going so far in some instances as to have reports printed at the expense of the members individually. I do not wish to appear however, as though I was criticising what has been done for I am quite willing that the present method should be given a thorough try-out.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

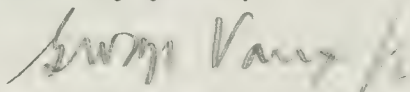
February 19th, 1914

(Hän. Edward E. Ayer - 2 - )

When you are coming East, won't you stop off at Philadelphia and talk over matters of mutual interest and see some of the things in your line that we have here?

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Ayer,

Sincerely yours,



Chairman.

GV DS

Enclosure-



( C O P Y )

February 19, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hayden:

My attention has been called to your request for copies of the recent reports made by members of the Board of Indian Commissioners of investigations made by them. It is our policy to give no publicity whatever to such reports until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has had an opportunity to consider them and consult with the Board. For this reason, therefore, it is not practicable for the Department to comply with your request at this time. I have directed, however, that you be furnished with copies of these reports as soon as they are available for distribution.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN K. LANE

Hon. Carl Hayden,

House of Representatives.

# WESTERN UNION NIGHT LETTER

Form 2289 B

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT Cor. Jackson Boulevard and La Salle Street, Chicago ALWAYS  
OPEN

B174S SG 32 N.L. 2 EX  
31

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEB 21 1914

4472

MR. E. EAYER,

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.,

CHICAGO.

REPORTED THAT PROVISION FOR CATTLE FOR MESCALERO AND FORTSILL APACHE  
HAS BEEN THROWN OUT OF INDIAN BILL. MOST IMPORTANT TO  
THOSE INDIANS CAN IT BE RESTORED TO THE BILL.

H. L. SCOTT

BRIG GEN

1:33A FEB 22

*Answer 2/23  
you agree on way to Europe  
copy to Mr Abbott*



1  
Washington, D. C.

February 21, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

- - - - -

There is transmitted herewith a draft of the minutes of the Board's last regular meeting.

Will you be good enough to read the same at your earliest convenience and suggest to your Secretary any corrections that should be made, before a permanent copy is inserted in the Board's minute book.

F. H. ABBOTT,

Secretary.

JG.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 4, 5 and 6, 1914.

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Wednesday, February 4, 1914.

10:30 A.M.

The Board met at its offices in the Bureau of Mines Building. Present: Commissioners Vaux, Walker, Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham, Deekweiler and Secretary Abbott.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Vaux and the minutes of the previous meeting of the Board were sketched by the Secretary and approved.

Commissioner Ayer gave a full and complete report of conditions on the Menominee Indian reservation, as found by him after a thorough personal investigation on the ground in which he made an especially careful inspection of conditions relating to the Indian saw mill at Neopit, Wis. Commissioner Ayer emphasized the following points in connection with an exhaustive typewritten report of 168 pages, which he filed with the Board:

1. That the logging had been done for from \$1 to \$2 a thousand less than on a majority of the private operations in Wisconsin, that the saw mill was run in a business-like manner and that the system of accounting was satisfactory, and that the plant is now making a substantial profit.
2. That market facilities for the product of the mill would be improved by permitting the Northwestern Railroad to enter from the South. (Commissioner Ayer reported that he had mentioned the matter to the President of the Northwestern Railroad and that the latter looked with favor on the proposition).



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----2.

3. That a careful cruise should be made of the timber on the reservation and also that a soil survey be made.

4. That existing law should be changed so as to permit the payment of approximately \$500 each to the Menominee Indians, from their tribal funds in the Treasury, to be expended under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent.

5. That farms be allotted to Indians wishing to become farmers, the same to be inalienable for 50 years - and that an additional \$400 or \$500 be given to each Indian who takes up farming, from his pro rata share in the tribal funds.

6. That two, four, or six of the brightest young Indians be sent to the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture at Madison, to take a full course in forestry and scientific farming.

7. That a thousand head of cows should be purchased to graze the pasture lands that are now idle, and the Indians taught to care for them.

8. That training in domestic science for girls and manual training for boys be provided in the Government schools.

9. That a company or tribal store be established at Neopit and a branch at Keshena, and Indians so far as practicable be placed in charge; that agricultural implements be carried in stock and that a bank be established for the accommodation of the Indians.

10. That a saving of from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year could be made to the Menominee fund, by, amending existing law relating to the sale of lumber, so that sales may be made direct to the retail dealer, through a traveling salesman, the same as other large mills in private ownership, so, thus saving the profits which now go to Commission men.

Upon motion of Commissioner Elliot, the report of Commissioner Ayer, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Chairman of the Joint Commission for the investigation of Indian Affairs and to Senator Robert M. La Follette, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Ayer for his investigation and report.

Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----3.

It was voted, on motion of Commissioner Dockweiler, seconded by Commissioner Ketcham, that Commissioner Knox and the Board's Secretary prepare an abstract of Commissioner Ayer's report for the press, first submitting the same for approval to the Secretary of the Interior.

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Commissioner Ketcham submitted to the Board the following report concerning the Fort Sill  
REPORT OF COM- Apache Indians, in Oklahoma:  
MISSIONER KETCH-  
AM, ON FORT  
SILL APACHES,  
IN OKLAHOMA.

*(See printed pamphlet,  
sent you)*



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----4.

On motion of Commissioner Bookweiler, the report of Commissioner Ketcham, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chairman and other members of the Committees on Indian Affairs, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Ketcham for his investigation and report.

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Commissioner Ketcham submitted to the Board the following report concerning the Mescalero Apache Indians:  
REPORT OF COM-  
MISSIONER KETCH-  
AM, ON MESCALERO  
APACHE INDIANS.

*(See printed pamphlet sent you)*

Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914, -----5.

On motion of Commissioner Dockweiler, the report of Commissioner Ketcham, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chairman and other members of the Committees on Indian Affairs, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Ketcham for his investigation and report.

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Upon motion, the Board adjourned, to meet at 2:30 P.M.

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Wednesday, 2:30 P.M.

Present: Commissioners Vaux, Gates, Walker, Moorehead, Elliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham, Dockweiler and Secretary Abbott.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Vaux.

The following report on the Pima Indians was submitted by Commissioner Elliot and briefly

discussed by him:  
REPORT ON THE  
PIMA INDIANS,  
BY COMMISSIONER  
ELIOT.

*(Report will be mailed later)*



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----6.

Upon motion, the report of Commissioner Eliot, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chairman and other members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Eliot for his investigation and report.

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Commissioner Eliot submitted the following report  
REPORT ON THE      concerning the Papago Indians:  
PAPAGO INDIANS,  
BY COMMISSIONER  
ELIOT.

*(see printed pamphlet, sent you)*

Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----7.

Upon motion, the report of Commissioner Eliot, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chairman and other members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Eliot for his investigation and report.

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Commissioner Eliot submitted a typewritten report concerning the Navaho Indians.

REPORT OF

COMMISSIONER

ELIOT, CONCERN-

ING NAVAHO

INDIANS.

Motion was made by Commissioner Ayer and seconded by Commissioner Knox, that the report should be amended by making it recommend that all that portion of the Navaho Indian reservation which is west and south of the Colorado River should be eliminated from the reservation and thrown open to settlement after first allotting all Indians now residing thereon and entitled to allotment under existing law, and upon condition that Congress should continue to provide for the proper and continued support of the Leupp Indian School and should make provision for the proper protection of the interests of all missionary organizations which have established missions in said territory to aid in the civilization of said Indians.

Those voting "aye" on the motion were: Commissioners, Walker, Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham and Dockweiler.  
Voting "no": Commissioner Gates.

The following report, as amended, was adopted by the Board:

*(See printed pamphlet, sent you)*



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----7.

Upon motion, the report of Commissioner Eliot, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chairman and other members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Eliot for his investigation and report.

-----

Commissioner Eliot submitted a typewritten report concerning the Navaho Indians.

REPORT OF

COMMISSIONER

ELIOT, CONCERN-

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Motion was made by Commissioner Ayer and seconded by Commissioner Knox, that the report should be amended by making it recommend that all that portion of the Navaho Indian reservation which is west and south of the Colorado River should be eliminated from the reservation and thrown open to settlement after first allotting all Indians now residing thereon and entitled to allotment under existing law, and upon condition that Congress should continue to provide for the proper and continued support of the Leupp Indian School and should make provision for the proper protection of the interests of all missionary organizations which have established missions in said territory to aid in the civilization of said Indians.

Those voting "aye" on the motion were: Commissioners, Walker, Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham and Dockweiler.  
Voting "no": Commissioner Gates.

The following report, as amended, was adopted by the Board:

*(See printed pamphlet, sent you)*

Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----8.

Upon motion, the report of Commissioner Eliot, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chairman and other members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Eliot for his investigation and report.

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The following report concerning the Pueblo Indians  
was submitted by Commissioner Eliot:

REPORT OF  
COMMISSIONER  
ELIOT,  
CONCERNING  
THE PUEBLOS.

*(See printed pamphlet, sent you)*



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----9.

Upon motion of Commissioner Gates, the report of Commissioner Eliot, by unanimous vote, was received, endorsed, ordered to be placed on file, the Secretary instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chairman and other members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a vote of thanks was extended to Commissioner Eliot for his investigation and report.

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The following letter to the Board, was submitted  
by the Board's Secretary, together with  
REPORT OF briefs and drafts of proposed legislation  
BOARD'S SECRETARY, CONCERNING INDIAN IRRIGATION AND INDIAN FORESTS.  
TARY, CONCERN- on Indian irrigation and Indian forestry:  
ING INDIAN IRRIGATION AND  
RIGATION AND  
INDIAN FORESTS.

Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----10.

Upon motion of Commissioner Dockweiler, seconded by Commissioner Ayer, the Board's Secretary was instructed to transmit copies of his letter to the Board, together with copies of the briefs and drafts of proposed legislation referred to, to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the Chairman of the Senate and the House Committees on Indian Affairs, for their information and consideration.

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Adjournment at 5:30 P.M., to meet at 9:30 Thursday morning at the Board's offices.

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Thursday, February 5, 1914.

9:30 A.M.

The Board met at its offices: Present, Commissioners, Vaux, Walker, Moorshead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Dockweiler and Secretary Abbott.

The members of the Board present, by invitation, called at the offices of the Joint Commission for the Investigation of Indian Affairs, at Room 138, Senate Office Building.

BOARD'S HEARING BEFORE JOINT COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Joint Commission consists of Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, Chairman; Senator Lane of Oregon; Senator Townsend of Michigan; Congressman Stephens of Texas; Congressman Carter of Oklahoma, and Congressman Burke of South Dakota. Congressman Carter and Burke were absent.

Chairman Vaux, first addressed the Commission, inviting attention to the field investigations recently made by members of the Board, and in response to a request made by Chairman Robinson, briefly outlined the history of the Board and its functions and duties under existing law.



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----11.

Commissioner Ayer occupied nearly an hour discussing his investigation of the Menominee Indians and another half hour was occupied by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham reporting briefly the results of their investigations among the Indians of the southwest.

Commissioner Eliot discussed the Papago, Navaho and Pueblo Indians, sketching briefly the recommendations covered by their written reports.

Commissioner Dockweiler spoke briefly, but forcibly and pointedly against the effort on the part of some persons, to eliminate the Board of Indian Commissioners, by depriving it of an appropriation to pay its expenses. He pointed out the very great services which have been rendered by the Board in the past, and the possibility of still greater service to be rendered by them in the future. Senator Townsend voiced his approval of the work of the Board and said he would favor an appropriation of \$25,000 for its expenses. Commissioner Eliot replied that the Board would be satisfied with \$10,000.

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Thursday. 2:30 P. M.

The Board met at its offices. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Vaux. Present: Commissioners, Vaux, Walker, Eliot, Moorehead, Ayer, Ketcham and Secretary Abbott.

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| ALLOTMENT OF  | The question of the allotment of the Chippewa Indians |
| INDIANS ON    | on the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota was          |
| RED LAKE RES- | introduced by Commissioner Moorehead, and             |
| ERVATION.     | the following letter and petition from Indians        |
|               | of the reservation were read by the Secretary:        |



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----12.

Commissioner Moorehead spoke strongly in opposition to the allotment of these Indians, declaring that premature allotment made possible the White Earth frauds, and that the wishes of the Indians should be observed in at least this one case.

Commissioner Walker supported the view of Commissioner Moorehead on this question. He said he had known these Indians before they made the Rice treaty and was personally familiar with the conditions at the time and that the Indians had been solemnly promised that their reservation should be left intact for fifty years from the date of the treaty.

Upon motion of Commissioner Moorehead, it was voted to be the sentiment of the Board that the terms of the Rice treaty should be followed.

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It was voted, on motion of Commissioner Ayer, that the reports of Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham, on the Papago, Navaho, Pueblo, Mescalero and Fort Sill Apache Indians, be printed, one hundred copies of each; and that the Secretary of the Board be instructed to transmit one copy of each to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to each and every member of the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs.

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Chairman Vaux announced that an election of Chairman and Secretary of the Board for the ensuing year would be made by ballot. The vote resulted in the unanimous re-election of George Vaux, Jr., as Chairman, and F. H. Abbott, as Secretary.

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Commissioner Walker presented to the Board the petition of a number of New York Indians, requesting the removal of Cary W. Hartman from the Cattaraugus reservation, on the alleged ground that he was a trespasser and that his influence

PETITION OF  
N. Y. INDIANS  
FOR REMOVAL OF  
CARY W. HARTMAN.



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----13.

was detrimental to the best interests of the Indians. It was decided that the federal government lacked jurisdiction to act in the premises and therefore that the Board could not properly give consideration to the subject.

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By invitation, the Board called at the office of Commissioner Sells at 3 P.M.

CALL AT THE  
OFFICE OF THE  
COMMISSIONER  
OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner told the Board he welcomed suggestions from them at any time and said he would read with care the reports of investigations recently made by members of the Board.

Chairman Vaux responded that the Board desired to be of real and positive service in Indian administration and that he did not want the Commissioner merely to consider the suggestions made voluntarily by the Board, but that he wanted the Commissioner to feel free to call upon members of the Board and its Secretary, to undertake any investigation or render any service which he believed would help him in his administration. The members of the Board were invited by the Commissioner to make suggestions. In response: Commissioner Eliot seconded the declaration of Chairman Vaux, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should call upon the Board for service which would be most valuable to him; Commissioner Ayer, re-iterated the sentiments expressed by Chairman Vaux and Commissioner Eliot, and then presented certain phases of his report on the Menominee Indians, especially inviting attention to his recommendations for the purchase of cattle and the development of the agricultural resources for the benefit of the Indians, and suggesting the offering of a series of prizes to individual Indians per forming the greatest number of days work at the saw mill during each year, as an incentive to greater industry: Commissioner Walker presented the petition of a number of New York Indians asking for the removal from the Cattaraugus reservation of Gary W. Hartman, who has been engaged in independent missionary work among them. The Commissioner replied that he could not give consideration to the petition, because he believed he had no jurisdiction over the lands in question. Commissioner Knox expressed the view that one of



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----14.

the greatest constructive needs of the Indian situation was to make administration self-supporting, where Indians had large undeveloped property resources. Commissioner Ketcham emphasized the importance of purchasing cattle for the Apache Indians on the Mescalero and the Fort Apache Indian reservations and all other reservations adapted to cattle-raising. In this recommendation, Commissioner Sells heartily concurred. Commissioner Moorehead presented a strong argument against the allotment of the Indians on the Red Lake reservation, referring to the disastrous results of the allotment policy on the White Earth reservation and inviting attention to the provisions of the Rice treaty, which he said should be complied with.

At the end of the interview with Commissioner Sells in the Indian office, the Board returned to its offices and resumed business.

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Upon motion of Commissioner Eliot, the Committee appointed last year to study methods in the Indian Bureau, composed of Commissioners Eliot, Ayer and Ketcham, was discharged.

COMMITTEE TO  
STUDY INDIAN  
BUREAU METHODS  
DISCHARGED.

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Upon motion of Commissioner Ketcham, the following members were appointed as members of the Purchasing Committee: Commissioners, Vaux, Ayer, Smiley and Deckweiler.

PURCHASING  
COMMITTEE.

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The following resolution, defining the powers and functions of the Board, prepared by the Board's Secretary and reviewed and amended by Chairman Vaux, was introduced and unanimously adopted: and the Secretary was instructed to send copies to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Chairmen of both Indian Committees:

RESOLUTION DEFINING POWER & FUNCTIONS OF BOARD.

*(Held in committee later)*



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----15.

The following resolution granting authority to the Secretary and disbursing officer of the Board,

RESOLUTION CONCERNING CERTAIN

AUTHORITY ON  
THE BOARD'S  
SECRETARY.

RESOLVED: That the action of the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners in paying traveling and other expenses in connection with conducting the office of Secretary,

for the period beginning October 1, and ending December 31, 1913, be approved, and, with the approval of the Chairman, that he be authorized to arrange and to pay for such travel by any member or regular employee of the Board as the condition of the Board's appropriation will, in his judgment, permit, and that he be further authorized to employ stenographers and clerks, purchase material, or pay any incidental expenses that may be necessary in connection with conducting the office of Secretary to the Board of Indian Commissioners, such authority to be in full force and effect until revoked.

-----

Board adjourned at six P.M.

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On Thursday night, Commissioners Eliot, Ayer and Ketcham delivered lectures at the auditorium of the Smithsonian Institution, before the Washington Society of Engineers and in the presence of a large audience interested in Indian affairs.

LECTURES BY  
MEMBERS OF  
BOARD.

Following was the program:

Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----15.

The following resolution granting authority to the Secretary and disbursing officer of the Board, RESOLUTION CONCERNING CERTAIN

AUTHORITY ON THE BOARD'S SECRETARY.

RESOLVED: That the action of the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners in paying traveling and other expenses in connection with conducting the office of Secretary, for the period beginning October 1, and ending December 31, 1913, be approved, and, with the approval of the Chairman, that he be authorized to arrange and to pay for such travel by any member or regular employee of the Board as the condition of the Board's appropriation will, in his judgment, permit, and that he be further authorized to employ stenographers and clerks, purchase material, or pay any incidental expenses that may be necessary in connection with conducting the office of Secretary to the Board of Indian Commissioners, such authority to be in full force and effect until revoked.

-----

Board adjourned at six P.M.

-----

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LECTURES BY MEMBERS OF BOARD.

Following was the program:



ILLUSTRATED ADDRESSES  
ON THE  
NAVAHO, PAPAGO, MESCALERO APACHE, PUEBLO & MENOMINEE  
INDIANS,  
COVERING RECENT INVESTIGATIONS BY  
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

---

P R O G R A M.

Address and illustrations,.....Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon,  
(The illustrations will consist of Philadelphia.  
of beautifully colored lantern  
slides and motion pictures taken  
by the recent Wanamaker Expedition  
of Citizenship to the various In-  
dian tribes of the United States,  
which will be shown on this occa-  
sion for the first time, through  
the courtesy of Mr. Rodman Wanama-  
ker, by Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon,  
leader of the Expedition.

NAVAHO AND PAPAGO INDIANS:

Their character, industries  
and needs,.....Hon. Samuel A. Eliot,  
(Illustrations showing types, of Boston.  
mode of life, schools and other  
civilizing agencies.)

MENOMINEE INDIANS, and their

interesting experiment in  
lumber manufacturing,.....Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
(Illustrations showing types, of Chicago.  
mode of life and motion pictures  
showing details of logging and  
operating the Government's only  
large Indian saw mill.)

MESCALERO APACHE & PUEBLO INDIANS:

Their interesting customs  
and their present needs,.....Hon. William H. Ketcham,  
(Illustrations showing their of Washington, D. C.  
industries, their homes and  
their schools.)



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----16.

Friday, February 6, 1914.

10 A. M.

The Board met. Present: Commissioners Vaux, Walker, Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham, Dockweiler and Secretary Abbott.

This meeting was held in response to the following form of invitation sent out to the Secretaries of the various missionary and other organizations engaged in Indian work:

"The Board of Indian Commissioners will meet in regular session at its office in Washington on February 4, 5 and 6, for the discussion of important questions of educational, administrative and legislative policy in connection with Indian affairs.

"I am authorized by the Chairman of our Board to invite your association, if possible, to send a representative to call upon the Board during this meeting, preferably at 9:30 A.M., on February sixth, prepared to outline in a talk of 10 or 15 minutes the important phases of Indian affairs as seen from the standpoint of your contact with the Indians which are in greatest need of attention and your recommendations with respect to the same. If it is impossible for you to send a representative, it is desired that you make a statement in writing to be submitted for the Board's consideration.

"Members of various Indian tribes and representatives of various missionary associations, as well as members of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have arranged for an earnest discussion of important matters with the Board at this meeting and it is very much hoped that the Board may have the benefit of your presence or your suggestions in writing, to aid it in making as effective as possible its investigations and its cooperation with the Department of the Interior, the Indian Bureau and Congress, in the administration of Indian affairs.

(Signed) F. H. ABBOTT,  
Secretary."

In response to this invitation, there were present:



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Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Rev. Henry Roe Cloud, a full blood Winnebago Indian,  
Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Moravian Church in America,  
Mrs. Mary W. Roe, Women's Board of the Dutch Reformed Church,  
Mrs. Wilson & Mrs. Chaney, Wash. Auxiliary of National  
Indian Association,  
Rev. Orlando Shay, M. E. Church, South,  
Rev. Bevard, Domestic Missions of Methodist Episcopal Church,  
Mr. Lusk, Secretary, Bureau Catholic Indian Missions,  
C. E. Dagenette, head of Indian Employment, Indian Office,  
A. C. Parker, Sec., Society of American Indians,  
Mrs. William S. Cook, Beaver Falls, Pa.,  
Mr. Frank La Flesche, Bureau of Ethnology,  
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Armell, Winnebago, Nebr., (Indians)  
Joe Moses, )  
Jim Homan, )--all Indians from Colville Agency, Wash.  
Joseph Thomas, )  
Paul Smithan, )  
Mr. Shelton, Supt., Indian School.

Communications from several associations unable to send representatives to the meeting were read.

Following is a brief statement of the views expressed in these various communications:

Rev. Robert D. Hall, Secretary for Indian work, representing the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., emphasized the increasing use of peyote among Indians, and urged the need of strong legislation to suppress the peyote habit. (See his letter of February 3, 1914, in files).

Mr. Herbert Welsh, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, though the Executive Committee of the Association decided not to send a representative to the Board's meeting, wrote a strong personal letter to the Board's Secretary, endorsing the Board's work and making the following recommendations:

1. "One thing that I personally think very important, is the continued existence of the Board of Indian Commissioners."
2. "Ever closer co-operation between the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Indian Rights Association".



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3. "The great points of policy that ought to be aimed at through the Board are: (a) More efficient Indian service, (b) Continued execution of the laws permitting Indians to settle on the public domain; (c) Public school education for every Indian child."

A letter from Edith H. Allen, Secretary of the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church  
EDITH H. ALLEN. in America, invited special attention to the following points:

1. That the Government should exert its influence against tribal dances because of their debilitating and retrogressive effect, and Government representatives should not encourage such dances for purposes of information or entertainment; likewise the Government should discourage participation of Indians in shows.

2. That Indian children be given opportunity of as long a period of study and as high a grade of work, at least through the eighth grade, as white children in public schools; that industrial work should be so arranged as not to tire children physically, and should be designed primarily to fit students for the reservation life to which they are to return; that Indian children, capable and desirous of an education that would prepare them for college, should be given opportunity therefor.

3. That dancing should be discouraged at Carlisle and other Indian schools.

4. That a plan of taxing Indian property for public improvements should be worked out, in order to maintain more kindly relations between the Indians and their white neighbors.

5. That the use of mescal or peyote among Indians be suppressed.

6. That there shall be instituted records of marriage relationships and laws that will sufficiently safeguard the family life in all the States.

7. That where land does not provide sufficient means of livelihood, other means be at once supplied, such as sheep-raising for the Jicarillas.

8. That more field matrons be employed and the standard of efficiency of all Indian service employees be constantly raised.

9. That increased attention be given to the health of Indians by building more sanitoria.



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An earnest letter from Miss Edith M. Dabb, Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., gave emphasis to the following needs in the Indian service:

1. More time for study and summer school work on the part of Indian service teachers.
2. Larger libraries and encouragement of more reading by Indian pupils.
3. More reservation boarding schools and more industrial work in them.
4. More religious and moral training, and especially nurses or matrons qualified to teach the girls the things they should know.

A communication from Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Chairman of the Home Missions Council, outlined the forward steps taken by the Home Missions Council in the Indian service, in the following paragraphs:

"First. In the securing of definite statistics concerning the number of evangelized and unevalgelized Indians, and in general a conspectus of the work that has been done for them.

"Second. The Council is desirous of getting such a view of the entire field as will enable it to distribute responsibility among the different denominations so that there may be no overlapping of missionary effort and so that the whole population of the pagan Indians may be reached with gospel agencies as soon as possible. These gospel agencies from our point of view consist, in addition to personal ministry, of mission chapels, hospitals and schools.

"Third. Word has come to us that the social evil is still working harm among some of the Indian tribes. It would seem desirable if from some source literature could be issued intelligible to the younger Indians for distribution on the reservations, and in the Government Schools."

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Chairman Vaux invited remarks from each representative of the various associations present at the meeting, and the following response was received:

REV. ORLANDO SHAY, M.E. Church, South, who came all the way from Oklahoma at private expense to attend the meeting of the Board, made a plea for more missionary work among the FIVE TRIBES and more co-operation among all engaged in work for the Indians. He gave the following statistics to illustrate the needs of the Indians of the FIVE TRIBES:

(1) Full blood Cherokees,-----7511  
1/2 to 7/8, -----3688

(2) Full blood Creeks,-----6656  
1/2 to 7/8,-----1362

(3) Full blood Choctaws,-----7729  
1/2 to 7/8,-----2301

(4) Full blood Chickasaws,----1532  
1/2 to 7/8,-----1182

(5) Full blood Seminoles,-----1227  
1/2 to 7/8,----- 479

This makes a total of 33,567, who should be carefully looked after by the United States Government. Approximately, there are of this degree of blood, Christianized, about 3200 Choctaws and Chickasaws, about 2000 Creeks and Seminoles; (I group these tribes together, because they have only two languages), Cherokees 2700; making a total of 7900 Christianized and leaving 25,667 including children, yet to Christianize.

The number of Indians less than 1/2 are 42,328.



REV. HENRY ROE CLOUD, pointed out the need for higher education than is now provided in the Government Indian schools, in order to 'bridge over the chasm' between the Indian schools and the schools of higher learning for the white race. He congratulated the Government on what has already been accomplished by the Indian schools, declaring that 82 per cent of the Indians of the country now speak English. He emphasized the need of leadership among the Indian of the country and called attention to the small number of real leaders among the Indians as compared with the white race. He said: "Before the white man landed on these shores, some could lead and some could but follow, and you know from study that we had chiefs among us - a great many, who got to their positions by merit, by strenuous endeavor, positions which were not given to them until they had earned them in some way, and so in those days we had advancement of individuals. The Government school system does not take cognizance of this fact".

In order to develop race leadership, he said, there should be readjustment of the Government educational system. He recommended the organization of Indian schools along the lines of the public schools of the country, so that Indians might graduate young and enter white high schools and colleges at the age of the average white student; specifically, he recommended the setting aside of one Government Indian school as a preparatory school, where Indians of capacity could go after completing the lower grades in the Indian day and boarding schools and devote a full day instead of a half day, to academic studies.

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Commissioner Ketchum:

Don't you think it would be well for the non-reservation school to be a school of promotion, such as you speak of, to which people can be promoted, but not take in children in the primary grade?

Rev. Roe Cloud:

I should think some one of these non-reservation schools should be made over, along those lines. Indians are, I find, not able to begin at the bottom step in preparatory classes. Every Indian experiences difficulty in getting started - the Indian schools do not take them high enough to give them a running start. Then they attempt to enter a college, they find they are required to take a preparatory course for a few years.

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Commissioner Ketcham:

For years I have advocated that one of these schools, at least one, instead of having preparatory classes, should be a strictly advanced school, where ambitious and talented Indians can develop into something.

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Mr. Dagenette:

The average people graduated from the Indian schools cannot enter first year high school without preparation. They only give them a fairly good start. Carlisle is not even up to the 8th grade of the schools of Pennsylvania. When I graduated from Carlisle, I had to have special preparation before I could enter the preparatory department of Dickinson college.

Another point: Yesterday, Rev. Roe Cloud went into the Indian office to find out something about return students, a matter he has been working on for years and in regard to which we have a letter pending in the office, which has not reached our Commissioner yet, seeking to keep track of the return students of the U. S. Indian schools, at least to the extent in which they keep track of 'broom-handles, dust pane, etc.'. I have had a great deal of difficulty to get that through, because 'it requires a vast amount of trouble', but the Indian office certainly should know something of the whereabouts of every boy or girl who has gone out from their institution, - not only the Indian office, but others should know what has really been accomplished. Rev. Roe Cloud stated that he tried to get some information yesterday and couldn't get it, - so I think something should be done to remedy this condition in the way of establishing a proper record.

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Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, amplified Mr. Cloud's point, by stating, -

That, on account of only the half day of real scholastic work at the Government schools, the Indian children get only one-half years' training, instead of a full year; that, when an Indian is 14 years of age and enters a white school, he is practically only as far advanced as a child who would be in knickerbockers, and if this Indian is a bright fellow, this condition makes it impossible for him to begin away down in the 4th grade instead of the 8th grade. That, some system of higher education should be installed, which would enable him to go on with the white boys his own age; in that way, in a number of years, leaders would develop among their own people, which would help in solving the questions with which we have been struggling with for many years.

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MRS. MARY W. ROE, gave emphasis to the following points, in connection with educational needs of the Indian Service:

- 1 - Provide for the exceptional as well as the average Indian student.
- 2 - To this end provide one school in which the education can be accelerated and standardized with our public schools, and all industrial work be made educational and not economic.
- 3 - Allow the Indians themselves to pay the extra expense of this school and let it be a school of promotion, an honor to which a pupil is entitled only through character and ability.
- 4 - Promote and encourage the establishment of an intermediate preparatory school, taking the pupils from the eighth grade Government schools, and fitting for college,- a school in which character training and development of leaders shall be the main object - a plank or bridge to carry the tardily and scantily prepared Indian student over into the white school.
- 5 - Expect the Indians to take their college and preparatory training in white institutions of higher learning, depending upon their own resources.



MRS. ADA K. WILSON, Secretary, United Presbyterian Home Mission Board,- stated that they considered the meeting important enough to send two delegates - have three reservations, two in Oregon, one in Iowa - took up work after Presbyterians had worked with it and given it up as hopeless. They appealed to us and we have had it for twelve years, with just a moderate degree of success, although lives are becoming a great deal better. If we could induce the older people to give up the old way of living which is so insanitary, we could be accomplishing a good bit. We have no day schools, the Government has schools at our mission station. At Warm Springs the Superintendent and Government employees have always worked in harmony; unfortunately at our other reservations this has not been the case - sometimes Government officials are not as well principled as they might be, which makes the Indians skeptical. In this we cannot blame the Indian, as treatment has made him rather skeptical as to what the white people want to do with him.

Cases of tuberculosis and eye trouble, developed from their mode of living (in wickiups), is prevalent. If we could induce the Indians to live in houses, at least the eye trouble could be remedied. 'One morning, while visiting an Indian family in a "wickiup", (a tent with a large circular hole in the top, earthen floor, with the fire burning in the center), the smoke got into my eyes and I know they were smarting for days.

The Sac and Fox, Warm Springs and Nez Perces have about 125 church members in Oregon. Children are being educated and coming to our Sunday Schools, and it is through the children that we hope to reach the old people.

Referred to matter of buildings at Warm Springs.

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MR. A. C. PARKER, Secretary, Society of American Indians,- stated that he came to listen, in order that he might discover the program and method of organization followed by the Board, whereupon Commissioner Eliot questioned Mr. Parker, as follows:

Commissioner Eliot: Mr. Parker, this Board is sincerely anxious to promote the welfare of the Indians' wishes and to act in co-operation with the friends of the Indians. Do you think that efficiency is promoted by writing editorials in which



this Board is called "an ancient fossil" and is likened to "a fish with a long tail"?

Mr. Parker: I think it does - Yes.

Commissioner Eliot: I should like to commend to the Society of the American Indians the spirit of co-operation rather than that of criticism. It is very easy to find fault - it is somewhat difficult to work harmoniously together. This Board desires to work with you and with all friends of the Indian and we crave your co-operation and good will.

Mr. Parker: I admit having written the editorial.

Rev. Henry Roe Cloud: We feel very deeply the need of help that comes from a body of men of this kind and I think, perhaps, because the Board of Indian Commissioners have not been so prominent in the years past that some feeling may have crept in generally. I am sure that at the present time there is a feeling of kind relationship in general between the two societies - that is my understanding of the situation.

Mr. Parker: There is no feeling or criticism as to the present personnel.

Chairman Vaux stated that every one realized that by working together, only the best results could be accomplished, and, as respects the Board, they wanted no differences whatever between people who were trying to assist and help in this great cause.

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MR. CHARLES S. LUSK, Secretary, Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, - stated, that the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions had been existence since 1874, he had practically been connected with it ever since, from its inception largely gave its attention to the education of the Indian, believed and still believes that this would provide the solution of the Indian question - of course, education should in the minds of the Bureau and the Catholic Church, not only be scholastic and industrial, but should be religious. In 1874 when the Bureau was organized there were 3 Catholic boarding schools and 5 day schools, with an attendance of some 100 or 200 pupils - today, the Bureau has under its supervision 54 boarding and 8 day schools, with an attendance of nearly 5,000 pupils. As you all know, for many



years, the Catholic Church, as the other churches, received assistance from the United States in the support of these schools. I think that assistance was kept up till 1900 - since 1900, with the exception of 12 schools for the last 8 or 10 years, these schools have been supported out of the money of the Indians themselves, that is, the schools have been conducted and carried on at the cost of the Catholic Church. This cost probably is \$250,000 or \$300,000 a year.

While the question of whether or not the Government should continue to support mission schools out of public funds was under discussion in the House, one member of Congress twitted the Catholic Church as being the only one that was not willing to put its hands into the treasury and draw out money for the carrying on of the work the Church itself should carry on - that the Protestant churches were carrying on their school work without any assistance from the Government. I want to say just on that point, that from 1900 to date, there has been only two schools that the Catholic Church closed, one of them because of its being destroyed by fire it was not felt that the Church was able to continue it (Turtle Mountain, N.D.), and a school in California which was not found necessary to continue, in view of the fact that we had one other school sufficient for the pupils available, and not only has the Catholic Church kept in existence all these schools without help from the Government, but it is carrying more pupils today than were in these schools when they were receiving support from the Government under contract. Connected with these schools, we have 137 missions. There are 251 churches and chapels, 164 priests, 72 brothers and 373 sisters. To continue this work along the present lines is no small task. It keeps the Bureau 'humping' to secure money to continue these schools, but they have been kept up for 39 years now and I think they will be kept up as long as the need for them exists.

In response to a question, Mr. Lusk stated that his estimate was 300,000 Indians in the United States - 100,000 Pagans, 100,000 Protestants and 100,000 Catholics.

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MR. H. C. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Lake Mohonk Conference:  
I, too, came to listen. But something occurs to me in connection with the little colloquy between Dr. Eliot and Mr. Parker regarding cooperation. It happens that I have had occasion to make some study of the question of cooperation in Indian work, and it seems to me that lack of cooperation is usually



due almost entirely to misunderstanding. For example, perhaps not half of us who are here in answer to the invitation of the Board of Indian Commissioners have a clear conception of the Board's nature and functions. On the other hand, some members of the Board perhaps might not be able to give a definite idea of the nature and work of some of the institutions here represented. As far as I know, these meetings offer the only semi-official opportunity for representatives of governmental and non-governmental agencies in Indian work to get together and learn something of their mutual aims. The Mohonk conferences offer a somewhat similar opportunity but without official sanction. It has long seemed to me that institutions engaged in Indian work -- certainly those outside the Government service -- should make a study of one another's nature, aims and methods. We do too little of this sort of thing. Right here in Washington are numerous institutions working in one way or another to advance the interests of the Indians, yet except for such a meeting as this, it is not probable that the representatives of any three of them in the course of a year get together to talk over Indian matters.

I believe it would be very helpful if someone -- and perhaps it might properly be the Board of Indian Commissioners -- would compile and publish a list, a sort of directory, of the different agencies, governmental, religious and otherwise, engaged in Indian work, giving the principal officers of each and the nature and extent of its work, revising the data from time to time, and making it available to all the institutions, so that they might at all times be in closer touch with one another and in a position to cooperate more effectively in matters of common interest.

One other thought, perhaps more directly within the scope of this meeting: At the Lake Mohonk Conference of 1913 special attention was paid to conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes, and it was developed in the discussions that a bad state of affairs existed there. This, I believe, has been recognized by Commissioner Sells who has recently made a personal investigation and has taken steps toward the introduction of reform measures. It is hardly to be supposed that the unscrupulous parties among the Five Tribes will lessen their efforts in the face of reforms intended to check their operations. I believe the Board of Indian Commissioners should follow the Five Tribes situation very closely with a view to the permanence of real reform in conditions there, especially among the full blood and minor Indians.



Chairman Vaux:

The suggestion of Mr. Phillips is one that the Board of Indian Commissioners will be very glad to avail itself of and I think we shall instruct our Secretary to at once begin the collecting of such material, in order that it may be placed in the proper form, for transmission to the various organizations interested and working for the betterment of conditions among the Indians,- that is, if agreeable to our Commissioner.

Commissioner Sells:

I have no objection to the Board collecting such information and circulating same.

Commissioner Eliot:

We can fully appreciate what Mr. Phillips has said. It is highly desirable that the different Bureaus should know more of each other, to get acquainted with each others methods and purposes and should follow their efforts as much as possible. I believe that the Government is doing some work which could be better done by the missionary societies and missionary societies doing work which can be better done by the Government. I believe in 'team play' much more than in individual brilliancy. Each organization should get the understanding of 'team play' - that we are to get 'shoulder to shoulder', to believe in one another. We are all in the same boat and we have got to keep stroke. We have a good stroke in the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who will set the pace.

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MR. FRANK LA FLESCHÉ, Bureau of Ethnology:

Something has been said about higher education! It is well enough for the Indians to seek for higher education when the conditions are favorable, but that is not always the case. The point that I wish to bring out is this,- we cannot all be lawyers, doctors, merchants. The case is the same with the white people,- you cannot all be lawyers, merchants and doctors, some of you have to be farmers and in the case of the Indian the majority of the people, the vast majority of them, will have to depend upon the tilling of the soil for their living.

Education is very important, much more so than the taking care of the property of the Indian, his money and his land. If you educate the Indian, if you give him only the common education,- let him learn to speak the English language, to figure,- this will help him to properly take care of his own property in-



dependent of the Government - so I say that the people who are interested in the welfare of the Indian should push the matter of education as hard as they can push it. That is more important than to be forever protecting him in his property rights. Fit him to take care of his own property - let him struggle for himself the same as a white man.

On my way to Omaha some years ago, visiting my people, I had to stop at a railroad station, and having to wait for some time, I moved about the little town. I came to a long low fence where they hitched horses and on that fence perched a lot of men. I came up to them, - they looked at me, moved over and I sat down. They seemed to be in some kind of discussion and pointed across the river and said: "We will skin them when we get a chance". That meant the Omaha Indians. Now give them and other tribes higher education if it is possible to do so, but give all of them a chance for some education, so that when the Government turns over to them their money and their property, they can protect themselves - they can save their skins.

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JOE MOEFS, JIM HOMAS, JOSEPH THOMAS and PAUL SMITKEN, Indians from the Colville Agency, Washington, were present, and when asked if any one of them desired to make a statement, -- through the interpreter -- Jim Homas spoke in regard to allotments on the Colville reservation. He did not seem to understand the Government system of allotting lands and claimed that the Government superintendent had not notified or explained to him that the reservation was to be thrown open for allotments. Questions were put to him by Commissioners Ketchum and Dockweiler. Commissioner Dockweiler asked several questions to determine whether or not he had been notified, and through the cross questioning it developed that 4 years ago he received his allotment and when he asked Mr. Hunt what he was making these allotments for, he received the answer that it came out from the office and that he had nothing to say about it - it had to be done. He also stated that this fall he found out that the reservation would be thrown open after it was allotted.

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Commissioner Dockweiler thanked the Indian for his kindness in answering the questions.

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In connection with the foregoing controversy, it might be said that there are 80,000 acres just in process of allotment on the above reservation, and no doubt, the Indians have not had the meaning of allotments fully explained to them.

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Chairman Vaux told the interpreter to inform Jim Homas that the Board was very much obliged to him and to assure him that Commissioner Sells would see that everything is done what is right and honorable by the Indians.

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The Secretary of the Board stated, that, in his experience with full blood Indians, like Mr. Homas, in the past, that the Government has been too careless in its negotiations with them, and, that in his opinion Mr. Homas does not know that the question of the allotment of lands to individuals and the throwing open to settlement of the remainder of the reservation have been explained to him, - if they have been. He expressed the opinion that the Government should, in dealing with the Indians' property, whether they are full-bloods and uneducated or not, take the pains, no matter how much it costs, to make them understand the methods of handling their property and declared that a record should be made of the Indians' views respecting the same. He opposed the present policy of wholesale allotment of lands to Indians, to men like Mr. Homas before they have any knowledge or ability to handle their individual allotments, and said that the Government has gone too fast and has been too careless in the past in the allotment of lands to Indians.

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HON. CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

It would be immediate to break the rule - the Chairman suggested that I was not given to much talking. That is not entirely true, - I am given to talking on occasions, but I have made it a rule of my life, which has not been a practice I have adopted since I have been associated with the Indian Bureau, but which has been with me always, to talk but little about the things I hoped to accomplish. I have preferred rather to talk about the things I had done or about those things in which I am engaged actively and want to call to my support such influence as may be helpful in adjudication.



I have long since discovered that it is very easy to talk too much and it is seldom that we talk too little.

I have enjoyed being with you and have tried to be a good listener. I, seldom have failed to derive much of good listening to anyone who is worth while. I invite suggestions from whatever source they may come, if they come sincerely and are offered for the betterment of conditions among the Indians. I have no sort of sympathy with those who seek only to disturb the public peace or to bring into the Indian Bureau conflicting conditions,- but from any source whatever those who have complaints to make or those who have information to give, I want it generally understood that from my point of view there is no restriction, not even is there a restriction from those below who are higher in authority. I want to encourage that independence in thought and action that will bring to the mind and knowledge of those who have executive authority, anything pertaining to Indian affairs that points towards the accomplishment of betterment.

I have been interested in what has been said here today. What appealed to me most was the little conversation between Father Ketcham and Rev. Ros Cloud concerning their ideas of school conditions. I had occasion to talk to Rev. Ros Cloud about these matters - I am interested along that line. I have embryonic thoughts in that respect - perhaps dreams, but this is not the place to talk about dreams, although I believe that 'Joseph' was helpful as a dreamer. I was interested, too, in Mr. Dagenette's suggestion concerning better organized system of dealing with those we have sought to help, by way of more assurance as to the result of our efforts in that respect. I have gone over that matter pretty fully with Mr. Dagenette, and we are attempting to work out an altogether more effective program of close relationship with the boy and the girl who have left their homes on the reservation or otherwise, to go to non-reservation schools,- that they may walk over the bridge from the 'thing that was', to accomplish the 'thing that we hope is to be'. I am sincerely of the opinion that it is unjust and indefensible, that having left the parental home and passed along the voyage of a school relationship, that they should then be set adrift without a rudder and without a friendly influence and without an absolute detailed knowledge of their whereabouts. I am sincerely of the opinion that the Indian boy and the Indian girl who have left the parental home to go to the non-reservation boarding school, should have their every protection that my boy and my girl has when they go to their respective colleges.



Two suggestions appealed to me, and while I have not the time now to indicate in detail my idea, I want to say to you Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Board and my friends, that I am deeply concerned about these things, as I am deeply concerned about everything that is of interest looking toward the uplift and welfare of the American Indian. -- I tremble, when I realize the tremendous responsibility that falls upon a man who stands measuredly responsible for the destiny of any human race! Their religion - their education - their health - their property, and all there is to them in this world! The advancement from a civilization of the days gone by to the one that we hope to have them accept - from the unselfish point of view, - that they may derive the betterments that the new condition involves and that they may not suffer from the contamination of the ill and unfortunate conditions that are too frequently made possible from their contact with the white race.

I had no thought of talking so much - my heart overflows with earnestness. I thank you.

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HON. ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, Los Angeles, Calif.

The Chairman called upon Commissioner Dockweiler, the new member of the Board, who responded with the following:

"I desire to state that I am intensely interested in the work of the commission and that I am a Californian, and no man can be a true Californian without entertaining a tremendous affection and great love for the Indians, and I hope that I will measure up to the expectations of a Californian in that respect".

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Chairman Vaux, in bringing the meeting to a close, said the following:

"On behalf of the Board, I want to thank you for the earnest interest which has brought each one of you here to this little conference this morning. I am sure that the suggestions you have made will all receive consideration and that we may look forward to good coming out of them in the cause in which we are all interested. I believe if there is one thing more than another which is the atmosphere of the occasion, it is the real and true cooperation, which is going to produce the very best results. We thank you all for coming here with us and before you go I want to say that we would be



very glad if you would all keep in touch with this office - making any suggestions you have, to our Secretary, for transmission to the Board and others. Some have used statistics this morning and we would be very glad to have these furnished for the files, in order that the information may be prepared. This office is for the purpose of helping everything in the Indian countries, looking toward the uplift of the Indian.

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The Secretary of the Board stated that the Board of Indian Commissioners would work out something definite from the suggestions they have, and that in future, the different societies should work in cooperation with the Board, using it as a sort of 'clearing house' to thrash out different ideas and suggestions submitted by them. In that way, the Board could work out some definite and concrete form, before these suggestions were transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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Commissioner Eliot said:

"In the old days of the prairie when they were taking a bunch of mules across the prairie and the wolves would come down on them, - the burros, by instinct, would put their 'heads together and their heels out', forming a circle, and send the wolves helter skelter, - but, in striving to promote the interests of this great cause it often happens that we follow the opposite course, putting our 'heads out toward the common enemy and our heels together and kick each other'."

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Meeting adjourned.



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----

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Friday, 3 P.M.

Board met. Present: Commissioners Vaux, Walker, Moorehead, Eliot, Knox, Ayer, Ketcham, Dockweiler and Secretary Abbott.

The Board's Secretary brought to the attention of the Board the following subjects which were disposed of as indicated:

A letter from Congressman Denver S. Church to the Board's Secretary was read. The letter stated that CHARGES OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. charges had been made before the House Committee on Indian Affairs. (It is understood that Chairman J. H. Stephens of Texas made the charges), that certain members of the Board had attempted to defeat the re-election of a member (Mr. Stephens) of the Committee.

After full discussion the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Church, denying the charges.

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Attention was invited to the printed hearings before the House Committee on Indian Affairs on the ACTION CONCERNING STANDARD SAMPLES OF CLOTHING. Indian Appropriation Bill for 1915, wherein the recommendations made by the "Supplies" Committee of the Board, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, were discussed, and the Secretary was instructed to ascertain the action thereon contemplated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Abel Ady, of Klamath Falls, Oregon, recommending the establishment of a saw mill, to be owned and operated by the ESTABLISHMENT OF SAW MILL ON THE KLAMATH RESERVATION. Indians of the Klamath reservation, for the manufacture of their large timber resources for the market, and to provide a permanent industry for the Indians. (See Mr. Ady's letter in the files)

Upon motion of Commissioner Ayer, a copy of the letter



was ordered to be transmitted by the Secretary to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the recommendation that the subject was one worthy the earnest consideration of the Commissioner, with the view to favorable action if the Commissioner should find the enterprise feasible after thorough investigation.

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Chairman Vaux referred to correspondence between the Board's Secretary and Rev. J. Roberts, an Episcopal missionary on the Wind River reservation, relating to the necessity of improving the methods for the relief of the aged and destitute Indians on the Wind River reservation. Commissioner Ketchum and the Secretary were appointed a special committee to call at the Indian office to prefer their assistance in working out a solution of the matter.

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To show the attention that was being given to the published reports of the Board, the Secretary invited attention to the publication of a part of the Board's last report in the Flanfareau Weekly Review, under date of Jan. 31, 1914; also to a letter from an Indian, Ignacio Costo, Camuilla, Calif., regarding the plan of utilizing reimbursable appropriations, recommended by the Board.

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The Secretary invited the attention of the Board to information received by him from the Department of Justice, that he would probably be subpoenaed as a witness for the Government in a certain criminal action against officials of the Uncle Sam Oil Co., and others, set for trial some time in March. It was voted that the Secretary should accede to the request of the Department of



Minutes, Annual Meeting, 1914,-----

36

Justice and render such assistance as desired of him.

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The Secretary invited the attention of the Board to the following list of Bills, relating to SPECIAL COMMIT- Indians, worthy of special consideration TEE ON LEGISLA- in addition to many items in the Indian TION. Bill:

(Sixty-third Congress; second session).

Allotment and Distribution of Indian Tribal Funds,...H.R.10832.

Disposal of mineral lands on Indian reservations,....S.2651.  
(See Cong. Record, January 14, 1914, page 1669).

Codification of Indian laws,.....H.R.18334.

Indian Commission Bill,.....S.3868.

Agricultural entries on surplus coal lands on  
Indian reservations,.....S.3880

Acquiring of lands through Indian reservations  
by R. R. Companies,..... S.3899

Commission to report on Vanamaker Expedition .....S.J.Res.101

Leasing for mining purposes, lands on  
Indian reservations,.....H.R.10833

Segregation and apportionment of Indian tribal  
property,.....H.R.10842

Act to codify and revise and amend the penal code  
(relating to bribery of officer or representa-  
tive of Indian tribes),.....H.R.10863

Per capita payment to Shoshone and Shoshone,.....H.R.10864



- Purchase of horses for miscellaneous Choctaws,.....H.R.10060
- Authorizing persons holding titles from or through  
an allottee of Indian Lands in the State of Okla-  
homa, and his assigns to recover such lands,.....H.R.10063
- Authorizing Secretary of the Interior to use in  
the purchase of live stock, seeds and agricultural  
equipment, moneys appropriated to fulfill treaty  
obligations,.....H.R.10846
- Authorizing Secretary of Interior to grant rights  
of way, permits, etc., across Indian reserva-  
tions,.....H.R.11171
- Granting Right to Indians to sue in Court of Claims.H.R.16316
- Taxation of lands of Omaha and Winnebago Indians,...H.R.9901
- Relief of Pottowatomic Indians,.....H.R.9908
- Commission to settle claims of Sioux,.....S.113
- Information about intoxicating liquor in  
Indian country,..... H.Res.362-363
- Authorizing changes in the status of allotted  
lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians,.....H.R.L2295
- Codification Commission.....H.R.11899
- Amendment to Act of June 25, 1910, restricting  
matters of contract with Indians for disposal  
of their live stock or other personal property,...H.R.11896
- Authorizing changes in homestead allotments of  
Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians,.....H.R.11286
- Mescalero National Park Bill,.....S.4187

Providing for disposal of lands containing minerals  
within portions of Indian reservations,.....2251

Calendar No.29, (1st Session, 63rd Congress).

Upon motion of Commissioner Elliot the following Com-  
mittee on Legislation was appointed by the Chairman: Commissioners  
Vaux, Knox and Ketchum, with instructions to formulate recom-  
mendations concerning important legislation in writing or  
to appear in person before the Interior Department or Com-  
mittees of Congress in their discretion.

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It was voted on motion of Commissioner Dockweiler to  
be the sentiment of the Board that rules and  
REGULATIONS regulations for the Indian Service, in addi-  
FOR tion to those relating to Indian Schools,  
INDIAN Field Inspection, and the handling of indi-  
SERVICE. vidual money, should be compiled and printed  
at as early a date as practicable.

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Upon motion of Commissioner Elliot the Secretary was  
instructed to compile for the use of the  
Secretary to Board, a list of names of all associa-  
COMPILE LIST tions and societies working in any man-  
OF ASSOCIATIONS ner for the betterment of the Indian.  
WORKING FOR  
ADVANCEMENT  
OF INDIANS.

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The Secretary presented the following list of subjects  
as worthy of investigation by the Board:  
SUBJECTS FOR  
FUTURE  
ATTENTION BY  
THE BOARD.

(a) Ute affairs, especially question of Ute claim against  
Government, and formation of legislation, with



- consent of Indians, to carry out treaties and stop annuities.
- (b) Quinselt affairs; allotment of reservation; working out of policy of dealing with oil and timber resources.
  - (c) Investigation of timber situation and Indians' accounts on Bad River Indian reservation.
  - (d) Fort Apache, Ariz.; Working out of policy for utilizing large timber resources in development of live stock, industry and irrigation.
  - (e) Osage, Oklahoma; The most nearly hopeless Indian situation I know, which needs the earnest and patriotic attention of a committee of this Board for at least three months of continuous study.
  - (f) Members of Board should study Indian Fairs next fall.
- 

Subjects for Study of Board's Secretary in Washington:

- (a) Immediate importance of analytical study of Indian oil and gas leases and laws and regulations relating thereto.
- (b) New regulations for open market purchases in Indian Service.
- (c) Working out of comprehensive plan for consolidating appropriations and necessary amendments to existing

laws, including determination of Indian tribes where agreements with Indians need to be made, preliminary to such consolidation or legislation.

- (d) Working out of plan for relieving Government of expense of clerical labor in handling individual Indian money, leases and all other classes of Indian property, by providing system of fees.
- (e) Question of grazing and mineral leases on ceded Indian lands.

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Chairman Vaux decided that action on these suggestions should await the action of Congress relative to an appropriation for the Board.

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Upon motion of Commissioner Ayer, the Board adjourned to meet at Lake Mohonk, N.Y. October 14, 1914.

SECRETARY.



Chicago. February 23, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secty.,  
Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Room 28½ Bureau of Mines,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I received telegram this morning from  
H. L. Scott, Brig. Gen'l, El Paso, Texas, reading as  
follows:

"Reported that provision for cattle  
for Mescalero and Fortsill Apache has been thrown  
out of Indian Bill. Most important to those  
indians. Can it be resotred to the bill."

I wired him that Mr. Ayer is on his way to Europe.

Yours very truly,

*Jat*  
*secy*

# WESTERN UNION

Form 260

RECEIVERS NO.

TIME FILED



CHECK

Chg Ayer & Lord - Mr. Ayer.

## TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms  
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Chicago. February 23, 1914.

H. L. Scott, Brig. Gen'l.

El Paso, Texas.

Edward Ayer on way to Europe. Returns June fifteenth.

J. A. Faber,  
Secty.



## ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatable telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams*.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

### NIGHT TELEGRAMS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day.

### DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less. Subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible.

Telephonic delivery permissible. Day Letters received subject to express understanding that the Company only undertakes delivery of the same on the day of their date subject to condition that sufficient time remains for such transmission and delivery during regular office hours, subject to priority of the transmission of regular telegrams.

### NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to midnight for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night telegram rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible. Mail delivery, postage prepaid, permissible.



Feb. 25, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
MEMBERS OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSION

By direction of Chairman Vaux, I am placing before the members of the Board, for consideration and for an expression of their frank views thereon, a suggestion recently made to your secretary in a personal letter from Mr. Herbert Welch, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association. I quote from Mr. Welch's letter:

"There is one Indian matter which is on my mind just now and I have wondered whether the Board of Indian Commissioners could do something about it: The lawless and terrible condition of things in Alaska. <sup>Stuck</sup> ~~Arch-Deacon~~ Arch-Deacon, whose field is the Yukon or central Alaska reported great demoralization there through the bad acts of a very few class of white men; (a) Indian girls generally corrupted at an early age, (b) Indian men supplied with liquor, (c) Indian villages invaded by white men who desire to make settlements in them. Under these conditions, the Arch-Deacon says that the Indian birth rate is less than the death rate. I hear similar reports from other regions of Alaska. In order to find a remedy, is it not advisable to send some skillful and able investigator who will collect the evidence definitely to prove a situation which, we believe, <sup>exists</sup> ~~is~~ have stated? The general sentiment seems to be in Alaska against enforcement of law. Then a sentiment must be created in the country at large which will demand aid and that can only be excited by the presentation of such a mass of evidence that will overwhelm opposition. Now, as to an aid to better things; Do you not think that if our Government were to organize a force of mounted police which does such splendid service in Canada, thus, it would greatly tend toward a better enforcement of law? What body is really better fitted to do this work than the Board of Indian Commissioners? Professor Moorehead, if he could be persuaded to go, would be admirably fitted for the work, for he had had much experience regarding it. Would your president, Mr. Vaux, care for so arduous a journey? Then if you, as secretary, were to accompany them with your energy and resourcefulness, a splendid



stroke of work could be done, which would be an effective answer to any movement in Congress hostile to the Board. Is not this precisely the kind of work for which the Board was originally created by General Grant?"

The attention of your secretary has been called to the fact that in the past it has been held that the Board had no jurisdiction to make investigation of Indian affairs in Alaska. I can find nothing in the statutes which appears to stand in the way of investigating Alaskan Indian affairs, provided the Board had a sufficient appropriation to undertake to do it. The recent activities of the Government tending to encourage development of resources in Alaska will undoubtedly aggravate and accentuate the evil practices as respects the Indians of Alaska referred to by Mr. Welch. If the Indians need special attention, it appears that remedies better be supplied now by way of prevention rather than later in the form of attempted cures.

If members of the Board favor our undertaking the task, it will be necessary for a committee of the Board to lay the matter before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and endeavor to secure an additional appropriation for this specific purpose. Possibly, the Commissioner of Education would be glad to cooperate with us to this end.

Would not an undertaking under Government direction of so important and responsible a mission by a committee of the Board add greatly to the prestige of the Board and increase its future permanent usefulness in connection with Indian affairs? Your secretary suggests that in order to save time members con-

municate their views on this subject difectly to Chairman Vaux.

Sincerely,

F. H. ABBOTT,

FHA/CEF.

Secretary.



February 25, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
MEMBERS OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.  
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A few days ago I mailed to you the Congressional Record of February 19, and referred you especially to pages 3321 and following, containing a discussion of FIVE TRIBES' matters. If you read the debate concerning the item for the abolition of the positions of Commissioner of the FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES and the Superintendent of Union Agency, it is superfluous for me to suggest the importance of this Board's watching carefully future developments in Oklahoma. The situation is one that requires plain speaking, as well as straight thinking.

What is the net result of the developments in Oklahoma during the past few months, including this latest effort in Congress to consolidate under one official the work of two offices at Muskogee? On the bright side there is just one thing, - the working out of, what appears *prima facie*, a satisfactory procedure to guide the county courts in the probating of estates of Indian minors and the appropriation of funds by Congress for the employment of probate attorneys to assist said minors before the county courts, - thanks to the publicity of bad conditions, secured through the work of Mr. Mott, Commissioner Moorehead and others.

This is one side - What is the other? Mr. Mott, the tribal attorney responsible for bringing to light the most of these frauds could not be reappointed, because of political opposition. No tribal attorney for the FIVE TRIBES so far has been appointed or reappointed who has not first received the endorsement and approval of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress. Not a single probate attorney has been appointed who has not received the same endorsement. Every minor employee in the Indian service in Oklahoma who is not protected by the classified civil service is being compelled to stand the same test that is applied to the probate attorneys, and now the House of Representatives has broken down the civil service protection and party politics has invaded the highest offices for the protection of the Indians of Oklahoma. The consolidation of these two offices will not result in increased efficiency - it will result in economy, only in the sense that it gives an excuse for those who have worked year in and



year out, to diminish the protection offered restricted Indians by the Federal Government, to carry out their purpose.

Will there be a word of protest from the Indian Department against the destruction of the civil service rule in Oklahoma? There may be, but I have my doubts. Certain officials in the Indian Bureau, I know, are supporting the plan frankly on the ground that "the Republicans have had it long enough".

What does it all mean? In a nut shell, that the affairs of the Indians of Oklahoma are, in the real sense, for the first time in history, out of the hands of the Department of the Interior and in the hands of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress.

Do not understand these statements to be a reflection upon the integrity of the officials of the Indian department, or upon the members of Congress from Oklahoma. No braver man has ever been Secretary of the Interior than is Secretary Lane. The members of Congress from Oklahoma with whom I have had dealing, appear to want to be fair. Conditions would not be improved and they might be made worse in the event of a change of administration. The objection is to the system. It is wrong. It will result in harm to the Indians. It has already hypnotized some of the best friends of these Indians in official positions. It has already stilled the last hope, unless this Board takes up the fight of securing remedial legislation from Congress, necessary to cure the evils of leasing and sale of the land of restricted Indians and other evils. The system has weakened those officials who may be Republicans more, if anything, than those who are Democrats. For the first time, it has put it up to employees in the Indian service in that state, to confess and defend their politics. If the employee is a Democrat, he now looks for a defender of his actions - not, as formerly, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, - but to the Congressman of his district, and he has to defend his position with his Congressman against many other good Democrats ready to take his position, if he fails to please. The Republican employee carries a double burden. As a Republican, he



must doubly please the Congressman from his district. Under this system, no matter what the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may want to do, no matter what standards of service they may invoke, no matter what ideals they may proclaim in public or in private, - they cannot, under the system which they have endorsed, protect themselves from the impositions of weak and non-courageous service, which they are bound to receive from employees whose bread and butter comes in the final count, not from them, but from the Oklahoma men on the 'hill'.

What tribal attorney is going to be found to walk up to the 'guillotine', as Mr. Mott has done, through the pathway of honest and efficient protection of the rights of the Indians?

What probate attorney is going to be so aggressive in reporting cases of fraud, that he may incur the bitter enmity of prominent local citizens, whose voices are in communication with the ears of Oklahoma Senators?

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may have worked out a way that looks smooth, - that brings harmony on the surface, - that brings so-called cooperation, but in fact, it is my profound conviction that they have inaugurated a system, which, operated by any party administration, tends to foster low and diminishing standards, if not actual corruption, in dealing with the Indians. A system, which, if it is not watched and checked by some outside force, will paralyze every future effort of the Government to add needed protection to the Indians of Oklahoma.

I have been reluctant to place before you my convictions on this subject, for fear of being unable to do so without appearing to suggest, possibly, unwarranted criticism of the Indian Department, but I am so profoundly convinced that I am right and that there is real danger to the future of the Oklahoma Indians in the present order of things, that I have felt I should run the risk of being misunderstood by you rather than not to speak out. My suggestion is, that a member of the Board, preferably a lawyer, should be appointed a committee of one, to give earnest study to probate and other conditions in Oklahoma under the new order of things. If such a committee is ap-

- 4 -

pointed, I sincerely hope he will find the allegations  
of your Secretary not well founded.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. ABBOTT,

Secretary.

JG.



(COPY)

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Memorandum concerning extension of Remarks of  
Hon. John H. Stephens, of Texas, in the House  
of Representatives, printed in the Congres-  
sional Record of Feb. 26, 1914, pp 4292-8

Mr. Stephens' printed remarks, constituting a violent attack on the Board of Indian Commissioners, contain so many inaccurate and misleading statements that (having had occasion, as secretary of the Board from 1911 to 1913, to study its origin, functions and work) I feel that in the interests of justice attention should be directed to some of them.

Regarding the absence of a member of the Board from the Chicago lettings, in September, 1913 (Record, p. 4292), the fall lettings are less important than the spring lettings at the same place, in which the Board's chairman participated. Lack of adequate appropriations has often compelled the Board to choose the more important lettings.

With respect to the speaker's opinion (Record, p. 4292) that the Board serves no useful purpose. In times past, the Board has been opposed on the ground that it was inactive. Mr. Stephens is hardly accurate in opposing it now on that ground. The published reports of the Board for 1911-12 and 1912-13 show activity. And at the time of extending his remarks in the Record, Mr. Stephens must have known of several field investigations very recently made by members of the Board; for the printed hearings on the pending Indian Appropriation Bill before a Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, pages 227-252, show that on January 31, 1914, Mr. Stephens, as Chairman, personally interrogated members of the Board regarding field investigations then in progress or about to be undertaken concerning Navajo, Pueblo, Papago, Pima, Apache and Menominee matters and that he was



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told by Commissioner Eliot (Hearings, p.229) that reports of those investigations would be ready for the Board's annual meeting in Washington beginning February 3d, 1914. The reports were presented at that meeting and should be consulted by all officially interested.

Mr. Stephens' quotations from the Act of May 17, 1882, and from its informal interpretation by the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Record, p.4292) are misleading unless considered in the light of former legislation. The Board was authorized by Act of Apr 10, 1869 (16 Stat., 40), but its duties were laid down in Executive Order of June 3, 1869. To those duties, Act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 360) added that of supervising all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians. Act of May 29, 1872 (17 Stat., 186) and May 17, 1882 (22 Stat., 70) released the Board from this arduous additional duty, leaving practically its original duties as defined in the Executive Order, including other functions than those specified in the act of 1882. The Board has been hampered, not by limitations alleged to have been imposed by the act of 1882, but by appropriations too small to permit full compliance with the Executive Order and laws.

The quotations from an editorial in the Journal of the Society of American Indians and from the letter of the Journal's editor, Mr. A.C. Parker, (Record, p.4223) are subject to reasonable doubt whether Mr. Parker sought diligently to inform himself, through available documents, of the work of the Board or whether he voices other than a personal opinion. Certainly he fails to grasp the distinction between a semi-official, commissioned body, charged with highly important advisory duties, and unofficial societies answerable only to themselves. The same doubt applies to Mr. Stephens accompanying declaration that "this Commission has never been able to show how they have rendered any services of any value to the Indians. "



The letter of General R.H. Pratt, also quoted (Record, p. 4293), while doubtless written in good faith, depends for weight on an assumed endorsement, by the Board, of the so-called Wanamaker expedition, whereas records show no such endorsement. The public meeting referred to was one held Feb. 5, 1914, under the auspices of the Washington Society of Engineers and on invitation of the regents and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. In accepting a third party's invitation to speak, one individual hardly commits himself or his institution to an "affinity" or "connection" with --much less "participation in"-- the person or activities of another speaker. Not was it really remarkable that officers of the Board should have thought it proper to be present in New York Harbor at ceremonies on a site set apart by Congress for an Indian monument and on the return of an expedition which went out with the express authority (and "canned speeches") of the President and the Secretary of the Interior and was accompanied by an official representative of the Interior Department.

It is noticeable that the letters of Mr. Parker and General Pratt, both written from Washington, bear the same date.

Mr. Stephens' assertion (Record, p. 4294) that "this Board as now constituted is, in addition to being a useless body of pap suckers, a decided hindrance to the proper administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs" is not likely to impress anyone who has examined easily available records. Obviously no member of that unpaid Board profits financially from membership. On the contrary, records show that almost every year for the last fifteen members personally have paid their travelling expenses to Board meetings. Some have visited reservations at their own expense; and members are continually out of pocket for incidental expenses not allowable under Treasury regulations. It is extremely difficult to believe that the cooperation and advice of such a board could be a hindrance to any except



an improper administration of Indian affairs.

Mr. Stephens states (Record, p. 4294) that Commissioner Moorehead "shows clearly that he would abolish the Indian Bureau at Washington and substitute his Commission for it". What Mr. Moorehead did advocate on the occasion mentioned (Report, Lake Mohonk Conference, October, 1913, page 62) was a paid (not unpaid) commission of nine (not ten) men devoting all (not part) of their time to Indian affairs, displacing only the single office of Commissioner and taking in charge "the present efficient machinery of the Indian Service." The statement that certain language in Commissioner Moorehead's report of 1913 to the Board (not the Secretary of the Interior) regarding Oklahoma affairs "was so abusive, unwarranted and untruthful that the Secretary of the Interior refused to receive and print it" is at variance with records, which show no refusal to receive the report and merely objection, for reasons stated, to including it as an appendix of a printed annual report of the Board. At the Lake Mohonk Conference, October, 1913 (conference report, p. 62) Mr. Moorehead stated that the Acting Secretary of the Interior "did not deny the facts and said the report was valuable to the files of the Department".

Mr. Stephens' printed remarks and quotations attacking the Board because its present secretary is accused of misdeeds in other positions, and urging Democrats to vote against the Board because of its secretary, inject personalities and politics into a question that ought to be devoid of both. As the secretary is responsible to the Board, it would seem that any personal ends could be served by submitting to the Board, as the logical addressee for complaints against its employees, anything warranting his discharge.

Because of his position as Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, Mr. Stephens is entitled to the assumption that in printing the extension of his remarks he acted in good faith on information



furnished him but one cannot escape the conviction that the importance of his office should also carry a corresponding responsibility to verify statements before lending to them the weight of his authority. The bitterness of the printed speech, its occurrence after the item it attacks had been sustained by the author's own Committee and also in the House debates, and the coincidence in dates of the letters of Mr. Parker and General Pratt, at least suggest the possibility of other sources of information, unnamed and neither impartial nor disinterested. If such sources exist, in justice to all concerned they should be known and judged on their merits.

The writer has no connection with any branch of the Government and writes in a purely personal capacity and in the interest of accuracy and fair play. It is suggested that reference be had to the documents herein referred to, especially the recent annual reports of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the special reports of its members submitted to the Board in February, 1914.

(Signed) H. C. Phillips

3531 Fourteenth St., N.W.,

Washington, D. C.,

Mar. 10, 1914.



# Congressional Record.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

## Indian Appropriation Bill.

### REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS,  
OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, February 20, 1914.

On the bill (H. R. 12579) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, page 10, lines 6 and 7 of the Indian appropriation bill, reads as follows:

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$4,000, including not to exceed \$300 for office rent.

When this item was under discussion on February 17, 1914, the following colloquy took place (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3788):

Mr. COX. The question I should like to ask is, whether or not this commission still consults the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the purchase of Indian supplies? Does the commission advise with them in any way?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I have been present at one of the lettings at Chicago, which occurred last fall, and there was none of them there, and I have never seen a member of that commission before the Committee of Indian Affairs in my 17 years' service except when they wanted their appropriation increased.

Mr. COX. Can the gentleman tell what beneficial purposes they serve as far as the Indians are concerned?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The gentleman has asked me a question I can not answer. I do not think they serve any beneficial purpose.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes; I want information.

Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman happened to see the last report of the commissioners, issued a few days ago?

Mr. COX. No; I have not.

Mr. MANN. In the last report it was stated, and I know it to be true, that a member of the board, by direction of the board, was in Chicago at the time of the letting, at St. Louis at the time of the letting, and one of the members went to San Francisco. They have watched quite carefully the letting of the contracts for the Indian Service.

Mr. Speaker, this colloquy raises a plain question of veracity between myself and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. I asserted that I was at Chicago at the letting last fall and that no member of the board was present. Mr. MANN denies this and asserts that a member was present, and he says that I know it to be true, meaning that he [MANN] knew it to be true. Mr. Chairman, as proof of the fact that I am correct when I said that I was present at the letting at Chicago last fall and that none of the commissioners were there, I offer the following statement of Mr. Vaux, chairman of the commission, found on page 234 of the hearings on this bill.

I as chairman of the subcommittee asked Mr. Vaux this question about letting the said contract at Chicago:

The CHAIRMAN. How much work did you do in September of this year?

Mr. VAUX. I was not able to do anything in September this year. I was not well myself and was away from home under the doctor's orders.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the commission have anyone there?

Mr. VAUX. The commission had no one present at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Both Houses of Congress were represented there—meaning at the letting of the contracts.

Mr. VAUX (interposing). Yes, sir; but, of course, you understand that we are serving without pay and many of us are busy men, and when I am trying to conduct my law business at the same time I am not always able to make my professional engagements fit in with the dates fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that Mr. Vaux's statement clearly proves that I was correct in stating that I was at Chicago last fall—September being a fall month—and that no member of the commission was there at the letting of the contracts. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] asked me, as I have before stated, this question:

Mr. Cox. Can the gentleman tell what beneficial purposes they (meaning the Indian commissioners) serve as far as the Indians are concerned?

I replied:

I do not think they serve any beneficial purpose.

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Mr. Speaker, it follows, if I am correct, that this appropriation should be stricken from this bill, and in my judgment this should be done. It is a useless waste of public money. Mr. Speaker, I further stated to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] that in my 17 years' service on the Indian Committee of the House that no member of this commission had ever appeared before the committee except for the purpose of getting a larger appropriation for their use. This was the purpose of Mr. Vaux, chairman of this commission, who, on page 233 of the hearings on this bill, appeared before the subcommittee and made this voluntary statement, viz:

Mr. VAUX. If I may be permitted, Mr. Chairman, I would like to request that the committee in framing the bill depart from the report submitted by the department and increase that item not to \$5,000, but to \$15,000. The board, as you are all aware, dates back to 1869, when it was created by a few lines in the Indian bill, within a few weeks after President Grant came into office; the object being to form an outside commission that might stand in a sense between the Government and the American people and the Indian, with the idea of strengthening Indian administration along proper lines in all directions. The powers that were originally conferred were broad, and really were in conflict with those that are allotted to the Indian Bureau at the present time. Subsequently the powers were somewhat reduced, because with the improvement of administrative methods in the Indian Bureau there has been not the same broad work for the Board of Indian Commissioners to perform. At the present time the duties of the board are largely advisory, and, as we report directly to the Secretary of the Interior, they are largely advisory to the Secretary, and also to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The board has powers of visitation and examination on the various reservations and in the branches of Government that have to do with the administration of Indian affairs; and it is also the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to consult with this board respecting the purchase of supplies for the Indian Bureau.

The Book of Estimates for the current year (see above hearings, p. 224) contains the following statement relative to this appropriation:

The estimates contain an item for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the Board of Indian Commissioners. Congress has heretofore for a number of years appropriated \$4,000 for this board. The act of May 17, 1882, modified sections 2039 to 2042 of the Revised Statutes and subsequent acts of Congress relating to this board, and provided as follows (22 Stat. L., 70):

"For the expenses of the commission of citizens, serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provision of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, \$4,700, to be distributed as follows, namely: For secretary, \$2,000; for messenger, \$600; for rent of office, \$400; for traveling expenses of the commission, \$1,500; and for contingent expenses of office, \$200. And hereafter the commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for said service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the commission in the purchase of supplies. The commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Meritt, Assistant Indian Commissioner, on page 224 of the hearings, stated, in reply to a question in regard to the duties of this Board of Indian Commissioners, as follows:

This board had at one time under the Grant administration very large authority, but its authority has been very materially limited by the act just quoted, and the only duties required by the law are to confer with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in connection with the purchase of supplies and to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to suggest as to the number of times they have visited agencies, or what they have done to carry out the provisions of this act, as far as you know?

Mr. MERITT. The board, up to very recently, has not been very active. Prof. Morehead, one of the members of the board, did some good work in connection with an investigation of the White Earth Reservation, and he and Mr. Vaux have also made some investigations in Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this act authorize them to make these investigations?

Mr. MERITT. The act provides that hereafter the commission shall only have the power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for such service.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Government been paying out of the \$4,000 appropriated their expenses in going to and from these agencies, hotel bills, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What other duties have they performed or do they have to perform for the purpose of letting contracts for goods?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Fry could answer that question better than I can, because he has been more intimately connected with that work.

Mr. Fry. Well, as stated before, when I attended the lettings of 1902 to 1904, or thereabouts, I was given the impression that not very much real benefit resulted from the presence of the representative of the board. So far as I could see, he devoted some little time to the work allotted him and carried it through, but my understanding is that he did not follow up the work at the lettings as closely as has been done lately. That, at least, was the idea I obtained. Since Mr. Vaux has been attending these lettings he has gone into the matter very thoroughly. He has been one of those assisting in making the awards. In fact, he has determined some of the awards himself, subject to the approval afterwards of the former acting commissioner.



The CHAIRMAN. Is he an expert along the lines that he is acting?  
Mr. FRY. Oh, no; but he had the expert advice of the inspectors who were on the job. He was acting more as an administrative officer than as an expert in any particular line. He is a lawyer by profession, and so far as I know has had no particular training in the purchasing of supplies, but is very observant.

The chairman and Mr. BURKE asked this witness the further question (see p. 226 of hearings):

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be possible for the office to get along without his assistance or without the assistance of any of these commissioners?

Mr. FRY. The office did get along without their assistance for several years, so I understand, and I presume could get along without their assistance again.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any other department of the Government that has a board to supervise its purchases—for instance, the Army or the Navy? Do you know of any other department that has to be supervised in this way?

Mr. FRY. No, sir; I know of none having supervision through outside commissions or boards such as this.

Mr. BURKE. The commissioners serve without compensation?

Mr. FRY. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. And their function, so far as inspecting is concerned, is in the nature of being there for the purpose of making it more certain that there will be no lettings where there might not be good inspection or where there might be corruption? That is really their function?

Mr. FRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. They were not to be an administrative force to aid in any way, but theoretically it was thought there ought to be somebody to watch these lettings not directly connected with the Indian Service.

Mr. FRY. You know this has been a sort of hand-me-down proposition; that is, referring to my understanding as to what their duties were. I got my information from those who preceded me in office, and I have always understood that the Board of Indian Commissioners was organized originally because in the earlier days there was graft in the Indian Service in the purchase of supplies.

Mr. BURKE. And the sentimentalists, generally, who take an interest in Indian affairs have sort of looked upon this commission as a desirable thing, as I understand it?

Mr. FRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, I wish you would furnish for the record, in connection with your justification, the names of the present commissioners.

Mr. MERITT. The names and addresses of the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners are as follows:

George Vaux, jr. (chairman), 1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Edward E. Ayer, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Samuel A. Eliot, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.  
Mr. Merrill E. Gates, 1309 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
Rev. William H. Ketcham, director Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Washington, D. C.  
Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.  
Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.  
Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
William D. Walker, 367 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Speaker, the Quarterly Journal of the Society of the American Indians, published in this city, on page 337 of its last publication, gives its views in regard to this Board of Indian Commissioners, for whose support we are asked to make this appropriation of \$4,300. The editor, a real Indian, expresses his views of this commission as follows, viz:

#### THE ANTIQUE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Every morning when the editor alights from the elevator that takes him to his office he sees in a glass museum case the figure of a fish. It is not a real fish, and nothing like it lives now. It is a painted plaster restoration of the *Coccosteus diciptens*, which lived during the Devonian period of geology. It is a fish with a particularly large head and a peculiarly long, whip-like tail. No doubt it used to lash the water with great fury. Once it was a very good fish, a splendid fish. Its head indicates a great capacity for brain; its whip-like tail is long. Nowadays we only know this *Coccosteus* as a fossil. Scientists with iron-rimmed spectacles and long whiskers dig up this fish now and then and find it cemented so tightly in the Devonian rock that it is a part of the rock. It no longer lives or moves. It is only a petrified placoderm—an ancient fossil.

Once upon a time, in the age of "Grant's peace policy," there was a Board of Indian Commissioners created. It had great capacity for thinking. It has a long tale and it has lashed the waters with fury. But, my friends, to-day it seems to be a fossil body. Long ago the environment for which it was created passed away. This is a new era. Practical men, who need no glasses, gaze upon this placodermal commission and wonder why it still is kept in the aquarium. What good is it; what does it do; what is there for it to do except to perpetuate its own memory? Shall it be placed on the shelf of some paleopolitical museum? Or, after all, is this creature "playing possum," and like the fabled toad will burst its marble walls, unseal its eyes, and move? If it would only move a fin, draw in oxygen with its gills, we would apologize for our lack of appreciation. We wish to cooperate with things that move and move with definite purpose. We would then be glad to be "in the swim" with *C. diciptens*, providing we surely knew that there was not a Jonah inside pulling strings to make the fins wiggle.

Mr. Speaker, this now useless and antiquated Board of Indian Commissioners was created by act of April 10, 1869, 45 years ago, and have been paid out of the Treasury of the United States several hundred thousand dollars, for which great sum of the people's money this commission has never been able to show how they have rendered any services of any value to the Indians. The Indians themselves have repudiated them, as is shown by the above editorial. The Society of American Indians, through their secretary and treasurer, Mr. Arthur C. Parker,

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himself an Indian, in the following letter to me, of date January 26, 1914, repudiated this Board of Indian Commissioners:

[The Society of American Indians, a national organization of Americans organized at Ohio State University April, 1911. Membership: Active, associate, and junior. Active: Persons of Indian blood only. Headquarters: Washington, D. C., Barrister Building.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1914.

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,

Chairman of House Committee on Indian Affairs.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The Society of American Indians is an organization of progressive Indians, most of them fully acquainted in their various localities with Indian affairs and conditions. It prosecutes investigations at its own expense and holds an annual conference in which constructive measures are discussed.

The consensus of opinion of the executive board of this society is against the continuance of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and as secretary of this society I wish to register my sentiment as against the further support by Congress of the Board of Indian Commissioners. My reasons for this objection are as follows:

1. The Board of Indian Commissioners has outlived the usefulness that demanded its creation under the Grant administration. Conditions have not only changed, but the public now has many avenues of information on Indian matters not open 40 years ago.

2. If it is argued that the Board of Indian Commissioners stands as the intermediary between Indian welfare and the designs of crooked politicians, I would bring to your notice that there are other organizations that occupy this position as effectually, if not more efficiently, than this board, and that if the said board is justly entitled to appropriations, that every other organization instituted for like purposes is entitled to an appropriation.

3. If other organizations are able to carry their financial responsibilities without appropriations from Congress, then this Board of Indian Commissioners should be able to do so likewise if, in fact, the commissioners and their friends are as earnest in their endeavors as are members of this Society of American Indians and others.

4. The opinion is quite prevalent that the Board of Indian Commissioners as presently constituted is not organized in such a way as to give any great value to its deliberations or recommendations, notwithstanding the high quality of citizens represented on that board. It would therefore appear that this board is acting like sand in the wheels of good administration rather than as a lubricant, as originally intended.

5. The very fact that the Board of Indian Commissioners is lending its influence, weight, approval, and association with the so-called Wanamaker expedition of citizenship is very good evidence of its lack of good judgment, for it appears that this so-called expedition is a clever advertising scheme and not really intended for the uplift and the advancement of the Indian or for better administration. A close examination of the real facts in the case of this so-called Wanamaker-Dixon expedition reveals many ridiculous and presumptuous actions entirely discreditable to the Indian, to the Government, and to Mr. Wanamaker. These charges I can substantiate by witnesses, documentary evidence, and affidavits.

6. It is not publicly known, nor is there any demonstration of the fact that at present there is needed a Board of Indian Commissioners, and its continued existence would seem to indicate a simple design to perpetuate a memory, justified solely by the Grant administration creating such a commission. The expungement of this Board of Indian Commissioners would in no way hamper Indian administration or cause any lack of efficiency, vigilance, or defeating of justice for the Indian, and no just argument can be produced, as far as this organization knows, which would be of sufficient weight to demand its continued existence.

7. It is not shown that the Board of Indian Commissioners has assisted the Indian Office during the past few years in the way of suggesting constructive measures or pointing out abuses, and if it has responded to those requirements, other organizations and other individuals have been more than equally vigilant and respondent. Some of these organizations, we believe, have done more in the way of suggesting constructive measures than the Board of Indian Commissioners, and we point out the annual conferences of this society, its annual platform, as an evidence that an organization composed of American Indians has pointed out publicly and circulated widely through the press, through its own magazine and literature, great measures and valuable ideas. This it has done entirely at its own expense as a voluntary factor. This organization has not come upon Congress demanding that Congress appropriate a salary for its secretary or for its printing, nor have other organizations equally valuable.

8. It appears to the thinking Indians of the United States, most of them members of this society, many of them citizens or prominent men in their respective tribes, that the personnel of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with few exceptions, notwithstanding its high standing in citizenship, indicates that it is incapable of thoroughly understanding the Indian situation, since only a small portion of their time is devoted to study of the Indian, since many of them represent interests that prejudice open-mindedness and complete understanding; many of them occupy positions so far remote from the Indian country and the interests of the Indians that their vision is far from clear.

This society, therefore, as I understand its sentiment, would demand the total abolition of the Board of Indian Commissioners in the interest of good government, more efficient administration of Indian affairs, and of economy.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR C. PARKER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, I further desire to add to the above objections of Indians the testimony of the leading and greatest of all Indian educators, Gen. R. H. Pratt, the founder of the Carlisle Indian School, to show the misguided activities of this useless Board of Indian Commissioners. His letter is as follows, viz:

THE KENESAW,  
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1914.

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,

Chairman House Committee on Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I ask the attention of your committee to the affinity existing between the Board of Indian Commissioners and the so-called Rodman Wanamaker Expedition of Citizenship to our Indians.



In a few days there is to be an exhibition at the Bureau of Ethnology of the vast collection of moving and other pictures taken by Dr. Dixon, the manager of that expedition, during its trip to all the tribes. Three members of the board are to be present and take part in addition to Dixon.

I am widely informed from all parts of the field in regard to the incidents and quality of this expedition, and its purpose is plainly apparent in the overshadowing greed for pictures of costumed Indians. Dr. Dixon's great effort was to picture extreme Indianism, and many of his utterances in that connection are scandalous sophistry.

His claim that our flag is first carried by him to our Indian tribes or to any one tribe is not true. Every Government Indian school in every Indian tribe has had the American flag flying and given lessons therefrom to Indian youth in patriotism. Scarcely an Indian tribe but has sent soldiers and scouts into our Army service to follow the flag to the death. What preposterous arrogance, then, for Dr. Dixon to multiply assertion and publish everywhere that he is the first to carry the flag and its message to all of our Indians.

I have said all this that you might see the unwarranted connection between the Board of Indian Commissioners and this hypocrisy. The chairman of the board and its secretary stand alone as the officials or semiofficials of the Government present to give welcome and indorsement at the return ceremonies in New York Harbor at the close of the expedition.

Nothing that the Rodman Wanamaker expedition has so far accomplished has in any way advanced our Indians' respect and confidence in our civilization, but has had rather the contrary effect. The moving pictures and photographs of feather bedecked and alleged wild Indians so eagerly sought everywhere will only serve to keep the public mind confused and misinformed about the Indian race.

I protest that the participation of members of the Board of Indian Commissioners in these deceptions and the officious efforts of the board's secretary in promoting them discredits the high purpose of the law creating the board and renders it a useless and even hurtful body.

The law provides that the members of the board shall be "men eminent for intelligence and philanthropy." These qualities should voice truth only and protect both the Indians and the public from misrepresentation, else they fail in the great opportunity given them and their duty to harmonize the races.

Very truly, yours,

R. H. PRATT.

Mr. Speaker, the last issue of *The Quarterly Indian Journal*, before alluded to by me, on page 363, gives the Indian side of this Dixon-Wanamaker (and Indian commission) advertising expedition. This editorial fully sustains the just criticism of Gen. Pratt—that grand old man—who has spent the best years of his eventful and useful life in behalf of Indian education and Indian welfare. The editorial is as follows:

THE GREAT ADVERTISING HOAX HAS FLAGGED CIVILIZATION.

The "Wanamaker expedition of citizenship to the Indian" has returned to its Philadelphia store. The plan was for a certain Mr. Dixon to give a flag to every reservation in the country and pledge the Indians to loyalty. This was an assumption that the Indians were not loyal. Newspapers said that the Indians had never seen a flag. This is an absurdity, and the whole expedition was a flagrant insult to the United States authorities and an insult to the Indian, all for the benefit of Wanamaker advertising. We suppose now that the Tobacco Trust will start "The Dukes Mixture expedition of Christianity to the Indian" and present a Bible to every tribe on the assumption that missionaries and educators have not done their duty or that Indians are not Christians. We venture to say that Maj. McLaughlin is disgusted with the job the Government gave him of being Dixon's lackey. We venture that Mr. Dixon does not love the Indian more despite his protests of affection. He is a pretty good fakir. A short time ago he called the Crow Indians together and photographed "The last grand council of the American Indian." A Crow council convened by Dixon is hardly the last council of Indians. The Crows are not the only Indians, even though they are good ones. But the late Mr. Barnum's maxim will hold good.

Lo, the poor Indian; Lo, the deceived Government, but all hail the "prince of advertisers."

Mr. Speaker, I desire in this connection to most emphatically protest against educating the American people—by means of such fake expeditions as above described and like fake moving-picture shows—to believe that the Indians of our common country are yet a race of ignorant, vicious, uncouth barbarians. Nothing is further from the truth. But, Mr. Speaker, I do again most seriously object to paying \$4,300 per annum to this Board of Indian Commissioners, which in the language of the law are "to consist of not more than 10 persons, to be selected by him—meaning the President—from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy," and so forth. I am sure that each of the 10 men now and heretofore composing this board would swear that they are men of intelligence and philanthropy; but, Mr. Speaker, the question is, What has this body ever done to earn the money we are annually appropriating for their support?

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment this board as now constituted is, in addition to being a useless body of pap suckers, a decided hindrance to the proper administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As now organized, they are a body of faultfinders, using their semiofficial influence to discredit the activities of the present officials composing that bureau. As evidence of this fact, it is only necessary to state that Mr. F. H. Abbott, former acting and for a long time Assistant Indian Commissioner in said Indian Bureau, has been recently, by the present Secretary of the Interior, removed from his position in said bureau for reasons satisfactory to the official head of the bureau. This Board of Indian Commissioners have selected and elected this discredited, disgruntled, and discharged employee as their sec-

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retary, and thus he is the resident representative of that body in this city. If we arm—by passing this appropriation—this discharged employee with this semiofficial authority, he will be able to use his official prestige to demoralize the Indian Service and to hinder its successful operation by the party in power. Can any Democrat vote for such a measure?

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, one of these commissioners, shows clearly that he would abolish the Indian Bureau at Washington and substitute his commission for it. But, Mr. Chairman, I will insert his own language in an address before the last Mohonk conference, and let the country judge for itself whether I am right in my conclusion that this man is an avowed enemy of the Washington Indian Bureau, and would overthrow it and substitute his commission for it if he could do so. His language is as follows, viz:

For more than two generations we have had Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Washington, and in spite of their best efforts the same problem confronts us to-day. The only salvation of the Indian lies in a total change of policy; the abolition of the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, the appointment of a commission of nine men—the best obtainable men in the United States, and men who understand Indians, and no political appointees. This commission should be appointed for at least 10 years and if possible 15. It should publish its findings every three months, and all its hearings should be public. It should have in its charge every Indian person and all cash belonging to Indians or tribes, farm lands, mines, oil wells, and other properties. The rulings of this commission should be absolute and final. It should eliminate all educated and competent Indians, making of them citizens.

It is clear that because of the interference of interested persons, through Congress and otherwise, it is utterly impossible for one man to manage successfully the intricate problems connected with Indian welfare in this country.

Mr. Speaker, this man Moorehead never raised his voice against the Indian Bureau while his Republican associate Abbott and others were in charge of it. Not until administrations changed and Abbott and some of his henchmen were expelled from office did he ever suggest that the Indian Bureau should be abolished and his commission, or one the same as his own, as he describes it, substituted for the discarded Democratic bureau. This man Moorehead also, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, used language slandering the Democratic Members of this House and of the Senate from the State of Oklahoma. This language was so abusive, unwarranted, and untruthful that the Secretary of the Interior refused to receive and print it. Is not this the probable reason that this man wants this bureau abolished and his commission or one like it substituted for it? Will any Democrat lend his aid to such a transparent scheme by voting to keep on the pay rolls of this Government such a body of Democratic defamers?

Mr. Speaker, this commission should be abolished because of the hostility of Mr. Abbott, its secretary, to hold that office. Mr. Chairman, to show the total unfitness of this man Abbott to hold said office I desire to read the following statement made by the secretary of a similar association in its thirtieth annual report. The statement is as follows, viz:

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 13, 1913.]

IS THE AMERICAN INDIAN BEING ROBBED?—CAUSTIC CRITICISM OF A SERVICE "WEAK IN THE HEAD, WEAK-EYED, AND HARD OF HEARING"—ABUSES EXPOSED.

(Specially written for Public Ledger by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association.)

The thirtieth annual report of the association, recently published, summarized the situation as follows:

"Corruption and inefficiency have for years past held a strong hold upon the Indian Service. We have been greatly hampered in our work by the efforts of certain officials who endeavored to protect employees in the service and others who preyed upon the Indian from just exposure and removal.

"One of the greatest drawbacks to the service is the pernicious effect of political influence, which still curses the whole bureau in one form or another. Theoretically, the civil-service rules now cover all positions in the department, with the exception of the commissioner, his assistants, and a few holders of confidential positions, but in reality many of those under the commissioner do not seem able to get away from the old idea that their loyalty goes first to some influential backer outside of the service and then to their immediate superior officer. Commissioners come and go, but the bureaucrat wants to remain forever."

"Many inspectors do not inspect, especially if the one they are sent to investigate has any 'pull'; or, when they do inspect and unearth unsavory conditions, it is possible for some of the bureaucrats to hold things back, or so misrepresent the situation that nothing is accomplished—unless some one not connected with the bureau knows enough about the particular case vigorously to oppose such influences and show the commissioner the plain, ugly truth."

Naturally, such a condition has greatly demoralized the service. There are hundreds of honest and efficient employees who are sincerely interested in their work, but they have been made to feel, from the experience of others, that it is better to be blind and dumb to service abuses that may be flourishing under their very eyes than to attempt to have them corrected. For example: Only a few months ago one of



the best employees in the service hearing that a certain school superintendent was seeking appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave to our association some facts indicating the applicant's unfitness for the place, and we, therefore, filed a protest with the President. The superintendent in question is a close friend of Acting Commissioner Abbott, and the latter has since been endeavoring to force the removal or demotion of our informant, because of his desire to protect the service. In other words, the acting commissioner was more concerned with the alleged "disloyalty" of the informant than with purifying the service.

Mr. Speaker, this man Abbott is now the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and, according to Mr. Sniffen, was trying to protect Supt. Freeman, of the Carlisle Indian School, who since that time has been fully investigated by the joint commission of the Senate and House, the charges against him fully sustained, and his removal requested by that commission from the Indian Service. And he has been suspended as superintendent of that school by the Indian Bureau, and may yet—as he should—be entirely dismissed from the service. Mr. Sniffen's charge against Abbott has thus been fully sustained.

Mr. Speaker, many other charges have been made against Mr. Abbott for incompetency, misfeasance, and malfeasance while in the service of the Indian Bureau and against the continuance of the Board of Indian Commissioners. On this subject I desire to submit the following letter from another former employee of the Indian Bureau, viz. Mr. William E. Johnson, of Westerville, Ohio. The letter and charges therein contained are as follows:

THE NEW REPUBLIC.  
Westerville, Ohio, January 29, 1914.

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,  
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. STEPHENS: As you know, I was for five years chief officer of that section of the United States Indian Service which has to do with the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. I am writing you these suggestions as to definite points which, in my judgment, should be made a matter of inquiry by your committee in its consideration of the proposed reorganization of the Indian Service, and especially in considering the abolishment of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which, while originating in a laudable purpose, has degenerated into a mere political machine to balk the efforts of the present administration to carry out sorely needed reforms in the service.

All of these points relate to the conduct of Frederick H. Abbott, now secretary of this so-called Board of Indian Commissioners, but formerly the political Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I believe that the information to substantiate affirmatively each and all of these points can be obtained from the files of the Indian Office, and I urge that you formally call upon Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for any and all information that may be in his office relating to these specific items. I have the fullest confidence that Mr. Sells and his associates will, without evasion and without favoritism, seek to aid you to the limit in your search for the exact truth.

Inasmuch as many of these items involve the present inspection force of the office, which has not yet been reorganized, I earnestly suggest that in case the committee finds need of special help in investigating these matters that some one independent of that force, some one of known integrity, ability, and fearlessness, like E. B. Linnen, of the Interior Department, be called in to pursue any further needed research.

The specific points to which I call your attention and ask that you call upon the commissioner for information in respect thereto are the following:

(1) Did not Mr. Abbott use Government transportation to go to his home in Nebraska to vote at an election while acting as assistant commissioner?

(2) If Mr. Abbott had not arranged to attend the last Republican national convention in Chicago on Government transportation and was prevented from doing so by reason of being summoned as a witness before the Graham investigating committee of the House of Representatives.

(3) Has not Abbott spent thousands of dollars of Government funds traveling around over the country on the pretense of Government business, but, in fact, was he not busy for three years in building up a political organization in the Indian Service and undermining Valentine, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs? And did he not by his actions thoroughly disorganize the Indian Service and bring about a deplorable and chaotic condition in that service?

(4) Has not Abbott carried his family with him around the United States on his alleged trips to the Indian country, which were in fact trips building up a political machine at great expense to the Government and without authority of law?

(5) Has he not kept his family on Indian reservations at expense to the Government and without expense to himself for months at a time, namely, at the Mesquero, the Navajo, the Tulalip, and other reservations, and has he not crossed the continent from Washington to visit his family at Government expense, but while on alleged visits to the Indian country?

(6) Investigate and report whether or not a detailed statement of Mr. Abbott's traveling expenses and his trips will not show a disclosure of wrongful and corrupt expenditure of Government funds sufficient to warrant his indictment and prosecution by the Department of Justice?

(7) Did not Mr. Abbott use his official position to retain in the service Charles H. Bates, an allotting agent, at a large salary for months after he had been indicted and admitted his guilt of introducing intoxicating liquor on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and even after he was convicted of the offense and sentenced by the court to 60 days in jail? Did he not use his official influence to balk justice by aiding in securing a pardon for Bates in return for the political influence of a former Senator, then chairman of the Indian Committee, and in return for the further political influence of said Charles H. Bates in the attempt to make Mr. Abbott Commissioner of Indian Affairs?

(8) Did not Mr. Abbott render a wrong and corrupt decision in the Tibbett heirship case from the Winnebago Agency, involving property worth more than \$10,000, to favor a certain Senator, an attorney in the case, who was his political backer, and certain other political hench-

men in Nebraska? Will not the record in this case disclose sufficient evidence of practicing before the department while a United States Senator to constitute a violation of law which imposes a fine and a penitentiary offense, and is not this case similar to the case which resulted in Senator Burton, of Kansas, going to jail and being heavily fined?

(9) Did not Mr. Abbott order former Supt. Johnson, of Cushman Indian School, recently dismissed for scandalous conduct, and other superintendents of the Government service to Washington last winter at Government expense in order to do political work for Abbott and try to land him the appointment as commissioner?

(10) Did not Mr. Abbott appoint J. L. Norris, former chairman of the Oklahoma Republican committee, superintendent of the Wind River Reservation in Montana as compensation for the political influence of Norris in behalf of Abbott, and in order that Norris might do certain political stunts for the political machine of Wyoming?

(11) Did not Abbott permit Supt. Norris, the Republican politician, to spend more than \$6,000 for a house for himself on the Wind River Reservation, which money was needed for Indian school purposes by school officials of the Indian Service?

(12) Did not Abbott appoint his father-in-law a forest guard at Tongue River Reservation and permit him to draw a per diem in addition to his salary while he lived at the agency and performed no services as forest guard? And did not Supt. Eddy, of Tongue River, get frightened at the time of the change of administration on that reservation and as a result of which Abbott transferred his father-in-law to the jurisdiction of his faithful political henchman, Norris, where he is now employed?

(13) Did not Mr. Abbott order Supt. Eddy, of Tongue River Reservation, Mont., another political henchman, to Washington, where he spent months last winter at Government expense, doing political work for Abbott? And is it not true that Supt. Eddy was away from his agency about one-third of the time during the last year of Abbott's administration, a part of the time traveling at Government expense doing political work for Abbott?

(14) Did not Abbott permit his political henchman, Supt. Eddy, of Tongue River Agency, to expend about \$7,000 for the purpose of building a palatial residence for himself, which money was needed for providing school facilities for Indians out of school?

(15) Was not Supt. Nicholson appointed superintendent of the Menominee sawmills at a big salary without ever having had any experience in sawmill work, solely for political purposes? And did he not supplant a faithful Democrat? Is it not a fact that this position is not under civil service? Have not the Menominee Indians protested against Supt. Nicholson and asked for his removal for incompetence?

(16) Is it not true that Supt. Nicholson was ordered to Washington, in fact, to do political work for Abbott at Government expense; and did not Nicholson spend a month in New York State doing political work for Abbott; and as a result of this work did not Abbott promote Nicholson in salary several hundred dollars a year?

(17) Did not Abbott retain in Washington, drawing a per diem of several dollars each day, officials in the Indian Service, and divided the per diem of such officials by renting rooms in his (Abbott's) residence at high rates? For example, Chief Supervisor Holcombe, Irrigating Inspector Hill, and other Indian Office officials.

(18) Did not Abbott accept the political and professional services of a certain Washington attorney and attempt to repay him by giving him a \$5,000 contract with certain Indians; and is not this the same attorney who, as an inspector of the Indian Service, recommended giving certain leasing privileges at a ridiculously low rental, and which Commissioner Valentine refused to consider, and later leases the same grazing rights for more than \$100,000 in excess of what this inspector recommended; and did not this man, after he was forced out of the Indian Service, subsequently represent these same Crow lessees as their Washington attorney; and did not Abbott extend to these Crow lessees and this Washington attorney special favors and considerations?

(19) Did not Abbott's family spend a summer as the guest of one of these Crow lessees who had received special favors from Abbott?

(20) Did not Abbott misrepresent the law and facts in his speech before the last Lake Mohonk conference regarding the rights of the Navajo Indians who have taken allotments on the public domain off the Navajo Reservation; and does not the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of a recent date and the speech of Senator ASHURST, of Arizona, disclose that Abbott was a complacent and willing tool of the railroads in the matter of the attempted exchange of worthless railroad lands within Indian reservations for exceedingly valuable lands on the public domain?

(21) Is not Abbott using the Board of Indian Commissioners as a cloak of respectability under which to carry on his crooked political work in an endeavor to retain in the Indian Service his crooked political henchmen, and also to embarrass the Indian officials in an endeavor to reform the service and make more efficient Indian administration?

(22) Did not Mr. Abbott use his influence to retain in the service Clinton N. Crandall, former superintendent at Santa Fe, N. Mex., after it was shown that he was an illicit liquor dealer at the same time, and after it was proven that the Indians under his jurisdiction had suffered serious abuses for nine years, had been despoiled of thousands of acres of land under his mismanagement or connivance? Is it a fact that Mr. Abbott continued to protect Crandall after all these things had been proven and after Commissioner Valentine had demanded and received Crandall's resignation on account of this malfeasance in office? I suggest that in this connection you specifically call for the report and accompanying papers and affidavits presented to the Secretary of the Interior by Shelby M. Singleton, attorney for the Chicago Citizens' Association, who made a searching official investigation of three months into this matter for the Secretary and recommended Mr. Crandall's immediate dismissal from the service.

(23) Is it not true that Clinton N. Crandall asked for and received authority to expend \$1,000 of Indian money to "improve the roads in and about the Indian pueblos," and that, in fact, he expended this money in the construction of an automobile speedway for politicians at La Bajada Hill, N. Mex., which is 9 miles from the nearest Indian or Indian pueblo and on a road less used by the Indians than Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington? And did not Mr. Abbott condone and use his official position to protect Mr. Crandall in this misapplication of Indian money?

(24) And because the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians protested against these abuses, protested against their being robbed of their lands by the politicians, and protested because Mr. Crandall sold liquor contrary to law, is it not true that Mr. Abbott, in order to punish the Santa Clara Indians, planned to deprive them of 30,000 acres of executive-order reservation lands and to turn the same over to all of the Tehaus Indians?



I believe that there is evidence within the reach of the Indian Office itself to substantiate each and all of these items, and that if you will call upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for reports on each of these items that the facts will be forthcoming.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON,

Former Chief Officer United States Indian Service.

Mr. Speaker, a few days after receiving the above letter I received the following supplemental letter from the same person, together with a memorial from the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians, and the resolution of the Territorial Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Mexico, all of which tend to substantiate some of the charges made against Mr. Abbott in his (Johnson's) first letter to me.

These documents are as follows:

THE NEW REPUBLIC,  
Westerville, Ohio, January 29, 1914.

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,  
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. STEPHENS: On January 24 I wrote you at some length, making suggestions as to matters upon which I believe you could secure valuable information from the Indian Office. Item No. 23 of these specific points refers to the construction of an automobile speedway at La Bajada Hill, near Santa Fe, N. Mex.

The facts regarding this particular item are these: The automobile owners of Santa Fe and Albuquerque had combined to bring about the construction of an automobile road or speedway between the two cities. Clinton J. Crandall, now Indian superintendent at Pierre, S. Dak., was then Indian superintendent at Santa Fe, N. Mex., while this speedway scheme was being worked out. Crandall asked for and secured two different authorizations from the Indian Office—one of \$1,000 and the other of \$500—to be used in "improving the roads in and about Indian pueblos." The \$1,000 was expended on the construction of this speedway along La Bajada Hill.

I am mailing you herewith a photograph showing the exact spot where this \$1,000 was expended. This speedway is 9 miles from the nearest Indian pueblo. It is very seldom, if ever, used by the Indians, and was not constructed for the Indians. This particular spot where the \$1,000 was expended is on the estate of THOMAS B. CATRON, now United States Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. Crandall was superintendent of these Indians for about nine years. By his social abilities and political intrigue, by the judicious disposal of fat Indian contracts, he secured considerable popularity among a certain class of politicians in New Mexico. The Indians, however, complained lustily and vigorously against the abuses to which they were subjected in Mr. Crandall's administration. This squandering of \$1,000 of their money to build this automobile speedway was only one of the long category of their complaints. At different times inspectors were sent down there to investigate the Indian complaints. The inspectors would inspect in the usual way that was in vogue in the Indian Service inspection. They would go to Crandall's home as his guests and remain there during the time they were carrying on their inspection. They would not go near the Indians, and pay little or no attention to the getting at the facts. They would simply go there on a visit to Crandall.

Assistant Commissioner Abbott himself went down there in the winter of 1911-12. He became also Crandall's guest and went around with Crandall conducting a pretended investigation, denouncing at the same time the complaining Indians, telling them that they were wrong, and demanding of them that they cease their complaints and do as Crandall ordered them to do. Mr. Abbott's report was only another coat of whitewash upon this situation.

Secretary Fisher thereupon requested Shelby M. Singleton, of Chicago, secretary and attorney for the Chicago Citizens' Association, to go to New Mexico and make a thorough investigation as his personal representative. Singleton did so, spending a couple of months or so in the work. His report, dated June 20, is the result of the first real investigation that had been made into Pueblo affairs and revealed such a scandalous condition of affairs that Secretary Fisher suppressed the report, even refusing access to it by Members of Congress and the Committee on Indian Affairs.

But while suppressing, and thereby discrediting, this report he made haste to carry out nearly every reform recommended by Mr. Singleton. He recommended the immediate dismissal of Supt. Crandall from the service. In a supplemental telegram to the Secretary of the Interior Mr. Singleton reported that he found Crandall of such a character that he would not believe him under oath.

Commissioner Valentine afterwards went to New Mexico, looked into the matter personally, and demanded and received Crandall's resignation.

Assistant Commissioner Abbott, however, fought the acceptance of this resignation and brought so large political pressure to bear on Crandall's behalf that a compromise was made whereby Crandall was transferred to a superintendency at Pierre, S. Dak., where he now is.

I recommend that you call upon the Indian Office specifically for the report of Shelby M. Singleton, dated June 20, 1911, and all the papers accompanying the same, including Singleton's supplemental telegram to the Secretary of the Interior, written from Albuquerque, N. Mex., and from other points in the Southwest, relating to this same subject. I also suggest that you call for a report made by Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor, to E. P. Holcombe, chief supervisor, dated October 27, 1910, in reference to correspondence regarding Dr. Martin. The subject matter of this letter was a liquor-selling drug store at Santa Fe, organized by Crandall, who became president of the corporation. The Indians' complaints regarding the scandals connected with this drug store was one of the subject matters of Mr. Singleton's report.

I am mailing you herewith copy of one of the memorials of the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians, dated October 11, 1911. I am also inclosing you copy of the resolutions adopted at the territorial convention of the New Mexico Women's Christian Temperance Union, held at Las Vegas, October 19, 20, and 21, 1911.

I am also mailing you a copy of a pamphlet, written by myself, the story of Juan Cruz, which treats of one phase of this scandal. I am also mailing you various copies of the New Republic, containing articles referring to Mr. Abbott and his habitual protection of crooked employees of the Indian Office when they have had a political pull.

Respectfully,

W. E. JOHNSON.

MEMORIAL OF THE SANTA CLARA PUEBLO INDIANS.

ESPAÑOLA, N. MEX., October 11, 1911.

DEAR FRIEND: We are forced to make an appeal to you in hope of securing some redress of grievances and wrongs which we have suffered and are suffering at the hands of the Indian Bureau.

We own several thousand acres of well-watered land. Part of this is an Executive-order reservation and part is fee-simple land owned by ourselves under a Spanish grant confirmed by the United States courts.

For seven years something like a thousand head of cattle belonging to politicians have overrun our lands, eating up our pasture, breaking down our fences, destroying our crops, devastating our fields, and depriving us of our principal means of livelihood. The Indian Office compels us to submit to these wrongs.

Several months ago the Secretary of the Interior sent an honest man down here to investigate—Mr. Shelby M. Singleton, attorney for the Chicago Citizens' Association. He reported fully the outrages perpetrated upon us by representatives of the Indian Office, and not only recommended but personally pleaded that justice be done us. Mr. Singleton's report was suppressed by the politicians and he was disgraced for recommending that the abuses be corrected. We beg of you to call upon the Indian Office for a copy of Mr. Singleton's report and get the whole truth.

We solemnly protest against a notorious liquor dealer, who is president and director of a drug store in Santa Fe which we have repeatedly caught selling liquor unlawfully, being retained as superintendent of the school where we have to send our children.

We plead with you to call for and make public the report of Mr. Singleton and help us protect ourselves against the wrongs heaped upon us by the Indian Office in the interest of corrupt politicians and liquor dealers.

Santiago Naranjo, governor of Santa Clara Pueblo; Victoriano Sisneros, lieutenant governor; Florentino Sisneros, captain of war; Candito Tafoya, sheriff; Jose Maria Naranjo, cacique; Jose Manuel Naranjo, priest of the Winter Clan; Leandro Tafoya, ex-governor; Francisco Naranjo, ex-governor and chief of the General Federation of Pueblo Indians; Manuel Tafoya, principal; Pedro Cajete, principal; Pedro Baca, principal; Ulogio Naranjo, principal; Jose Domingo Ogustierrez, councilman; Vida Ogustierrez, councilman; Valentine Naranjo, councilman; Severo Naranjo, councilman.

Resolutions adopted at the Territorial Convention of the New Mexico Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Las Vegas, N. Mex., October 19, 20, 21, 1911.

Be it resolved, That this convention congratulates the Indians of Santa Clara Pueblo on their attitude in the liquor-suppression question, and commends that village for its splendid record of nearly 300 Indians who have become total abstainers through the reform movement instituted in New Mexico by Chief Special Officer of the Indian Bureau W. E. Johnson.

We deplore the present conditions of the liquor-suppression department of the new State, resulting from official departmental hindrances and an effort to sustain in position over the Indians men of notorious character and men directly interested in the unlawful sale of intoxicants.

We deem the matter of sufficient importance to warrant the widest publicity of our sentiments, and shall supply to the officials in charge of Indian affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, and the chairman of the Indian Committee in the House and Senate copies of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Johnson's last letter says that the Indian Office—then presided over by Mr. Abbott, as I understood—refused access to the Singleton report then on file in that office. This charge is within my personal knowledge true, and I believe that the charges made by these Indians and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ladies are also true; and I am certain that Mr. Abbott did everything in his power to shield this man Crandall, as charged by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a man in whose veracity I have the greatest confidence. I also state that I have the photographs of the road built out of Indian funds, over their protest, and for the benefit of Mr. Crandall's and Abbott's white friends, which photos I received from Mr. Johnson, as stated by him in his letter to me.

Mr. Speaker, since Mr. Abbott retired from the Indian Office I have been permitted to examine the Singleton report mentioned in Mr. Johnson's letters, and I made a copy of that part of the report mentioned in Mr. Johnson's letter touching the culpability of Supt. Crandall and his alleged collusion with and protection by Mr. Abbott, then Assistant Indian Commissioner. These excerpts from this report are as follows:

[From Singleton's report, bearing date of June 20, 1911.]

Recommendation 15, on page 41:

The headquarters of the agent in charge of the Pueblos in the Santa Clara district should not be located in Santa Fe, but at Espanola, from which place a number of the Pueblos are readily accessible. On account of the long period of neglect and misrule which these Pueblos have experienced at the hands of their superintendents there is a crying need for a close personal supervision from the new superintendent, who should visit each pueblo frequently.

It is clear that a superintendent is needed who will cheerfully live where he can best devote all his time to personally looking after the interest of the Indians under his charge. A man who is unwilling to actually live among the Pueblos, where he will be comparatively free of the political and social influences which have worked to the detriment of the Pueblos heretofore, is not fit to be intrusted with this responsible position under the present conditions. I am informed that a building or buildings amply sufficient for storing supplies needed for the Pueblos can be temporarily had at Espanola or at the Santa Clara pueblo, and that a rough warehouse for permanent storage purposes can be constructed at Espanola without heavy expense.



## Recommendation 17, page 43:

Since Clinton J. Crandall, by numerous acts of commission or omission, has shown his utter unfitness for the position which he has held heretofore and the one which he now holds, I emphatically recommend that he be entirely eliminated from all official connection with the Pueblo Indians.

Mr. Crandall has incurred so many animosities and has so thoroughly forfeited the confidence of the Indians that his continued connection with their affairs in any capacity will be a disturbing and detrimental factor which will retard the proper solution of the Pueblo problems.

In my opinion Mr. Crandall has richly earned summary dismissal from the service.

## HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE PUEBLOS.

On page 26 of Mr. Singleton's report he says:

In his annual report for 1910 Superintendent Crandall says: "This school and agency has been comparatively free from tuberculosis; in a few of the smaller pueblos there is possibly one, if not more, cases of tuberculosis." In conversation with Mr. Crandall he made about the same statement and also spoke rather lightly of the seriousness of trachoma, which he admitted was prevalent in the pueblos, but which he said was not as dangerous as it was formerly thought to be.

I was informed by Miss Elizabeth Richards, the highly competent day-school teacher at San Ildefonso pueblo, that there had been at least four or five deaths from tuberculosis in that pueblo during the last two years in a population of about 120. Miss Richards stated that when she was sent to the pueblo two years ago she was informed that it had a population of 150. She found that the actual population was only 118, and learned that about 40 of the inhabitants of the pueblo had died during the preceding two years. So far as she had learned there had been no epidemic in the village during this time, and its 40 deaths had resulted merely from the fact that "the Indians had not had enough to eat." According to Miss Richards, every child in the pueblo had been found to be suffering from trachoma, and all have been carefully treated for that disease by Miss Richards during the entire school year.

I was informed by the mother superior of St. Catherine's Catholic Mission School, at Santa Fe, where 300 Indian children are being educated, that tuberculosis has been and is a great scourge in all of the pueblos, and that it is especially prevalent, according to her knowledge, in San Ildefonso and Cochiti. This very intelligent woman, who is evidently devoted to her work, said in part:

"Tuberculosis is extremely prevalent in the pueblos, and I have known of a number of deaths from that cause. Recently there was a death in a home at San Ildefonso, from which one of our girls comes. She will go back there soon and live in the same room in which her father lingered for months, probably without any steps having been taken to eradicate the germs of the disease. Probably one-fourth of our pupils were found by Dr. Harrison to be suffering from trachoma."

Last sentence on page 27.

In my opinion conditions among the pueblos have not materially improved during the 12 years I have been cognizant of them.

On page 28.

I was informed by Dr. A. H. Dunn, the Government physician stationed at Jemez, that out of 57 school children examined at Jemez at least 55 were found to have trachoma, and that similar conditions prevailed in the other pueblos. Dr. Dunn stated that he had found many persons who had become blind from trachoma in the pueblos which he had visited. I am informed by Dr. Dunn, although many Indian deaths are not reported, the reported number of deaths at Jemez per annum during the years 1906-1910, inclusive, was 48 per 1,000, while at Cochiti pueblo it was 52 per 1,000, and at San Domingo was "even higher." It would seem that such an enormous death rate in a region possessing one of the most healthful climates in the world could be greatly reduced by intelligent and humanitarian effort.

On page 30.

## THE LIQUOR SITUATION.

I am informed that until within the last year most, if not all, of the pueblos have been fearfully demoralized by drunkenness. Yet in his annual report for 1910 Supt. Crandall says:

"Little or nothing has been done during 1910 to break up the liquor traffic in the pueblos. \* \* \* The pueblos of Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, and Tesuque are among those under me that are given more or less to drink. No regular arrests have been made outside one, perhaps, at Santa Clara." Supt. Crandall also adds that during the year there were no convictions, no seizures of liquor, and no confiscations.

During the last year a remarkable change has taken place in the attitude of several of the pueblos, notably Santa Clara and San Ildefonso, toward the liquor traffic. As a result of the missionary work done in these two pueblos by Miss True, and by efficient work under her direction and that of Chief Special Officer Johnson in suppressing the sale of liquor to the Indians in the vicinity of these two pueblos, the Indians in these two villages have practically ceased to use intoxicating liquors. I was told by the headmen at Santa Clara that there are now only three men in this village of 300 persons who use liquor at all. Such a striking change within such a short time indicates that the evils resulting from the liquor traffic might have been materially decreased in these villages in former years if vigorous steps toward suppression had been taken by the superintendent.

On page 31.

There seems to be a general complaint upon the part of the pueblos that the superintendent has habitually shown indifference to their complaints in regard to trespasses upon their lands, and other grievances.

Miss Richards, whom Mr. Crandall told me was a good teacher, is emphatic in declaring that the superintendent has seriously neglected the Indians of the San Ildefonso pueblo.

## INDIANS NOT TAUGHT FARMING.

Although these Indians are wholly dependent upon agriculture and stock raising as a means of livelihood, little or nothing has been done or is being done by Supt. Crandall to teach them better farming methods or to aid them in improving their stock.

On page 32.

## EFFORTS TO BETTER CONDITIONS SUPPRESSED.

I regret to say that as the result of a careful study of the evidence taken by Assistant Commissioner Abbott last fall, and of my personal

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investigation, I can not avoid the conviction that Supt. Crandall, because of his arbitrary tendencies and because he disliked to have attention called to unpleasant conditions in the pueblos, has habitually resented the attempts of his subordinates to call bad conditions to his official notice. This unfortunate attitude has caused him to discourage, and where it was possible, to suppress such efforts. This indictment is supported by the fact that Mr. Crandall has antagonized and apparently lost the good opinion of such capable subordinates as Miss True, Miss Disette, Miss Richards, Miss Ross, and Mr. Dagenette, all persons possessing, I believe, initiative and force of character and actuated by an earnest desire to better conditions among the Indians. In summing up the manner in which Supt. Crandall has performed his duties as superintendent of the pueblos allotted to his care, Mr. W. E. Johnson, who accompanied me during a greater portion of my trip of investigation, said, "Mr. Crandall's management of these pueblos constitutes the worst case of maladministration that I have ever seen in the Indian Service." Permit me to say that, although I am not as familiar as Mr. Johnson with Indian affairs, I emphatically share this opinion.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first effort to dispense with the services of this commission, composed of 10 persons described in the law creating the commission as men "eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy." Many like efforts have been made to repeal this law. These men, so philanthropic and eminent for their intelligence, have well shown their superior intelligence by always preventing the repeal of the law creating the commission, and thus they have kept their hands in the United States Treasury and extracted therefrom several hundred thousand dollars, thus demonstrating the well-known fact that it is much easier to create than to dissolve a commission.

Mr. Speaker, this commission—created 55 years ago for a temporary purpose only—are so philanthropic and intelligent that no Congress has ever been powerful enough to pry them away from the national pie counter. An unsuccessful effort of this kind was made on March 1, 1882. The House on that day had the Indian appropriation bill under consideration, when the Clerk read the following paragraph (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 47th Cong., 1st sess., p. 1531):

For the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, \$5,000, to be distributed as follows, namely: For Secretary, \$2,000; for clerk, \$1,200; for messenger, \$600; for office rent, \$1,000; and for contingent expenses of office, \$200.

Mr. HUTCHINS of New York. I move to strike out that clause. I make this motion for the purpose of obtaining some information from the gentleman who has this bill in charge. The act under which 10 eminent citizens were appointed by the President to see to the distribution of \$2,000,000 among the Indians provided the sum of \$25,000 to pay the expenses specified in this paragraph. I wish to ask the gentleman who has reported the bill whether that amount of \$25,000 has been used and whether this sum of \$25,000 is an addition to the sum appropriated by the original act?

Mr. RYAN. I will answer the gentleman by saying that the sum of \$25,000 he speaks of was appropriated to defray the expenses of the board at the time the board was created. That was 13 years ago. It was to pay their expenses for the current year for which the appropriation was made; and in every succeeding year since that time an appropriation has been made by Congress to defray the expenses of this board until the last Congress. The last Congress at its last session refused to appropriate anything whatever for the expenses of this board. And I want to state, so far as the history of that is concerned, that the action of this House was intended at the time to abolish the board entirely, but the Senate dissented.

Mr. HOOKER. I move to strike out the last word. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Hutchins] has anticipated me in making the motion to strike out the clause in the bill to which he refers. The original act was passed in 1869, and I have had occasion in speeches heretofore made in Congress to demonstrate that the purpose and object of the act of 1869 was to create a temporary board, acting in conjunction with the General of the Army. A specific appropriation of a very large amount of money was made, an appropriation of \$2,000,000, and the President was authorized to appoint a board of commissioners of eminent citizens, who were to serve without compensation. It was evidently the purpose and object of the act to create this board for a specific purpose, and when that purpose was accomplished the board was then functus officio—had no duties to perform, possessed no powers, and ought not to have been continued beyond the time when the first appropriation was expended.

I send to the Clerk's desk to be read section 4 of the law originally passed by Congress, so that the committee will see from that section precisely what is the character of the board as originally created.

The Clerk read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated the further sum of \$2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the President to maintain peace among and with the various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians and to promote civilization among said Indians and to bring them, where practicable, on reservations to relieve their necessities and encourage their efforts at self-support, a report of all expenditures under this appropriation to be made in detail to Congress in December next. And for the purpose of enabling the President to execute the powers conferred by this act he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to organize a board of commissioners, to consist of not more than 10 persons, to be selected by him from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, who may, under his direction, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriation made by this act, or any part thereof that the President may designate. And to pay the necessary expenses, transportation, subsistence, and clerk hire of said commission while actively engaged in said service there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Mr. HOOKER. It will be seen that this was an act creating a commission to act in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior for a specific purpose, and it appropriated \$25,000 to carry out that purpose. Now, you might as well say that the power would have



been continued in the Secretary of the Interior and in this board if no appropriation was made as to say that this board was authorized by law to continue from year to year. A specific amount of \$25,000 was appropriated at the time to pay the expenses of the commission, which amount has long since been exhausted. Now, though the purposes for which the act was passed have long since passed away, though the Indians have become peaceful and civilized, comparatively speaking, yet for 13 years there has been an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the support of this peace commission, a commission acting without bond and without any other authority than simply the nomination of the President. It was clothed with authority to act in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior in simply expending the \$2,000,000 which was originally appropriated for the purpose of securing peace among the Indians, and also clothed with authority to expend the \$25,000 and no more which was appropriated for their expenses. Yet for 13 years successively this appropriation of \$10,000 has been made for the support of this commission. I say that if we have officers of the Government to expend the money appropriated by us, they should be bonded officers, and they should expend it under the sanction of law and the responsibility of their bond. They were appointed to serve without compensation—the \$25,000 was simply to pay their expenses—and yet for 13 years we appropriated \$10,000 annually to pay the expenses of this commission. That annual appropriation was made without question until two years ago, when we in this House made the first assault on this commission, and showed what an irresponsible body of men it was, unknown to the law, created for a specific purpose, and that purpose having been performed no longer in office. \* \* \* I have but a few more words to say.

As I have said, it will be observed that the law which I have caused to be read by the Clerk created this commission for a specific purpose, and that purpose having been accomplished, this commission or board has had no existence except what it obtained by virtue of its recognition for 13 years by Committees on Appropriations of Congress. It therefore has been kept alive simply by the appropriations which we have made. It will be seen by the very section which I have caused to be read that this commission was directed to make a special report of their action to Congress in the next December, showing clearly that it was the purpose and intent of the legislative mind when that appropriation was passed to make it a temporary board created for a specific purpose. And when that purpose was accomplished the board could no longer have existed without further action by Congress. And for 13 years and more it has been kept in existence by this appropriation. The very clause reported by this appropriation committee demonstrates that if \$5,000 will pay their expenses, then for 13 years we have given them \$10,000 a year when we should have given them but \$5,000. The very same argument which shows the propriety of cutting down the extravagant appropriation heretofore made for traveling expenses, clerk, office rent, etc., of this irresponsible board applies still more strongly in favor of absolutely sweeping the board out of existence.

\* \* \*  
Mr. ATKINS. I move to strike out the last word, and I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Scales, so much of my time as he may desire.

Mr. SCALES. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy. I want to give a little history of this matter for the benefit of the House. We attacked this commission about three years ago, and expenses have been coming down by degrees ever since. From \$15,000 we have reduced the appropriation to \$5,000. They die hard. First this House took action abolishing the board, but when the bill went to the Senate a provision for the continuance of the commission was put on, which came back

32967—12900

here and was passed, without the knowledge, without notice, so far as I am informed, of the change of this House. At the last session we again voted to abolish the commission. The bill went to the Senate, and in conference it was agreed that the commission should be continued without any appropriation whatever. Now, I ask Members of this House, without distinction of party, whether it is necessary to throw away the sum of \$5,000, for I grant that if the commission was at all necessary \$5,000 would not be too large. But I contend that there is no necessity for the existence of this board, as the experience of 13 years has demonstrated. The Committee on Indian Affairs, after investigation, determined in the Forty-sixth Congress that this commission was unnecessary and wrong and should be abolished, and this House has affirmed the action of the committee, and for three consecutive years past voted to abolish the whole thing. I hope, therefore, the House will complete the work which it has been doing for the last three years, that it will strike down the commission by cutting off the appropriation. Do not put these men as a watch over your officers, as honorable, it may be, as they and much more responsible. To be consistent the House should appoint a similar commission with similar powers to watch over your Post Office Department. Are there not frauds there? Are there not "straw bids and straw bonds there"? Are there not "ring" men who cheat and defraud the Government?

If this commission has done good work, let another be appointed to assist in ferreting out the frauds and robberies practiced on the Post Office Department. But they will do no such thing for this department, nor for the War or Navy Departments; they know it will accomplish nothing. But these wealthy citizens are in; they like the position; they have influence; and an effort is made in every Indian appropriation bill to retain them. But I defy them, as I have heretofore, to point to any work, yea, or even one act, which they have done to justify the continuance of the appointment and appropriation.

\* \* \*  
Mr. HOOKER. Section 2041 defines the duties of these commissioners. It says:

"The board of commissioners mentioned in section 2039 shall supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians within the limits of the United States and shall inspect all goods purchased for the Indians, in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose duty it shall be to consult the commission in making purchases of such goods."

Now, sir, it is evident that the second of these sections which I have read violates the very principle upon which this board was created. They were to be selected from men of great philanthropy, and I doubt not many of them have been men of great philanthropy. I doubt not a great majority of that board have been such men. But they are but human beings, subject to all the influences, passions, and emotions that sway mankind at large. And would it not be a good thing to appoint another board to watch that board? You might get them better—more philanthropical—you might have a superior race of men to select from. If the principle is a correct one, then you ought to have a board of supervisors to supervise the purchase of Navy supplies, a board of supervisors to supervise the purchase of Army supplies, a board of supervisors over every department of the Government, without bond, without salary, without pay, and without any other responsibility save that which is to be derived from their high character and standing.

\* \* \*  
The question being taken on the motion to strike out the paragraph, there were ayes 33, noes 54; so the amendment was not agreed to.

2-28-14

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, D. C.

Feb. 28, 1914.

Mr. J. A. Faber,  
Secretary to Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Faber:-

I have your letter of Feb 23, containing copy of telegram from Gen. Hugh L. Scott, El Paso, Texas, as follows:

"Reported that provisions for cattle for Mescalero and Fortsill Apache has been thrown out of Indian Bill. Most important to those Indians. Can it be restored to the bill."

I am glad to inform you that Commissioner Ketchum, who made a personal investigation of conditions at Mescalero, made a very strong recommendation in support of the proposition to purchase cattle for these Indians, and his recommendation was transmitted by direction of Chairman Vaux to the Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs. In accordance with the action of our Board, I shall do everything I properly can to secure the incorporation of this item while the bill is before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. I am transmitting a copy of this letter to General Scott and to members of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) F. H. Abbott,

Secretary.

FHA.CEF.



*Copy to Mr. Ayer*  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, D. C.

Feb. 28, 1914.

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Secretary to Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
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Sincerely yours,

*J. H. Barrett*  
Secretary.

FHA.CEF.



March 8, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR

Members, Board of Indian Commissioners.

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Your Secretary was subpoenaed yesterday to be present at the District Court of the United States at Oklahoma City, on the 23rd day of April, to testify on behalf of the United States in the criminal action of the Government against H. H. Tucker et al, representatives of the United States Oil Company. It is my understanding that the annual lettings for the Indian service will be held in Chicago and St. Louis in the early part of April, and in San Francisco early in May. My going to Oklahoma as a witness in this criminal suit will save to the Board my expenses the greater part of the way to St. Louis and return to Washington. In view of the attack which was made in the House of Representatives on the warehouse system, it will be particularly important for me to keep in closest possible touch with all these Spring lettings. It will probably be necessary for me to be in Oklahoma City several days in advance of the trial, in order to review carefully the large mass of official correspondence concerning which I shall doubtless be called upon to testify; however, my presence at Court, I think, will not prevent my giving thorough consideration to the matter of the letting of contracts at the Indian warehouses.

I had a long and interesting conference today with Dr. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, concerning the Alaskan situation, and talked also, with three of his subordinates in the office who have made exhaustive field investigations there. I found them all friendly to the idea of an investigation in that country by representatives of the Board. They receive annually, only \$200,000 for the administration of the affairs of 24,000 Indians, an amount wholly inadequate to provide for needed hospitals and facilities, for needed industrial and vocational training. They feel that an investigation of conditions by broadminded and disinterested men would help them materially in handling the problem there, and will give us every possible assistance and aid should we undertake an investigation. The men who have traveled in the country tell us, that a committee could get a very good idea of the situation there within six months, if a part of the trip were made in the Summer and the other part in the Winter months, that, it might be advisable for two men to make the Summer trip and the other remain two or three months in the early Winter, to study Winter conditions; that, making the trip in this way and taking advantage of the assistance which could be rendered by the representatives of the Bureau of Education on the ground, such a trip would not cost, to exceed \$3,000.00 for two men.

F. H. ABBOTT, Secretary.



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Forestry  
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P. H. H.

Mar-9 1914

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is acknowledged of the letter of February 16, 1914, signed by your secretary, Mr. F. H. Abbott, inclosing a communication from Mr. Abel Ady.

Mr. Ady's suggestions as to the advisability of establishing a sawmill plant on the Klamath Indian Reservation for the manufacture of the timber have been carefully noted, and I wish to express to you my appreciation of the interest you have taken in the matter.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Otto Colla.

3-22-1

Commissioner.

Neopit, Wisc. March 10, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago, Ill.

msmsd  
7/7

Dear Sir:

About a week ago I, with other members of the tribe, made application to draw my prorata share of the tribal funds as provided by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907 (Stat. L., p. 122).

I wish to ask you to please find out for me as to when I shall receive my share of said Tribal funds if I get it at all. If I can get my money in about 2 or 3 months from now I am going on the farm right away. So I thought before doing so I would first write to you and find out what to expect.  
Yours truly,

P.S. I hope to hear from you soon.  
M.D.

Mitchell Oshkenaniew,  
Box 5-3  
Neopit, Wisc.



3-10-14

(COPY)

3531 Fourteenth St., N. W.,

Washington, D. C.,

March 10, 1914.

Hon. Henry F. Ashurst,

Committee on Indian Affairs,

The Senate,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

With reference to the item in the pending Indian Appropriation Bill providing for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, I venture to enclose a memorandum on the extended remarks of Hon. John H. Stephens, of Texas, printed in the Congressional Record of February 26th, 1914, page 4292. After two years of close study of the particular issue involved, I feel that many of Mr. Stephens' statements were based on misinformation and should not go unanswered by someone outside the body attacked. I hope your Committee will insist on consulting the official documents cited in the accompanying memorandum.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd) H. C. Phillips.

### Executive Council

SHERMAN COOLIDGE,  
President.  
Faribault, Minn.

WM. J. KERSHAW,  
First Vice-President

CHAS. E. DAGENETT,  
Vice-Pres. on Membership

MRS. EMMA D. GOULETTE,  
Vice-Pres. on Education

CHARLES D. CARTER,  
Vice-Pres. on Legislation

ARTHUR C. PARKER,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Albany, N. Y.

PROF. F. A. MCKENZIE,  
Associate Chairman

JOHN CARL PARISH,  
Associate Secretary

# The Society of American Indians

## A National Organization of Americans

ORGANIZED AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, APRIL, 1911

MEMBERSHIP: ACTIVE, ASSOCIATE AND JUNIOR

ACTIVE: PERSONS OF INDIAN BLOOD ONLY

HEADQUARTERS: WASHINGTON, D. C.

Barrister Building

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1914.

### Advisory Board

HENRY ROE-CLOUD,  
Chairman  
Colony, Okla.

JOHN M. OSKISON  
MRS. MARIE L. BALDWIN  
HOWARD E. GANSWORTH  
ROSA B. LAFLESCHÉ  
DR. ROLAND NICHOLS  
MRS. ANGEL DECORA-DEITZ  
HORTON G. ELM  
REV. JOSEPH K. GRIFFIS  
REV. ASA R. HILL  
CHAS. R. DOXON  
OLIVER LAMERE  
MICHAEL WOLFE  
ROBT J. HAMILTON  
SAM'L L. BONNIN

Dear Fellow Member:-

The remarkable growth of our Society along lines of membership and influence has given great courage and inspiration to the officers and members who have labored so earnestly. A meeting of the Executive Council in the city of Philadelphia on Feb. 14th attracted many of our members in the east and a large number of our strongest friends. With the Indian Bureau and the Interior Department inviting our suggestions and criticism we are in a particularly favorable position. The best forces in the country are with us and we most truly desire to cooperate with all such friendly influences.

Very little as yet has been done to arouse an interest in our finances, but something must be done very soon in order to strengthen the great work we have started. Our two dollar fee for members does not half cover the per capita expense needed. Several of our officers and members have donated large amounts. We wish that the idea might go forth that our high position for good and our earnest plans for the betterment of the Indian race deserves strong financial support. We are enclosing a pledge card for the year 1914 and invite your most thoughtful consideration of our needs.

The next number of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL will be issued April 15th. It will contain some highly interesting articles, including a full account of the Philadelphia Local Conference, the speeches and description of the banquet. The pictures alone will tell a wonderful story of Indian progress and of Indian influence with the present administration. Members not subscribers may have the April Quarterly by sending 25¢, but if you are not a paid subscriber, why not send in your dollar now?

The FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE will be held at the University of Wisconsin, October 6-11, 1914. The University at Madison, Wisconsin, will extend every courtesy and we shall find a city of friends. Spread the news. Some new information booklets, soon off the press, will help you in extending the influence of the Society. Send five cents in postage for a good supply.

Some interesting material is enclosed herewith. We invite your attention to the Robinson Bill creating an Indian Commission and making possible more efficient Indian administration. Write to your Congressman or Senator giving your endorsement if it meets your approval.

Faithfully yours,

*Arthur C. Parker*

GL2-31214

Secretary-Treasurer.



63D CONGRESS,  
2D SESSION.

# S. 4164.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22 (calendar day, JANUARY 24), 1914.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

## A BILL

To make more efficient Indian administration, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That there is hereby created an Indian Commission, con-  
4       sisting of three members, the present Commissioner of In-  
5       dian Affairs, who shall be chairman of said commission and  
6       the title of whose position shall be that of Commissioner of  
7       Indian Affairs, and he shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per  
8       annum; the present Assistant Commissioner of Indian Af-  
9       fairs shall be the second member of said commission, at a  
10      salary of \$5,000 per annum, and the title of his position  
11      shall be that of first assistant commissioner, and he shall be  
12      the acting commissioner during the absence of the Com-

1 missioner of Indian Affairs; the third member of said com-  
 2 mission shall be an experienced educator with industrial  
 3 equipment and administrative experience, and the title of  
 4 his position shall be assistant commissioner, who shall be  
 5 appointed by the President, by and with the advice and  
 6 approval of the Senate, and he shall receive a salary of  
 7 \$5,000 per annum. The said assistant commissioner shall  
 8 be the acting commissioner during the absence of the Com-  
 9 missioner of Indian Affairs and the first assistant commis-  
 10 sioner. The said commissioners shall hold office for a period  
 11 of six years from the approval of this Act, unless sooner re-  
 12 moved for cause by the President, and shall be eligible for  
 13 reappointment for a like term. Vacancies in said commis-  
 14 sion shall be filled by the President, by and with the advice  
 15 and consent of the Senate. The office of Second Assistant  
 16 Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby changed to that of  
 17 chief clerk, and said official shall receive a salary of \$3,000  
 18 per annum.

19 SEC. 2. That there is hereby devolved upon said com-  
 20 mission all the authority and administrative and other duties  
 21 relating to Indian affairs heretofore, herein, or otherwise  
 22 vested by law in any other official or officials, said authority  
 23 and duties to be exercised and performed under such rules  
 24 and regulations as may be prescribed by the chairman of  
 25 said commission.

1 SEC. 3. That the chairman of said commission be, and  
 2 he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint not to exceed  
 3 three men at salaries not to exceed \$3,000 each per annum,  
 4 qualified by legal and sociological training, as well as by  
 5 acquaintance with Indian affairs and needs, to study the  
 6 laws governing and the circumstances affecting the various  
 7 tribes, groups, and classes of Indians in the United  
 8 States, and the chairman of said commission shall report  
 9 within one year after the passage of this Act (a) a deter-  
 10 mination of the legal status of the Indians of the United  
 11 States by reservations or tribes; (b) a digest of important  
 12 decisions in Indian cases, or important cases directly affect-  
 13 ing Indian interests; (c) a draft of a codified law covering  
 14 existing legislation and proposing new or remedial legislation  
 15 looking toward the future best interests of the Indians  
 16 under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

17 SEC. 4. That the chairman of said commission shall  
 18 submit to the President, the Senate, and the House of Repre-  
 19 sentatives, on or before the first Monday in December of  
 20 each year, a detailed report relating to Indian Affairs and  
 21 accompanied by such recommendations as said commission  
 22 shall deem proper to submit. Each of said commissioners  
 23 shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the  
 24 discharge of his duties as a commissioner. There is hereby



INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,  
995 DREXEL BUILDING,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 28, 1914.

## THE "CITIZENSHIP EXPEDITION."

A recent Washington newspaper despatch announced that Senator Penrose had introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of Indian affairs, in accordance with a suggestion of the Rodman Wanamaker Indian expedition. The resolution proposes that the commission of seven, to be appointed, shall act in conjunction with Dr. J. K. Dixon, the leader of the Wanamaker party, and it also "recites the accomplishments of the expedition."

Senator Penrose and those for whom he is acting have evidently not kept in very close touch with current events; for they do not seem to know that a joint Congressional Commission, composed of three Senators and three Representatives, was created by the Act of June 30, 1913, for the same purpose. That Commission, of which Senator J. T. Robinson is chairman, has been, and is now, conducting its work, as directed by the law, with a view to "recommending such changes in the administration of Indian affairs as would promote the betterment of the service and the well-being of Indians." It is therefore hardly likely that the Penrose resolution will receive favorable action by the Committee on Indian affairs. It has, however, been the means of giving added publicity to the claims of Dr. Dixon in regard to the alleged "accomplishments" of the "Citizenship expedition." So long as the Dixon report was being used for advertising purposes, its absurd and extravagant claims of "accurate and extensive" information could be regarded as humorous and harmless; but when its author seeks to have Congress give the document serious consideration, it is in order to analyze its statements.

Mr. Rodman Wanamaker's desire to perpetuate certain noble characteristics of the red man, and to arouse a stronger public sentiment to secure just treatment for him, is to be commended. The expedition sent out by Mr. Wanamaker could have performed, under proper management, a service of real value; but to those who have even an ordinary knowledge of Indian affairs, the Dixon report of "achievements" is very unsatisfactory on account of serious inaccuracy of statement and apparent ignorance of the essential truth in many cases. It is regrettable that a philanthropist of such high ideals as Mr. Wanamaker should be exploited in this fashion by such an agent.

During the past summer and autumn I visited fifteen Indian reservations in the Southwest; our Washington Agent visited a number in the Northwest, and I also met many of the Indian Service field-men, in the East and West, with whom I talked on this subject. From every point the testimony was the same; Dr. Dixon was always in a hurry, and his

stay at the Agencies was usually limited to a few hours. The Mescalero reservation, in New Mexico, for instance, is a tract of land almost the size of Connecticut. The nearest railroad point is Tularosa, eighteen miles from the Agency. The Dixon party arrived there one morning, went to the Mescalero Agency by automobile, had the flag-raising ceremony in a perfunctory manner, took a short whirl over a portion of the reservation, and left the same evening for other parts of the country. Such methods are hardly calculated to enable any one, no matter how expert, to secure "accurate and extensive" first-hand information of conditions, or to gather "full details of all phases of Indian and reservation life." It must be a great satisfaction to the Mescalero Apache, and all the other tribes, to feel "now that his life story, both primitive and present, is to be accurately given to the country," by such a "careful" authority. From the reports of the Western people I learn that this was a typical case. I wonder if Dr. Dixon ever heard of the thorough work being done by Edward S. Curtis to record, by pen and photograph, the history of all the Indian tribes? Mr. Curtis is spending years to acquire his data, but Dr. Dixon would have us believe, from his method, that only a few hours at each point are necessary for such a task.

To illustrate Dr. Dixon's ignorance, or misrepresentation, a few instances are cited:

The report, in referring to the ceremonies in New York Harbor on February 22, 1913, says that "these grizzled warriors" assembled there "never owned a flag and knew nothing about the flag." The first of the "Rules for the Indian School Service," in force for years, provides that "There shall be a flag-staff at each school, and in suitable weather the flag of the United States shall be hoisted each morning and taken down at sunset." There are 327 Indian schools, and it is the custom to assemble the pupils each morning and evening to salute the flag as it is being raised or lowered. The Department rule that I have quoted also refers to Agencies. I have never been on a reservation where I did not see the American flag flying. The one case that Dr. Dixon refers to—conveying the impression that it was typical—on the Havasupai reservation, Arizona, is an exception; but a few years ago there was a heavy flood in that cañon that destroyed nearly all the government property, and ruined the agricultural land of those Indians.

Referring to the New York Harbor ceremonies, Dr. Dixon says: "A new ideal was imposed," namely, that of citizenship. This "expert evidence" is sadly at fault. In 1879 the "new ideal" took definite shape, and the Boston Indian Citizenship Committee was organized, which, in conjunction with the Indian Rights Association and the late Senator Dawes, helped to secure the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887. Under its terms, when an Indian received an individual allotment of land, he became a citizen of the United States. If Dr. Dixon had taken the trouble to investigate this subject, he would have found that there are over 185,000 Indians who are citizens, and that his "new ideal" is an old story. His "expedition of citizenship" is thirty-five years behind the times.

One of the purposes of the expedition was "to secure the signature, by pen and thumb-mark, of every Indian tribe to the Declaration of Allegiance." The absurdity of this is apparent when it is understood that any treaty or agreement made by the Government with the Indians, if it was to be valid, had to be signed by a three-fourths majority of the male adults of the tribe concerned. Consequently, the few signatures secured by Dr. Dixon of individual members of any tribe to the "Declaration of Allegiance" are absolutely valueless.

Dr. Dixon asserts that, as a result of his expedition, the Indian "realizes now, for the first time, that he must do something for himself." There are thousands of Indians who realized that long ago. Before the "Citizenship Expedition" was conceived, the Society of American Indians was organized, in Columbus, Ohio, October, 1911, by Indians who are working to advance the interests of Indians. Its active membership is confined exclusively to those of Indian blood, and contains representatives of nearly every tribe.

As to the "enthusiasm" of the red man for the expedition, note what is said about it in the Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians, the editor of which is an Indian:

"The 'Wanamaker Expedition of Citizenship to the Indian' has returned to its Philadelphia store. The plan was for a certain Mr. Dixon to give a flag to every reservation in the country, and pledge the Indian to loyalty. This was an assumption that the Indians were not loyal. Newspapers said that the Indian had never seen a flag. This is an absurdity, and the whole expedition was a flagrant insult to the United States authorities and an insult to the Indian. \* \* \* \* But the late Mr. Barnum's maxim will hold good."

Regarding the recent Navajo "uprising," Dr. Dixon, in a widely published interview, found fault with Superintendent W. T. Shelton, of the Shiprock Agency, New Mexico, for "interfering with some of their most sacred customs." It is true that Mr. Shelton did interfere with a "sacred custom," just as the United States Government interfered with a "sacred custom" of the Mormons some years ago. It should be noted that this "sacred custom" of the Navajos was polygamy, by which the old men took very young girls for plural wives. The Indian Bureau has been endeavoring to stamp out this "sacred custom" not only among the Navajos, but in all the other tribes; and Supt. Shelton was acting in accordance with that policy when he interfered with the Indian law-breakers. I hardly believe that a minister of the Gospel would knowingly favor polygamy, even though it has been a "sacred custom" of the Indians, just as it was in patriarchal times.

In another newspaper interview Dr. Dixon is reported to have said of the Jicarilla reservation, New Mexico, that "the tribe cannot raise cattle because the vegetation is insufficient." If Dr. Dixon had really investigated the physical condition of that reservation, he would hardly have made such a statement. Raising cattle or sheep is exactly what the Jicarilla Indians can do, for they have good summer and winter ranges.

The following excerpt from the Chilocco, Oklahoma, Indian School Journal, commenting on a visit of the Expedition to one of the points in that State, is suggestive:

"For generations effort has been put forth by those in the Indian field to induce the Indians to put away from them many habits and customs that have always served as sufficient barriers to progress, and to accept and put into practice the best features of our civilization. In fact, there could not be conceived any other right purpose in laboring with them. In the Wanamaker expeditions the taking of pictures with all sorts of cameras seemed the principal interest, and the important subjects were the Indians arrayed in owned and borrowed barbarian finery. Many occupying the center of the stage were original coffee-coolers or their descendants, usually the consistent foes of progress, while the progressing Indian in his inconspicuous citizen's dress formed the fringe of the crowd unnoticed. They were not 'Chiefs' because they had outgrown the fiction of chieftainship, but merely bread-winners, and therefore poor subjects for a spectacular exhibit. In this particular the teaching of the expedition was wrong and did not leave a good taste in the mouths of those who work."



The Rev. Edward Ashley, D.D., for many years a missionary on the Cheyenne River reservation, South Dakota, reprints the foregoing article in "Anpao," a paper published in the Sioux language, with this additional criticism:

"The above item is true also of the action of Dr. Dixon on some of the Sioux reservations. The writer witnessed the flag-raising on one of the Sioux reserves, and the progressive Indians, though present, were ignored and only those in warpaint and feathers were recognized and given the impression that they were 'it.' The addresses of President Wilson and Secretary Lane were ground off without any interpretation. In order that the Sioux nation may know what they said, we have translated the same, which may be found on another page."

After making such a perfunctory and superficial "investigation," Dr. Dixon has the effrontery to assert that "for the first time the nation may have the full, unvarnished truth, at first hand, from a neutral authority."

Let the reader judge whether or not the data presented by Dr. Dixon is such as to inspire confidence as to its value, historically or ethnologically.

Dr. Dixon says that "Indian superintendents have declared that the Expedition has tremendously forwarded their work." Those whom I saw on my trip, for the most part, regarded the affair as a huge joke. However, should the Senate Indian Committee decide to consider the Penrose resolution, it would be well to call on the Indian superintendents for a frank expression as to the value of the expedition. Inspector James McLaughlin was detailed by the Department to accompany the Dixon party. He should also be called upon for a report.

M. K. SNIFFEN,  
*Secretary Indian Rights Association.*

Date.....

To the Society of American Indians:

106 Barrister Building,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

To support and encourage the Society of American Indians in all  
laudable efforts, I pledge the sum of \$..... This amount  
will be payable (*date*)....., 1914.

.....  
(*Address*) .....



# *The Society of American Indians*

NEEDS FOR THE YEAR 1914 A WORKING FUND OF \$5,000

This fund is needed for: Legal Aid, Watching Legislation, Spreading Information, Making Investigations, Supporting Our Publication, Protecting Indians from Frauds and Injustice, Showing Indians better Opportunities in Life, Arranging for the Annual Conference, Expenses of the General Office of the Society, Clerical Hire, Printing, Postage, Labor.

TO THE END THAT THE INDIAN RACE MAY AWAKEN TO A  
TRUE UNDERSTANDING OF MODERN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION  
AND BECOME A RESPONSIBLE, COMPETENT  
FACTOR IN THE NATIONAL LIFE.

---

When the Indian understands, there will be no problem. When the White American understands, there will be a greater friendship. When both races understand, there will come mutual sympathy and union of interest that will bring to the Indian a new life, and to America a duty fulfilled.

*Acknowledged*

# YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MOVEMENT

## AMONG THE

### NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

#### SECRETARIES

R. D. HALL, REPRESENTING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET, NEW YORK

G. ELMER E. LINDQUIST, REPRESENTING THE STATE COMMITTEES OF NEBRASKA, KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA,  
HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

MCKINLEY H. WARREN, GENERAL SECRETARY FOR  
HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

SECOND NATIONAL INDIAN STUDENT CONFERENCE, ESTES PARK, COLO., JUNE 11-20, 1915  
BE SURE YOU ARE REPRESENTED

Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
March 19th, 1914.

Mr. Edward E. Ayre  
Chicago, Ill

My dear Mr. Ayre:

Again it is my pleasure to report larger results than ever before in the work among Indian students. It is a matter of gratification that the native leadership for which we have been working is even now available for service, with results surprising the most skeptical, and eliciting most favorable comment from everyone who knows or has seen the development of the Indian student work.

The most striking development of this leadership has been the large number of Indian students won to the Christian life by other students. At one school, in response to the appeal of a young Indian who was converted through the Association last year, fifty-seven students accepted Christ and consecrated themselves to His service among their people. At another school, through student leadership, fifty Indian young men made the same decision. A Government official remarked that it was the finest demonstration of the operation of Christian influence he had ever seen.

I rejoice greatly in this particular development of the work, because it comes from within the student body and is not due to external influences exerting exceptional pressure. It is inspiring to see fellows who came to school in an indifferent attitude now intensely concerned in leading a good life, and exerting every influence to line up their fellow-students in the Christian way. One can only say that it is God's Spirit operating. Never since I entered this work, have I had so many personal interviews, and found such earnestness. Hundreds of the fellows are carrying and reading daily the copies of the Gospels presented through the generosity of a friend in Massachusetts. I wish you could hear the first prayers of some of the fellows.

Last year I reported a prayer circle organized at one of our large Southwestern schools. Imagine my delight to find that EVERY fellow had kept his pledge to read his Bible and pray every day and to be present at every regular weekly meeting. As a result of this prayer and devotion, I found twenty-seven fellows asking to organize a Young Men's Christian Association, and these are the acknowledged leaders in all phases of the School's activities. What may come from this earnest group, no one can tell. God is working with them.



Several weeks have been spent on Indian reservations, especially among the Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, where I was gratified to find earnest groups of young men looking for a way to follow the true God. It was interesting to find that some of these "blanket" Indians could understand me when I prayed in the Dakota and Gros Ventres languages. It gives one such an immediate entrance into their regard.

I simply cannot follow up all the opportunities at present available; my chief concern is how much I dare undertake and be sure to conserve results. I can now understand what Christ meant when He said, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

Yours in the field,

*R. D. Wall*

RDH-T

March 19, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

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There is inclosed herewith for your information copy of a Committee print of a bill prepared by Representative Carl Hayden of Arizona, authorizing the construction of the San Carlos irrigation project. This draft, you will observe, has not been introduced as a bill by Mr. Hayden but is only a print for the confidential use of members of the Committee and others whose criticism Mr. Hayden desires before formulating the final draft. This legislation is going to receive careful and critical attention. Owing to the interest which the Board of Indian Commissioners has taken in this subject for many years, it is likely that every member of the Board will be interested to give careful study of the inclosed bill. May I suggest that the members submit, either to the Chairman of the Board, who is Chairman of the Special Legislative Committee, or to your Secretary, such suggestions as you may care to make at the earliest possible time?

F. H. Abbott,  
Secretary.



March 20, 1914.

M E M O R A N D U M   F O R

M E M B E R S   O F   T H E   B O A R D   O F   I N D I A N   C O M M I S S I O N E R S .

- - - - -

Several weeks ago Mr. M. C. Phillips, Secretary of the Lake Mohonk Conference, wrote a letter to your Secretary requesting copies of the reports recently made by members of the Board. Following instructions from Chairman Vaux, I informed Mr. Phillips that these reports were in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to whom I referred his letter. Mr. Phillips has just referred to me the reply of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to his request, one paragraph of which is quoted as follows for your information:

" I do not deem it advisable to give any publicity whatever to such reports until the Office has had an opportunity to consider them and consult with the Board. For this reason, therefore, it is not practicable for me to comply with your request at this time. You will be furnished with a copy of these reports as soon as they are available for distribution."

F. H. Abbott,  
Secretary.

March 11, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The following correspondence relative to a question of Civil Service employees in the Indian Service, will be of interest to members of the Board especially in view of the fact that the Board in years past was largely instrumental in extending the Civil Service over Indian Service employees and has always taken a most active interest in this question. Commissioner Wells, of course, is mistaken in saying that the duties of the Board of Indian Commissioners as prescribed by law do not embrace matters pertaining to the Civil Service status of the personnel in the Indian Service. The proviso referred to was eliminated from the Indian Bill by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs at the instance of a member of that committee:

March 8, 1914.

Gentlemen:

The Indian Appropriation Bill, (H. R. 12879, 63rd Congress, 2nd Session) referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on February 24, 1914, contains, on page 4, lines 7 to 14 inclusive, the following language:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation, or any other appropriation provided for herein, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be paid any employee in any position in the Indian school service who does not hold a certificate showing that such employee has passed the necessary examination required by the Civil Service Commission for such position, except such employees as are exempt under civil-service rules".

Will you please inform us what effect, if any, this provision will have upon superintendents and other



employees in the Indian Service, paid from this appropriation, who are holding their present positions by reason of promotion, but who have not passed an examination required by the Civil Service Commission for such positions; also, whether it will affect employees covered into the civil service by executive order. For example, -would a superintendent promoted from the position of teacher or clerk, or one covered into the civil service by an executive order and exempted from examination under civil service rules, be required by this provision to pass an examination required for superintendents by the Civil Service Commission? I should like to be advised also, if the provision which I have quoted, in any way alters the present law as respects Indian service employees, and if so, in what respect.

Yours truly,

The Civil Service Commission,  
Washington,  
D. C.

(Sgd) F E Abbott,  
Secretary.

March 13, 1914.

Mr. F. E. Abbott,

Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your letter of March 6th, addressed to the Civil Service Commission, asking what effect, if any, the following proviso contained in H. R. Bill No. 12579 will have upon certain classes of employees in the Indian Service, has been referred to the Department for answer:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation or any other appropriation provided for herein, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be paid any employee in any position in the Indian Service who does not hold a certificate showing that such employee has passed the necessary examination

required by the Civil Service Commission for such position, except such employees as are exempt under civil-service rules."

As the duties of the Board of Indian Commissioners, as prescribed by law, do not embrace matters pertaining to the civil service status of the personnel in the Indian Service, the Office does not care to express an opinion at this time as to what effect, if any, this proposed legislation would have upon employees who have not passed the civil service examination required for the positions they hold. If the proviso is enacted into a law, the matter will then be determined.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) Cass Wells,  
Commissioner.

F. H. Elliott,

Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1914.

TO ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE INDIAN SERVICE:

The following is an excerpt from my address to the conference of Field Supervisors on the evening of Feb. 20, 1914:

I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whiskey: It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else: It does more to demoralize him as a man and frequently as a woman: It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. If I say nothing more to you tonight that leaves an impression, let it be this one thought: Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whiskey.

We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business, and it is your business, to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours, to create an atmosphere, and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and above all to be a personal object-lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor, rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whiskey.

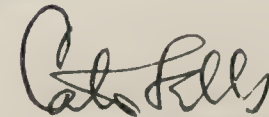
There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the Prohibition question.

As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates \$100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem, and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

It is my great desire that every employee in the Indian Service shall realize the tremendous importance of the liquor suppression work, and exert his best efforts and influence for the protection of the Indian from this, his worst enemy.

I desire this letter to be regarded as a personal communication to every employee in the Indian Service, and that it be seriously treated as such, and I especially request that on the Sixth Day of April, Nineteen-Fourteen, the same be read to the student body of every Indian School, including those under Government, Mission, or private supervision

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. H. Kelly". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Commissioner.

I am addressing the above letter to each of the six thousand employees in the Indian Service.



MEMORANDUM

FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

March 28, 1914.

---

Your secretary has been informed that bids for Indian goods and supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 will take place as follows:

AT CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

Groceries, dry goods, underwear and hosiery, gloves and suspenders, notions, hats and caps, clothing, enameled and glass ware, agricultural implements, wagons etc., school books and supplies.

AT ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1914.

Boots and shoes, woodenware etc., harness, leather, etc., paints oils and glass, tinware etc., stoves etc., hardware, medical supplies.

AT ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1914.

Coal.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1914.  
(For Pacific Coast Agencies and Schools.)

Groceries, enameled and glass ware, furniture etc., harness leather etc., agricultural implements, tinware etc., stoves etc., hardware, paints, oils and glass.

F. H. Abbott,

Secretary.

TELEGRAM)

(COPY)

Washington, D. C.,

April 1, 1914.

Hon. Isidore B. Dockweiler,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Have advised with Commissioner Ketcham. I have attended public hearings Senate Indian Committee on pressing invitation Chairman Ashurst extended all members Board and your Secretary. Addressed Committee only when requested by members and only concerning recommendations previously made to Secretary Interior by authority Board or its legislative Committee. Recent reports members Board given to Senate Committee by authority Assistant Commissioner. Have adhered strictly to agreement with Secretary as I understand it and have exerted myself utmost to cooperate especially before Committee. Indian Bureau attitude wholly hostile without cause or justification, has not consulted Board once even regarding purchases as required by law when requested to do so. Senators Robinson and Lane today opposed appropriation for Board, former urging his bill. Board's recommendations on legislation presented to Committee by Commissioners Vaux, Elliot, Moorehead, Ketcham and your secretary yesterday and today. Think majority Committee will support us.

(Sgd) F E Abbott,  
Secretary.



(TELEGRAM)

(COPY)

Received at 613 Pa. Av.  
Main 4200  
66W BN 123GR

F A Los Angeles, Cal April 1, 1914.

F C Abbott

SECY BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS BU OF MINES BLDG WASHN DC  
JUST RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM SECRETARY LANE STATING THAT CONTRARY TO  
AGREEMENT BETWEEN HIMSELF AYERS AND MYSELF YOU ARE GOING BEFORE  
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND ADVOCATING MEASURES WITHOUT CONSULTING  
INDIAN BUREAU AND CONTRARY TO HIS POLICIES AND THAT GOOD ADMINISTRA-  
TION REQUIRES THAT ALL MATTERS SHOULD BE LAID BEFORE INDIAN BUREAU  
FIRST BEFORE BEING PRESENTED EITHER TO THE PUBLIC OR CONGRESS ALSO  
THAT THERE CANNOT BE TWO INDIAN BUREAUS IN MY JUDGMENT SECRETARY  
LANES POSITION RIGHT THEM IT MOST UNWISE TO OPPOSE HIM  
WE SHOULD COOPERATE NOT ANTAGONIZE ADVISE THAT YOU CORRESPOND WITH  
SECRETARYS WISHES AND AT NEXT BOARD MEETING DEFINITE METHOD OF  
PROCEDURE MAY BE AGREED UPON ANSWER.

ISIDORE B DOCKWEILER

441PM

3-25-14

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U.S. Office of  
Ind of



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7-14806

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,  
CHICAGO.

Washington, D. C.,

April 2, 1914.

To members of the U. S. Board of Indian Commissioners.

Gentlemen:-

During the past two days, Commissioners Moorehead, Eliot, Ketcham and myself have been spending some time in attending the hearings before the Senate Committee and in making our recommendations on behalf of the Board to them. All our suggestions have been received with the most courteous attention but it is impossible to tell what will be the outcome.

At our meeting in February, we adopted a statement of what we conceived to be our own duties and functions. A copy is inclosed to recall the details to your mind. In pursuance of our instructions, Mr. Abbott forwarded a copy to the Indian Office and there has just been received a reply from Commissioner Sells approved by Secretary Lane, a copy of which is also inclosed. From these two documents, you will observe that the issue is squarely put and that the intent of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to make of our Board a body of subordinate clerks without any individuality whatever. Personally, I believe, as a matter of law, that this contention of the Indian Bureau is absolutely incorrect. It is probably undesirable, however, for us to force a contention further at the moment until the pending legislation is out of the way.

Very truly yours,

*Swain Van Hook*

Chairman.

GV/CRF.



(COPY)

April 1, 1914.

The Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Bureau of Mines Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

I have received through your Secretary, by his letter of February 21, 1914, copy of a resolution recently adopted "expressing the Board's interpretation of its authority, functions and duties, under existing law."

I have carefully noted this resolution and, after mature consideration, have reached a conclusion contrary to that of the Board.

The regulations of June 3, 1869, were issued under the Act of April 10, of that year (16 Stat., 40), which act was temporary in its nature and imposed duties on the Board connected only with the expenditure of the appropriations made by that act. The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 2039-2042, established permanently the Board of Indian Commissioners and defined their duties. These sections necessarily worked a repeal of the former statutes (which were in fact only temporary), and said sections embodied the law on the subject down to the Act of May, 17, 1882 (22 Stat., 68-70).

\* 2 \*

Since the act of May 17, 1882, the powers and duties of the Board have been such only as defined by it.

The language of that act is as follows:

And hereafter the Commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for said service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the Commission in the purchase of supplies. The Commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior.

In view of the expression of the Board that its work may be carried on with the fullest understanding and harmony and in the spirit of direct cooperation with the Department and this Office, I deem it only fair to you that you should know my views in this matter.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Cato Sells,  
Commissioner.

Approved, April 1, 1914.  
(Sgd) Franklin K. Lane.



WHEREAS, there is frequent inquiry as to the functions, duties and authority of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the laws and Executive Order under which it is constituted and acting.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following statement be and is accepted as the Board's interpretation of its powers and duties under existing law.

The Act of May 17, 1882 (22 Stat., 70), the last Act of Congress relating to the duties of the Board of Indian Commissioners, provides:

"And hereafter the commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies, and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for said Service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the commission in the purchase of supplies. The commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior."

The primary purpose of this Act was doubtless to relieve the Board of the responsibility of supervising "expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians within the limits of the United States", a duty specifically imposed by the Act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 360) and to reserve in the Board the duties imposed by the Act of April 10, 1869 (16 Stat., 40), and the Act of May 29, 1872 (17 Stat., 186).

The Act of April 10, 1869 (16 Stat., 40) carried and appropriation of two millions of dollars.

"To enable the President to maintain peace among and with the various tribes, bands and parties of Indians and to promote civilization among the said Indians, bring them where practicable, on reservations, relieve their necessities and encourage their efforts at self-support \* \* \* and for the purpose of enabling the President to execute the powers conferred by this Act, he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to organize a Board of Indian Commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, to be selected by him from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy to serve, without pecuniary compensation, who may, under his direction, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by this Act or any part thereof that the President may designate."

The Act of May 29, 1872, (17 Stat., 186) provides:

"The Board of Indian Commissioners is empowered to investigate all contracts, expenditures and accounts in connection with the Indian Service and shall have access to all books and papers relating thereto in any Government Office."

In retaining <sup>in</sup> the Board all the authority vested in it by earlier Acts of Congress relating to visitation and inspection of Indian Agencies and other branches of the Indian Service and to the inspection and purchase of goods for said service, the Act of May 17, 1882, above quoted, necessarily left remaining in full force and effect all the provisions of the Executive Order of June 3, 1869, setting forth the authority and duties of the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners not inconsistent with the provisions of the said Act of May 17, 1882. In other words, all the duties and functions of the Board set forth in the Executive Order of June 3, 1869, relating to the visitation and inspection of Agencies and other branches of the Indian Service and the inspection and purchase of goods, are still in full force and effect and will continue to be so until altered or modified by a subsequent executive order.



The paragraphs of the Executive Order of June 3, 1869, therefore, which are still in full force and effect and binding upon all Departments of the Government, are as follows:

"The following regulations will till further directions, control the action of said Commission and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in matters coming under their joint supervision.

"First: The Commission will make its own organization and employ its own clerical assistance.

"Second: The Commission shall be furnished with full opportunity to inspect the records of the Indian Office, and to obtain full information as to the conduct of all parts of the affairs thereof.

"Third: They shall have full power to inspect, in person, or by subcommittee, the various Indian superintendencies and agencies in the Indian country.

"Fourth: They are authorized to be present in person or by subcommittees at purchases of goods for Indian purposes, and inspect said purchases advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with regard thereto. (And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to consult the Commission in making purchases of such goods." Act of July 15, 1870; Stat., 360).

"Whenever they shall deem it necessary or advisable that instructions of superintendents or agents be changed or modified, they will communicate such an advice through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior; and, in like manner, their advice as to changes in modes of purchasing goods or conducting the affairs of the Indian Bureau proper. Complaints against superintendents or agents or other officers will, in the same manner, be forwarded to the Indian Bureau or Department of the Interior for action.

"The Commission will, at their Board meetings, determine upon recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilizing or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above indicated.

7 "All the officers of the Government connected with the Indian Service are enjoined to afford every facility and opportunity to said Commissioners and their subcommittees. in the performance of their duties, and to give the most respectful heed to their advice within the limits of such officers' positive instructions from their superiors; to allow such Commissioners full access to their records and accounts and to co-operate with them in the most earnest manner, to the extent of their proper powers, in the general work of civilizing

the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights, and stimulating them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes instead of following a roving and savage life.

8 " The Commission will keep such records or minutes of their proceedings as may be necessary to afford evidence of their action, and will provide for the manner in which their communications with and advice to the Government shall be made an authenticated."

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1869,  
(Signed) U. S. Grant.

And, to the end that the work of this Board may be carried forward with the fullest understanding and harmony and in the spirit of strict cooperation with the Department of the Interior, the Indian Office and with Congress, be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to each and every member of the House and Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.



4-5-14

Department of the Interior  
Office Commissioner of Indian Affairs.  
Washington

April 5, 1914.

TO ALL RESERVATION SUPERINTENDENTS:

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the Service that the present administration of Indian Affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I want you to know that the magnitude of this undertaking is fully realized, and that while I do not think it can be accomplished in one summer nor that it can be done without hard work and some sacrifice on the part of all of us, I am firmly of the opinion that it can be, should be, and must be done.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country and I am determined that unceasing effort shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced.

The Indians should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely his own and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle -, horse -, and sheep king of America.

All these things involve earnestness of purpose and close co-operation between the Indian Service employees and the Indians. To insure the best results every man charged with such a responsibility as farmer or stockman must devote his time - every day of his time - in heart to heart association and hand to hand working in his particular sphere. It must be "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether", as they say at sea.

I cannot refrain from calling attention to a situation that is very unsatisfactory. I have information from dependable sources and from all sections of the country that farmers in the Indian Service devote most of their time to work associated with the business end of the agencies; that our farmers, with a few notable exceptions, are not in fact practical and helpful

as farmers; that they do not go out among the Indians on their farms as they should and as hereafter I earnestly desire them to do. It is almost discouraging to contemplate that after years of employment of men who have been especially charged with the work of advancing the farming interests of the Indians no more has been accomplished.

Commencing immediately I wish word to go down the line from the Indian Office in Washington to the Agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment that every Indian Service farmer shall give his time to actual farming and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

Congress, the tax-paying public and the Indians have a right to expect full return for every dollar appropriated and such permanent industrial advancement of the Indians each year as will justify the maintenance of the force of farmers and stockmen now employed and give promise that eventually they may no longer be required.

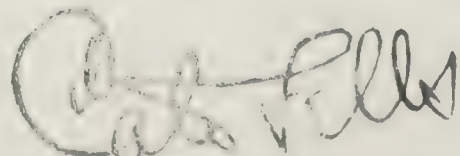
Nor am I satisfied with the fact as I am now convinced that the Superintendents, generally speaking, spend altogether too much time in the office attending to duties which properly belong to clerks, when the Superintendent, to accomplish the best results, should be out in the field among the Indians looking into their home comforts, after health conditions and in close contact with them, giving personal attention to their farming, stock raising and other relationships that they may be encouraged to do for themselves the things that they cannot have done for them for an indefinite period of time.

Hereafter, the Superintendent, in place of devoting three-fourths or more of his time to office duties, shall devote a very large part of his time among the Indians on the reservation.

I do not anticipate that the carrying out of these directions will bring about any appreciable congestion of the so-called "paper work" of the office. I believe the greater portion of the office work will be found to fit in with the field work so that it will be done in connection therewith and without hindrance to it.

Reservation employees should know the Indians and know them well; understand their condition and substantially aid them in their forward march toward self-support and equipment for citizenship.

Sincerely yours,



Commissioner.



4-5-14

Department of the Interior  
Office Commissioner of Indian Affairs.  
Washington

April 5, 1914.

TO ALL RESERVATION SUPERINTENDENTS:

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the Service that the present administration of Indian Affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I want you to know that the magnitude of this undertaking is fully realized, and that while I do not think it can be accomplished in one summer nor that it can be done without hard work and some sacrifice on the part of all of us, I am firmly of the opinion that it can be, should be, and must be done.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country and I am determined that unceasing effort shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced.

The Indians should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely his own and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle -, horse -, and sheep king of America.

All these things involve earnestness of purpose and close co-operation between the Indian Service employees and the Indians. To insure the best results every man charged with such a responsibility as farmer or stockman must devote his time - every day of his time - in heart to heart association and hand to hand working in his particular sphere. It must be "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull alltogether", as they say at sea.

I cannot refrain from calling attention to a situation that is very unsatisfactory. I have information from dependable sources and from all sections of the country that farmers in the Indian Service devote most of their time to work associated with the business end of the agencies; that our farmers, with a few notable exceptions, are not in fact practical and helpful

as farmers; that they do not go out among the Indians on their farms as they should and as hereafter I earnestly desire them to do. It is almost discouraging to contemplate that after years of employment of men who have been especially charged with the work of advancing the farming interests of the Indians no more has been accomplished.

Commencing immediately I wish word to go down the line from the Indian Office in Washington to the Agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment that every Indian Service farmer shall give his time to actual farming and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

Congress, the tax-paying public and the Indians have a right to expect full return for every dollar appropriated and such permanent industrial advancement of the Indians each year as will justify the maintenance of the force of farmers and stockmen now employed and give promise that eventually they may no longer be required.

Nor am I satisfied with the fact as I am now convinced that the Superintendents, generally speaking, spend altogether too much time in the office attending to duties which properly belong to clerks, when the Superintendent, to accomplish the best results, should be out in the field among the Indians looking into their home comforts, after health conditions and in close contact with them, giving personal attention to their farming, stock raising and other relationships that they may be encouraged to do for themselves the things that they cannot have done for them for an indefinite period of time.

Hereafter, the Superintendent, in place of devoting three-fourths or more of his time to office duties, shall devote a very large part of his time among the Indians on the reservation.

I do not anticipate that the carrying out of these directions will bring about any appreciable congestion of the so-called "paper work" of the office. I believe the greater portion of the office work will be found to fit in with the field work so that it will be done in connection therewith and without hindrance to it.

Reservation employees should know the Indians and know them well; understand their condition and substantially aid them in their forward march toward self-support and equipment for citizenship.

Sincerely yours,

Commissioner.



April 8, 1914.

M E M O R A N D U M

FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your secretary reports, with regret and astonishment, the adoption, -with the approval and support of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of an amendment which provides for taking the inspection force of the Indian Bureau out of the classified Civil Service. The Senators who supported the amendment were: Robinson, Lane, Thompson, Owen, Ashurst and Fall; those opposed, Townsend, Clapp, Gronna and Page. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs made an impassioned speech in favor of the amendment, declaring that he reluctantly supported an amendment infringing upon the Civil Service but he said that : "The Indian Bureau is seething with incompetency", and that the amendment would give him men who could enjoy confidential relations with him and whom he could " send out to get the goods". Senator Robinson also made a vigorous attack upon conditions as he had found them in the Indian Service and begged the Senators to take the inspection force out of the Civil Service so that the Commissioner's hands would not be tied. The proposition was frankly and emphatically opposed by all the senators voting against the amendment. The amendment is clearly subject to a point of order which will doubtless be raised on the floor of the Senate.

\* \* \* \* \*



The amendment, introduced in the House to place the management of affairs of the Indians of the Five Tribes in politics and take it out of the Civil Service, was carried by a majority of one vote, the vote standing on the proposition the same as on the question of the inspectors above noted, except for the vote of Senator Fall, who was not present when the item was voted upon. In connection with the discussion of this item, Senator Townsend served notice that he would fight it on the floor of the Senate.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is the profound conviction of your secretary that no more dangerous legislation could be enacted than to take the inspection force of the Indian Service out of the Civil Service. It is inconceivable that any Commissioner of Indian Affairs, having the slightest familiarity with conditions in the Indian Service, could possibly sanction such action. Fully 75% of the work of an inspection force is constructive and, more than any other class of work, requires men of wide and accurate knowledge and extensive experience in and acquaintance with Indian affairs. It may be conceded that personal friendships between inspecting officials and field employees may at times interfere with thorough investigation of frauds, but where situations in the Indian Service arise, requiring the services of detectives, and where personal acquaintance might interfere, with justice, there is already authority of law for the Secretary of the Interior to employ special agents outside of the classified service for periods of three months at a time. Indeed, there is no Department of the Indian Service where the introduction of the "spoils system"



recommended and urged by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, would have more pernicious results. It is the earnest recommendation of your secretary that this Board make an earnest and vigorous protest against the amendment in question, addressing a letter to the Secretary of the Interior and copies of the same to the chairmen of both Indian Committees, urging the elimination of the item in conference and, if necessary, notify the Secretary of the Interior that the Board deems it necessary for the good of the Service to oppose the proposed action in the public press. I am convinced that vigorous action of the part of the Board, if taken promptly, will save the situation. Copy of the letter, which it is recommended be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, is inclosed herewith. The Indian Bill will likely go to conference within the next ten days.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is suggested that your views on this matter be transmitted at the very earliest possible moment to Chairman Vaux in order that your secretary may be advised as to the action to be taken in the premises.

\* \* \* \* \*

The item for the Board's expenses will probably come up tomorrow. It was passed over to-day at the request of Senator La Follette.

F H Abbott.  
Secretary



My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor, on behalf of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to urge your earnest consideration of an amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill proposing to take out of the Civil Service the inspection force of the Indian Bureau, introduced by Senator Robinson of Arkansas and adopted by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on April 8, 1914, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is the profound conviction of this Board that the letting down of the bars to the spoils system in this most important Department of the Indian Service is fraught with far-reaching dangers to the interests of the Indians of the country. That such an amendment could meet with the hearty endorsement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is astonishing and exceedingly disappointing to all of us. For years the Board of Indian Commissioners has stood for an extension of the Civil Service principle to every branch of the Indian Service. This amendment attacks the principle at its very heart. If it is enacted into law, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has the power in his hands to build up a political machine in the Service which may utterly destroy the effectiveness of Civil Service throughout the Service. No employee belonging to a political party different from the one in power would feel that his position were secure or that an investigation of his work were free from political considerations; indeed it is doubtful if it would be possible to keep investigations free from political considerations.



no matter what might be the intentions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The worst immediate effect of this amendment, however, would be to deprive field officials of the advice of supervising officials knowing Indians and acquainted with Indian affairs. It must not be forgotten that ninety percent of the work of inspecting officials, practically all that helps the Indians, is of a constructive character. How can inexperienced inspectors be expected to know how to advise in regard to people and conditions it requires years to learn? What the Indian Service needs more than anything else is permanency of tenure of its employees. For years this Board has urged this principle. No branch of the Service needs to have this principle observed more than the inspection branch.

It is very much hoped that you may be convinced that the position on this important question taken by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is unwise and that you may induce him to change his recommendation before this amendment is enacted into law.

April 10, 1914

Bulcher



7-37044

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,  
CHICAGO.

(COPY)

New York, April 10, 1914.

Hon. Samuel Eliot,  
United States Board of  
Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commissioner Eliot:

At the suggestion of Mr. Dana, I want to call your attention to the provisions of section 1 and section 17 of the Indian appropriation bill, which is now before the Senate committee, and to an amendment to the bill which I am reliably informed the Senate committee has adopted.

Section 1 removes from the competitive classified service about 120 physicians in the Indian service. Section 17 creates the new position of superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, thus consolidating the position of Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and the position of superintendent of Union Agency in Oklahoma. The amendment which we understand has been adopted by the Senate committee removes from the classified service farmers in the Indian service (I believe in Oklahoma) who receive as much as \$60 a month. These, I believe, are about 170 in number.

We have no comments to make as to the creation of the new position of superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes. Our objections to the riders are that they will throw all the places into politics.



This is true not only of the physicians and farmers, but of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, who, because he will be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, will necessarily be in the unclassified service. It is the general opinion that the physicians who have been appointed through examination have been considerably superior to the other physicians who were appointed under the contract system without examination. The appointment of farmers through examination has been generally satisfactory and Mr. Dana writes from his long connection with civil service reform that the classification of the farmers "was one of the things that had worked especially well in the Indian agencies."

The removal of these various positions from the classified service will be a step backward that will seriously endanger the interests of the Indian wards of the Nation. According to my latest information, the bill is still in the Senate committee, and I hope you can see your way to interesting yourself in the riders so as to get them eliminated.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Robert A Belcher,

Secretary.

April 12, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

\* \* \* \* \*

The final hearing on the Board's appropriation for will occur on Monday afternoon. A desperate fight is being made headed by Senator Robinson to abolish the Board entirely, an attempt being made to unite all the Democrats in opposition. The vote will undoubtedly be extremely close. The opposition of the Board on Civil Service in Oklahoma is the real cause for the opposition from the outside. Commissioner Sells made a speech against the Board, saying that under its present organization, it was of no service to him in the administration of Indian Affairs. His only argument was a misstatement which was contained in the telegram sent to Commissioner Dockweiler, copy of which you have received.

F H Abbott,  
Secretary.



April 10, 1914.

MEMORANDUM

FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

\* \* \* \* \*

On Feb. 25, 1914, I dictated a memorandum concerning conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes, which it was my intention to mail to all members of the Board. After a second reading of the memorandum, it occurred to me that possibly I might be doing an injustice to the Indian Department and that it might turn out in the end that the Indian Bureau would take high ground and oppose the legislation which was designed to take the management of the Five Tribes affairs out of the Civil Service. I therefore mailed a copy of the memorandum only to the chairman of the Board appending a note stating that, while the memorandum expressed my convictions, I might be mistaken in my conclusions. The recent action of the Bureau in heartily endorsing this pernicious legislation makes my duty now clear to mail to you, for your information, the memorandum of Feb. 25th and to say to you frankly that if I erred at all, it was in being too conservative. The situation as to the Indians of Oklahoma is more perilous than it has ever been. The "era of good feeling" and of cooperation which prevails between the Indian Office officials and the representatives of Oklahoma in Congress and state officials of Oklahoma have placed a sweet sugar-coating over some most bitter medicine that is being prepared for the Indians of Oklahoma. Their unrestricted property, practically all of it, has found its way into the possession of the white man.



The hope of extending the protecting hand of the Government to the leasing of surplus restricted lands apparently has gone glimmering. Recommendations to this end urged vigorously and continuously by the Indian Bureau and the local representatives at Muskogee for the past five years are not found among the recommendations of the present administration. Meanwhile corruption and graft will continue to permeate the leasing of lands by incompetent Indians. Most of the property of these Indians having been stolen, consent is graciously given to an improved probate procedure to protect the small remainder, and Congressmen and Senators from Oklahoma make no objection to increased appropriations ( The amount carried in the pending Indian Bill for this purpose is \$85,000) to pay the salaries of attorneys whose appointments are dictated by them. And now almost before arrangements are completed to throw a color of respectability around the proceedings in connection with the last small remnant of unrestricted Indian property, bills are being introduced to remove restrictions from other property, and in order that the further removal of the restrictions proposed may be worked out under friendly auspices, it is extremely desirable to have an administrative head of Five Tribes affairs owing his position to the representatives of Oklahoma; hence, the attack upon Civil Service in Oklahoma and the legislation removing from office Commissioner Wright and Mr. Kelsey. Unless this whole program is brought to light in a most vigorous manner, untold harm will result to the restricted Indians of Oklahoma. I therefore most earnestly urge, after carefully studying the situation and knowing the factors in the problem, that the chairman of the Board call upon the



Commissioner of Indian Affairs for all files, papers and correspondence of whatsoever kind connected with the appointment of a successor to M. L. Hott as attorney for the Creeks and of other tribal attorneys and probate attorneys appointed for the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. I assure you that the situation is serious; it is one which the Secretary of the Interior has no means of understanding; and one which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, even if he did understand it, is helpless to prevent, because of his endorsement of the spoils principle in dealing with Oklahoma affairs; a system which will defeat him and any other Commissioner of Indian Affairs regardless of his high motives and purposes in dealing effectively with the situation.

A committee of the Board, at least one member, to look deeply into this situation is, in my judgment, most important.

F H Abbott,  
Secretary.

4-11-14 8/18

THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

Its Constituents

The Evangelical Denominations Through Their National Boards  
and Societies

Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,  
Chairman, 156 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City

William T. Demarest,  
Secretary, 25 E. 22nd St.,  
New York City

H. C. Olin,  
Treasurer, 156 5th Ave.,

Executive Committee

Charles L. Thompson, D.D.

Charles H. Beck, D.D.

Hubert C. Merring, D.D.

William T. Demarest, D.D.

R. A. Hutchison, D.D.

C. Whitney, D.D.

I. N. McCash, D.D.

J. C. Kunzman, D.D.

H. L. Morehouse, D.D.

John M. Moore, D.D.

S. L. Morris, D.D.

R. D. Lord, D.D.

Robert Forbes, D.D.

C. E. Schaeffer, D.D.

A. S. Lloyd, D.D.

Its Aim

The Evangelization of America

Its Methods

By Counsel and Co-operation

Committee On Indian Missions

Thomas C. Moffat, D.D., Chairman,  
156 5th Ave., New York City

Charles L. White, D.D., Sec'y and Treas.  
23 East 26th St., New York City

C. M. Boswell, D.D. John W. Wood

H. P. Douglass, D.D. Henry W. Jessup

Fred E. Tasker C. J. Ryder, D.D.

E. M. Wistar

Advisory Committee

Washington, D. C.

Henry B. F. MacFarland

S. W. Woodward

Bishop Earl Cranson, D.D.

William Knowles Cooper

Gabe E. Parker

April 11th, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Abbott,

Your letter of March 28th, addressed to Dr. C. L. Thompson,  
as president of the Home Missions Council, was referred to the  
Committee on the Indian work of the Council at a meeting held last  
week, and your communication was read and carefully considered. You  
requested as complete and accurate information as possible relating



to missionary work among the Indians for use in the next annual report of your Board. Further, we noted that you asked for -

"A list of names and addresses of the persons representing the various Protestant organizations now engaged in this work," and stated that it was your purpose "to prepare a correct directory of missionary workers, and if practicable, a brief statement of the ground covered, as well as that remaining uncovered by such workers."

The Committee voted to make cordial reply to this request, sending the general report which the Home Missions Council has issued of its Indian work, but declining to send the detailed information because the Committee believes that the Board of Indian Commissioners is not the proper clearing house of this material. Further, it was thought regarding the preparing of a directory of mission workers and data regarding the fields provided for, and those remaining uncovered, that this should be the work of the Indian Committee of the Home Missions Council for the use of the constituent Boards for developing their plans of work.

It was therefore decided to request you as Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, "to defer to the Home Missions Council in this respect, and to confine yourself to a briefer statement of the general aspects of religious and moral influences and conditions among the Indians." I quote from the minutes of the meeting which Mr. E. M. Wistar, secretary protem, has returned to me, and I am writing you as Dr. Thompson of the Council has requested me to answer your letter of March 28th.

Trusting that this reply will be satisfactory, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Thomas C. Moffett,

Chairman of the Committee on Indian  
work.

From Washington Post,

April 17, 1914.

### INDIAN BOARD IS RETAINED

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As the result of a fight in the Senate Indian affairs committee to abolish the board of Indian commissioners, that board is retained and the appropriation for its expenses increased from \$4,000 to \$25,000 annually. Cato Sells, then commissioner of Indian affairs, was not favorable to the retention of this independent board of citizens.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
 MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
 WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
 SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
 FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
 EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
 WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
 ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
 FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 18, 1914.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
 The Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
 Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Will you please disregard a memorandum of April 16th sent to you over my typewritten signature by mistake and against my instructions, and return the same to me? The memorandum was hastily dictated by me late on the afternoon of the 16th as a rough draft which I intended at the time to revise before sending out, and for that reason did not exercise particular care in the choice of my forms of expression or as to a complete and exact statement of my views. After returning home that night, I had a long distance telephone conversation with Chairman Vaux and, at his request, went to Philadelphia to confer with him the following day, leaving the typewritten memorandum on my desk and with instructions to my stenographer, which were misunderstood by her, not to mail it, my intention then being, in view of the conference with Chairman Vaux, not to mail the memorandum at all. Upon my return this morning, I was very much surprised to find that the memorandum had been mailed. Since the mistake has occurred, however, in order that no injustice may be done to any one concerned, I shall send you a modified memorandum to substitute for the one above referred to which I have asked you to return.

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*

FHA/CEF.

Secretary.

April 16, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

\*\*\*\*\*

Apparently the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs has changed his mind in regard to making a statement to the Senate Committee with the view of influencing that Committee to change its action in giving the Board an appropriation of \$25,000. That does not mean that an effort will not be made in some other way thought to be more effective. The Board's victory was a surprise to all. It was made possible largely by the firm, courageous stand taken by the Legislative Committee of the Board against the making of inroads into the Civil Service which unfortunately the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner advocated before the Committee. Especially effective was the attitude of the Board regarding Civil Service in Oklahoma. The one big factor admitted by all to have influenced so overwhelming a victory, was the speech of Mr. M. L. Mott before the Senate Committee just before the vote was taken on the Board's item. He painted in vivid colors the situation which I tried to present to the Board in my memorandum of February 25th and later memorandums on this subject, and he showed by the introduction of documentary evidence that political considerations alone were responsible for the discontinuance of his contract.

*420  
Mr. Abbott was in  
office says this was  
sent out by stenographer  
by mistake.  
See letter from  
Mr. Abbott 4/18*



He eulogized Secretary Lane and produced a letter signed by the Secretary fully exonerating him and commending his honesty, integrity and ability, and then showed that the pretext upon which his contract was revoked was, that the courts of Oklahoma said they would refuse to co-operate with Mr. Mott if he were re-appointed in the performance of their sworn duty. This remarkable statement of Mr. Mott, coupled with the fact, urged by Senators, that two members of this Board had investigated conditions in Oklahoma and had supported Mott's position and were now opposing still further encroachments upon affairs of the Indians in Oklahoma, resulted in a sentiment that overwhelmed the Committee and compelled favorable action. The recent reports and recommendations of the Board concerning legislation were also mentioned with favor, Senator Townsend declaring that the present Congress had received from the Board recommendations of very great value which had not come to them from any other source. Senator LaFollette made one of the most powerful and most convincing speeches in support of the Board that I have ever listened to. Senator Townsend also made a strong, impressive and effective speech, and Chairman Ashurst and Senator Gronna spoke strongly for the Board. I regret to say that the victory was so unexpected and so overwhelming that it has apparently made the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner more bitter than ever.

Far from allaying the opposition, our victory has intensified that opposition. You already know the elements which had been working for months previous to destroy the Board, namely, the Indian Rights Association; one or two officers of the Society of American Indians; Gen. Pratt; Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the House Committee; Mrs. Kellogg; Mrs. Gray; Mr. Merritt and finally the Commissioner of Indian Affairs himself. They felt sure of victory and they are hardly able now to understand how it could have happened, but their line of battle will be quickly reformed and the attack will be renewed. An attempt may be made to reduce the item on the floor of the Senate. This, I somewhat doubt. The fight, more likely, will be concentrated in conference. Meanwhile, efforts will be renewed to pass the Robinson Bill which, as you know, will have the effect of taking away from the Board the most important of its present functions. At the same time the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by his construction of the Board's authority ( and I do not want to say that the Commissioner is dishonest in his construction but, of course, he is mistaken) will attempt to keep the Board from accomplishing anything. This suggests the necessity of early action along two important lines; first, the Board for the good of the country must defeat the Robinson Bill, and second, it must make a test, in a friendly manner, of course, of the Commissioner's construction of the law affecting the Board's prerogatives. If the Commissione



er's construction is sound, then the Board is merely a group of unimportant clerks to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and has no authority or functions whatever that will reach to the heart of the real difficulties in Indian administration. It should be said that the present Commissioner is the first Commissioner wholly hostile to the Board, so far as I am able to learn, who has attempted such a narrow construction of the law. I can think of no other set of cases more important to employ in testing the Commissioner's construction of the law than those suggested in the recent memorandum, namely; to call upon him for the files in connection with the appointment of probate attorneys in Oklahoma. If the Board is to save the Oklahoma situation from the most demoralizing politics, it will have to act promptly in these cases. I have no doubt the Commissioner, if he is consistent in his interpretation of the law, will refuse to turn over the files in these cases to the Board. If the courts agree that the Commissioner is right, then, unless Congress will change existing law, the Board of Indian Commissioners may as well go out of business, so far as its connection with Indian administration is concerned.

As to the Robinson Bill: I feel that it is extremely important for the Board to oppose action until it has had time to review the whole situation and co-operate with the Secretary and Committees of Congress in working out a comprehensive plan of organization for the Indian Service. My own notion is that the Board

of Indian Commissioners should stand as the governing body in Indian affairs, and that the Commissioner and his subordinates should be the executive or administrative officers, establishing the same relation that exists in the organization of our universities, our national banks, where ultimate control is in a board of trustees. It is my profound conviction that this general outline will be the final working out of the problem. Senator LaFollette has already served notice that he would introduce an amendment on the floor of the Senate, requiring the Board to report to Congress. If this amendment carries, the Board will at once become the dominating influence as it should be in all Indian legislation and in the formulation of all Indian policy. That the Board is going to have to fight individually and collectively to hold ground (and the most important ground which it has gained in the past few months) should be fully understood. The Indian Rights Association, as you may know, has just issued a circular letter over the signature of its president endorsing the Robinson Bill and appealing to the public to write letters to Congressmen and Senators. The appeal of party politics has already been made to defeat the Board. The same appeal will be made to secure support for this Bill and last but not least, the program of vilification of the Board's secretary will be continued with renewed energy. Under the



personal direction of Mr. Merritt, the so-called charges filed with the Joint Commission for the investigation of Indian affairs are being inquired into in the Indian Service. The men who make the investigation know in advance that if they cannot frame up a case of some sort against me, they will lose out with their chief. Witnesses in the service from whom they secure testimony will also know that the utterance of truth, if it favors me, will cost them the favor of their chief as they will know that falsehood against me will be rewarded by him. Framing up a case of this kind, they expect to dump all the evidence into the hands of a court which has already decided the case before the evidence is in, based upon the decision which they know in advance they will obtain, they hope to discredit the Board by thus discrediting the Board's secretary, and in that manner, to create a sentiment which will finally reduce the Board's appropriation to the minimum and at the same time create a sentiment to push across the Robinson Bill. I am frankly outlining the program in order that no member of the Board will be deceived as to the necessity of remaining on the firing line. That the program mapped out will fail is more certain than were other efforts to defeat the appropriation for the Board before the Senate Committee, but the program will fail only by our carrying the fight to our enemies. I respectfully suggest that every member of the Board correspond

directly with the Chairman and present his views as to the Robinson Bill in order that the Chairman may, at a very early date, present to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Committees on Indian Affairs the views of the Board respecting this important matter.

As to the personal fight on me, I am fully able to take care of that. Though it must not be overlooked by the members of the Board that I am placed at a very great disadvantage by having the witnesses sand-bagged and dragged into court by inspectors who are chloroformed to testify before a court that is fixed in advance by our enemies, and that my relationship as secretary of the Board ties my hands so that I am unable to strike effectively at the heart of the whole conspiracy which is in the breast of the one man in the Indian Bureau who cannot forgive me for being charitable enough toward him to refrain from dismissing him from the service for misuse of Government funds for political purposes and for the falsification of public documents. I am striving earnestly to keep myself in a wholly judicial frame of mind and to avoid permitting my personal feelings or my personal interests in any way to prevent my serving the Board in this critical period of its existence in such a way as to make it stand out after the fight with greater usefulness than ever before in to the to the Indians of the country who need the Board, a protecting hand more than ever before in the history of the country.

F H Abbott, Secretary.



L-C  
R J H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

April 28, 1914.

To Superintendents and All Field Officers:

On April 23, 1914, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated the following order:

All records in the Office of Indian Affairs or in the hands of any of the representatives of that Bureau are in their custody and control only for purposes pertaining to the relations of the Federal Government with the Indians. They have no control of them, and no discretion with regard to permitting the use of them for any other purpose except with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or an order from a United States Federal Court.

Your strict compliance with this order is requested.

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

4-BS-27

April 28, 1914

Meritt



7-14809

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,  
CHICAGO.

## MEMORANDUM

### INDIANS FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 16, 1914.

The consolidation of the offices of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Superintendent of Union Agency in the manner and under the conditions provided in the Indian Bill which has passed the two Indian Committees of Congress and is now pending before the United States Senate, contains dangers appalling in their magnitude when viewed in the light of actual existing facts and conditions.

Believing that some of these facts and conditions should be brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior and the United States Senate, before the Indian Bill is finally adopted with the hope of saving the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes from the threatened dangers, I am bringing to your attention some of the most striking facts as shown by the last annual report of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, and some of the conditions impressed upon me by my experience in the Indian Bureau by first-hand investigation, and by conversations since I came to Oklahoma, with prominent Indians and business men who are familiar with conditions.

The whole question was correctly summed up by Commissioners Morehead, Eliot and Ketcham before the present Senate Committee, when they argued that it is difficult to see how one man can be able to perform duties which two experienced and efficient officials have been unable satisfactorily to perform.

The arguments made by the representatives of the Indian Bureau in favor of the proposed consolidation, and in defense of a reduced appropriation for administrative expenses for the Five Civilized Tribes may be stated briefly as follows:

1. That tribal affairs are being brought rapidly to a close, diminishing the work of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes.
2. That there is duplication of work in the two offices.
3. That the expense of administration is too great and can be reduced as a result of the proposed consolidation.
4. That the proposed increase in the appropriation for Probate Attorneys to protect minors before the probate courts will justify a decrease in the appropriation for administrative purposes, predicted upon a complete misunderstanding of the situation.

#### DUPLICATION OF WORK.

There is no duplication of work under the present system. The Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and his office force, are engaged in tribal matters, the Superintendent of Union Agency in individual Indian matters.

#### COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The cost of administration of the affairs of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, is lower per capita by approximately 50 percent than the average for other Indians in the United States.



## PROBATE ATTORNEYS VS. FIELD AGENTS.

In a previous memorandum I have discussed the dangers of the recently established system of appointing probate attorneys. I shall not here comment further on this phase of the question except to say that the weakness of that system is increased by the fact that at present these attorneys report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and are not, as I understand it, under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Union Agency who is responsible to the Indian Bureau for administration of the affairs of individual Indians. These attorneys may or may not do their duty under such a system and there is no local inspection, no local supervision to check them up. However, the fundamental weakness in the argument in favor of large appropriations for probate attorneys, while reducing appropriations for field agents, to which I desire to invite attention, is that the probate attorneys will naturally confine their efforts to court work, and can and will accomplish little for the Indians without the assistance of field men charged with the duty of investigating and ascertaining facts concerning the actual conditions of minors and the expenditures of moneys which guardians declare in their reports have been made by them for their Indian wards. If the appropriation for house to house field work among the Indians is to be reduced in proportion as the appropriation for politically appointed probate attorneys is to be increased, it would be far better for the Indians to have fewer probate attorneys and more field agents.

## THE ALLEGED DECREASE IN ADMINISTRATIVE WORK AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There is no decrease in the amount of administrative work incident to the so-called closing up of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. There will be no decrease in such work in the immediate future. On the contrary, there is more administrative work today in connection with these Indians than there ever has been, and there will be more next year than there is today.

A consolidation of two over-worked office forces under the management of experienced men, now unable to cope with the demands of the situation, will immeasurably complicate the situation to the disadvantage of the Indians interested, especially when the consolidation carries with it not only a new administrative machine to do the work, but a reduction in the appropriation, such as will make physically impossible, a safe and expeditious handling of the business.

Those who advocate consolidation argue plausibly, if not understandingly, that the affairs of the Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, are "Practically wound up" and that the last steps have been taken toward winding up the affairs of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, and hence there is no longer need of a special office force to look after tribal interests.

## "TRIBAL AFFAIRS PRACTICALLY WOUND UP".

With approximately \$5,000,000 of tribal funds now ready for per capita distribution among approximately 60,000 Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles, with probably \$20,000,000 more to distribute in the future among 40,000 Choctaws and Chickasaws, and with nearly 25,000 separate ledger accounts, still open relating to the unfinished sale and transfer of title to more than two millions of acres of tribal lands! Does it require argument to show that unfinished tribal business aggregating \$25,000,000 is not "practically wound up"?

What will happen to the \$5,000,000 now ready for per capita distribution if there is not a sufficient administrative force to see that it goes to those



rightfully entitled to it? What good will the payment be to incompetent Indians if there is no protection provided for them and no one employed to see that a part of it at least, is invested for their benefit?

Is it to be understood as a mere co-incidence that this organized effort to reduce appropriations and cripple administration under a pretext of economy, should come at the very moment in the winding up of the affairs of these Indians when millions of dollars are placed in the hands of incompetent Indians and when they are in the greatest need of protection and constructive assistance?

An examination of the last annual report of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes will show the constant increase in the work of the office of the Superintendent of Union Agency, resulting from an extraordinary activity in the leasing of restricted Indian lands for oil and gas development from the individualization of the vast estates of the tribes under his jurisdiction, and from his efforts to protect restricted Indians in the probate courts of Oklahoma. That the field or district, agents have been unable to prevent or at least to report more of existing conditions, is due to the impossibility of the present field force properly to cover so large a territory.

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In the near future there will be ready for distribution, per capita to the Cherokees, \$836,000 to be distributed among 41,690 persons; to the Creeks approximately \$3,800,000 to approximately 17,700 persons to equalize their allotments; to the Seminoles about \$1,800,000 to be distributed among 3,119 persons.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations there remain undisposed of 970,000 acres of timber lands and 430,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands. Since 1910 over 2,000,000 acres of tribal lands have been disposed of in about 25,000 separate tracts for an aggregate of nearly \$12,000,000, and there remain approximately 2,500 town lots in these two nations yet to be disposed of. The final proceeds from the sale of all tribal properties of the Choctaws and Chickasaws including the coal and asphalt and amounts now on hand will probably reach between twenty and thirty million dollars. The leases and royalties amounting to about \$250,000 annually on the coal and asphalt lands are handled in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and distributed by him per capita. The difficulties of handling the unfinished business of these two tribes may be understood when it is noted that the rental on segregated coal lands is received from nearly 2,500 persons; that the unallotted lands have been sold to nearly 2,500 different purchasers, final payments from a large majority of whom will not be due for two years and to whom deeds cannot be issued until payments are completed. The detail work in connection with this business is difficult to understand, as all lands excepting coal land, are more or less inter-mingled with allotted land, and they must be noted on the township or allotment plats and the descriptions correctly indicated. There is also an immense volume of work connected with the preparation of deeds, the computing of interest on deferred payments, and the bookkeeping incident to the above work, which must be absolutely correct. There are questions involved in the leasing of the tribal coal and asphalt lands and the disposal of the surface more difficult than any which have heretofore arisen in connection with the affairs of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and the volume of work arising from the recent disposal of large areas of the land of these two tribes, is much greater than it has ever been before.



Another additional task imposed upon the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, is the handling of about \$5,000,000 of tribal funds deposited in about 170 Oklahoma banks. The Commissioner's office has to see that bonds are satisfactory to protect the deposit, that interest is paid when due, and that the banks in which the deposits are made are kept safe.

Additional leasing of oil land, increased demands upon the Superintendent of Union Agency in connection with the proper supervision of the affairs of restricted Indians by reason of minor Indians now under the protection of the probate courts continually becoming of age, and the inability of that official at the present time to give proper attention to protective and constructive work among the individual Indians under his jurisdiction, constitute the strongest possible arguments against throwing upon the shoulders of that one official the additional responsibilities mentioned in the paragraphs above now devolved upon the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes.

It is important to note that the Indian Business in the hands of the Department of Justice, apparently has increased to such an extent that the force in the United States District Attorney's office, having to deal with the business of the Five Civilized Tribes has been doubled during the last year. Formerly the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District had three assistants at salaries of \$2,000 to \$2,250, two of whom devoted their time to Indian cases alone. Whereas, now in this same District, covering the same territory, six assistants to the United States District Attorney are required to do the work heretofore done by the three above mentioned, and the salaries of these respective assistants have been increased from \$2,000 and \$2,250 to \$2,250 and \$3,500. Two of these assistants are assigned to the prosecution of criminal cases alone, the four remaining assistants are assigned to the prosecution of civil cases on behalf of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The stenographic force has been increased from two to four employees and the salaries of the same increased. The expense for the conduct of the District Attorney's office of this Eastern District is therefore more than twice the amount required for the conduct of its business heretofore up to a few months ago. This would indicate either that the work required of the Government in the matter of the protection of the Indians has either increased or that provision has been made for places without regard to any necessity therefor. If the conditions justify increased appropriations for the Department of Justice to enable it properly to protect the interests of the Indians, it is difficult to understand how Congress can justify a reduction in the appropriation for administrative purposes on the theory that the winding up of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes has approached a state where appropriations for administrative expenses may be curtailed.

(Signed) F. H. ABBOTT.

SECRETARY.



*One Copy - Abbott*  
*Miss Kate Barnard*  
*Com Charles H. Henshaw*  
*Oklahoma City*  
*Chas.*

MEMORANDUM

INDIANS FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 16, 1914.

The consolidation of the offices of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Superintendent of Union Agency in the manner and under the conditions provided in the Indian Bill which has passed the two Indian Committees of Congress and is now pending before the United States Senate, contains dangers appalling in their magnitude when viewed in the light of actual existing facts and conditions.

Believing that some of these facts and conditions should be brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior and the United States Senate, before the Indian Bill is finally adopted with the hope of saving the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes from the threatened dangers, I am bringing to your attention some of the most striking facts as shown by the last annual report of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, and some of the conditions impressed upon me by my experience in the Indian Bureau by first-hand investigation, and by conversations since I came to Oklahoma, with prominent Indians and business men who are familiar with conditions.

The whole question was correctly summed up by ~~these~~ Commissioners Morehead, Eliot and Ketcham before the present Senate Committee, when they argued that it is difficult to see how one man can be able to perform duties which two experienced and efficient officials have been unable satisfactorily to perform.

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F. H. ABBOTT,  
Secretary



MEMORANDUM FOR BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The fight which the Board has been making for the protection of the Civil Service in Oklahoma, is making an impression in Oklahoma. The "Daily Oklahoman", one of the leading newspapers in Oklahoma, under date of May 2, 1914, had its leading editorial on the subject of "The Carter Amendment." The editorial strongly defends the amendment for the consolidation of the administrations in the Five Civilized Tribes. It says,

"The purpose of this amendment is to promote the settlement of the Indian estate. It abolishes a couple of life sinecures and substitutes therefor a functionary whose tenure is dependent in no degree upon prolonging the adjustment of the estate.

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The moribund board of Indian commissioners, organized many years ago and subsequently stripped of most of its powers because of its penchant for interposing obstruction to every forward movement proposed, is attempting to defeat the amendment on the ground of protecting the civil service. The board of Indian commissioners is composed of a lot of well-meaning but misguided philanthropists who lack the faintest conception of conditions in this State. They do not know that our progress is indissolubly linked with the Indian estate and that every year they succeed in prolonging its final adjustment our advancement is retarded in like degree. Neither do they know that they are being used as catpaws to rake chestnuts out of the fire for the official heads in the Indian service who are more concerned in preserving their soft berths than in rendering a service either to the individual Indian or the state in which he lives. The charge that a raid is proposed upon the civil service is, of course inspired. Some sort of an excuse must be found by way of combatting the proposition, and the idea was hit upon of using the civil service as a buffer.

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Our people want the Indian estate settled; want the lands brought into use; want inaction supplanted by action; want a chance for their white alley. For these and numerous other reasons, they are for the Carter amendment."

This editorial fairly represents the sentiment of the business interests of this State. They all want the Indian estate settled. History of the last ten years discloses upon what terms those interests want it settled. I have quoted at length from this editorial in a leading Oklahoma newspaper, as the strongest possible justification of the fight which the Board has made.



Since coming to Oklahoma City I have got in close touch with the officials of the department of Charities and Corrections, which, under the direction of Miss Kate Barnard, co-operated with the Federal Government in bringing to light the crimes against Indian minors in Eastern Oklahoma and took an active part in restoring to the rightful owners, thousands of dollars worth of stolen property. I was surprised to learn that the political interests in this State which are demanding the Carter amendment which opposed Mott and which today during the present administration are dictating the appointments of probate attorneys and are demanding decreased appropriations for Federal administration of Indian Affairs in Oklahoma, have stuck the knife into the vitals of the State department of Charities and Corrections, the one ray of hope in the State for helpless Indians. The last legislature reduced the appropriation of this department to such an extent as to make efficiency impossible. The politicians came to the heads of the department and promised a substantial appropriation provided they would be permitted to name the attorney to be used by this department to enforce protection for helpless minors in the State. They named the attorney who would be satisfactory to them and demanded his appointment as a condition to continuing a sufficient appropriation to carry on the work of the department. The department heads distrusted the man and refused to appoint him. The appropriation was reduced. This same attorney was one of the first probate attorneys appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for probate work among the Five Civilized Tribes, and I am informed that out of the whole number of probate attorneys appointed by the Commissioner, not more than two or three can be counted upon to make the kind of a fight needed to accomplish results for the Indians in the face of the public sentiment in this State. My information comes, not from Republican sources, but from Democratic State officials, and one of my informants is in position officially to know more about conditions among Indian minors in Oklahoma than any other man in the State.

In a nut-shell at the same moment that influences hostile to the protection of Indians are working through the Interior Department and Congress to eliminate civil service and place Indian Service appointments under local political control, the same influences are at work trying to strangle the State officials who are engaged in the same protective work.

In regard to the equalization payments to the Creek Indians which is provided for by the pending Indian bill, I am told that unless provision is made either by Congress or by the Secretary of the Interior to have a representative of the department of Charities and Corrections present, the larger part of the payment <sup>which</sup> belongs to minors and incompetents, is likely to be dissipated. I therefore recommend that steps be taken by the Legislative Committee of the Board to have the following proviso added to the Indian Bill before it leaves the Senate committee:

"Provided that all payments shall be made in the presence of the State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of Oklahoma or some one delegated by her."

If the Oklahoma delegation is correct in its contention that officials of Oklahoma are in favor of protecting Indian estates, it certainly should welcome an amendment which would make it necessary for a representative of the department of Charities and Corrections to be present at these payments. In view of the fact that the Indian bill is to go to the Senate within a few days, action on this proposed amendment will have to be made special. The effect of pressing this amendment will be to stimulate the influence of the one branch of the State government which is in earnest in helping to protect these Indians, and it will immediately enlist with the Board in its fight that element of good citizenship which is by no means small in this State, if organized.



I noted with satisfaction a report from Washington that Commissioner Moorehead had appeared before the Senate committee. In this connection, will you permit me to suggest the importance of keeping our fight squarely on the line of principle and apart from any special advocacy of men for particular positions. I feel that we should protest against the elimination from any civil service position in Oklahoma of any man, regardless of his political affiliations for political purposes, just as we protested against the elimination of Wright, Kelsey and Mott for those purposes. However, we tremendously weaken our position if we yield to the argument for placing these positions in politics on the condition that the appointing power would appoint Kelsey or some other particular individual deemed to be qualified for the place; in other words, I feel that we should not try to dictate to the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the names of the officials to be appointed by them, nor should we try to oppose the transfer from any position to another of any man, provided such changes are based on grounds of efficiency and not upon political grounds. As I have pointed out in a previous memorandum, it is the "spoils" system as a system which is endangering the interests of the Indians of Oklahoma and not the ousting from office of, Republicans. Indeed if the spoils system is to be inaugurated, I am convinced that more efficient and honest administration would result, other things being equal, by eliminating Republicans from office and putting in their places Democrats, and this for the reason that under the spoils system to which the two Indian committees and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have committed themselves, the only Republican who will be able to retain a job at all will be the one who will be willing to "out-spoils" a Democrat. On this theory, if the positions in the Five Tribes are taken out of the civil service and made subject to Presidential appointment, much as I think of Mr. Kelsey as a man and as an official, I should feel like recommending against his appointment if made upon the condition it were approved by the Oklahoma delegation and if his

appointment were made as result of their approval. There would be very much more hope for the Indians in the selection of a Democrat for that position who, if he should happen to possess proper ability and proper courage, would be able to bring to his support in any fight which he might have to engage in, the best element of the democracy of his State.

I have gone into this local situation thus fully, in order to show that the fight which the Board has been making is in the right direction, and in order to emphasize still more, if possible, the very great importance of our standing on the firing line and fighting it out to the end.



5-16-14

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1914.

The Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have to request that the findings of the Commission under the authority vested in them by the act of May 17, 1882, (22 Stat., 70), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, be submitted to the department at the earliest practicable date, not later than September 1, 1914. The act referred to, among other things, defines the powers and duties of the Commission to be as follows:

And hereafter the Commission shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for said Service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall consult with the Commission in the purchase of supplies. The Commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the interest of economy it is desired that the report be as brief as the various subjects to be dealt with will permit, and that all unimportant exhibits be omitted as well as maps and photographs not connected with or showing the condition and progress of the work entrusted to your supervision.

It is necessary that the reports of the heads of bureaus and offices connected with this department be submitted within the time indicated in order that proper consideration may be given to the various important subjects therein requiring attention in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President.

At the time of submitting your report a letter should be addressed to the department embodying suggestions as to the proper treatment of such matters discussed in your annual report as should be properly included in the Secretary's report.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd) Franklin K. Lane.



Oklahoma City, Okla..

May 26, 1914.

The suit of United States against E. F. Tucker, President of the United Gas Oil Company, and ten others, ended last night with a acquittal of all the defendants after the jury had been out but twenty three minutes. In view of the evidence submitted and the instruction of Judge Cotterel, the verdict rendered would probably be impossible in any other state than Oklahoma. The jury too was made up of apparently rather unusually strong men. It is merely another case of the Oklahoma conscience where Indians are involved. The Judge's instructions were so clear and so strong that when considered in connection with the undisputed evidence submitted, they amounted practically to instruction of a verdict of "guilty." The results of this suit will doubtless have a salutary effect upon the defendants in this case. However, the most important fact established by it is the need of a moral awakening on the Indian question in this State if laws are to be made strong enough to protect the interests of the Indians here. The representative of the Associated Press who was in the city yesterday in company with Commissioner Wells and Lieutenant Richardson, who are investigating the pipe line situation, in commenting on the results of the so-called "Tucker Suit" said that he was going to send a story to the New York World to the effect that the results of this litigation afforded another very strong argument in favor of strengthening the hands of the Board of Indian Commissioners as a non-partisan body needed to safeguard and protect the Indians of Oklahoma. Newspaper clippings relating to my testimony are enclosed.

I shall leave tomorrow for the San Francisco "Archives", stopping en route to confer with Commissioner Macmillan at Los Angeles. By time will be occupied chiefly during the month of June in assisting in the purchase of supplies at San Francisco and in analyzing reports of Superintendents relating to open market purchases.

The Daily Oklahoman of this date carries the following on Commissioner Wells' address last night to the Oklahoma Bar Association: "Among other visitors was Cass Wells, who paid a glowing tribute to the County Judges and members of the bar of this State." This shows what is in the minds of the people of this State. Probably the Commissioner did not say anything that could be interpreted so broadly as this as showing his endorsement of the County Judges, whose conduct has resulted in the robbery of so many Indians in this State.

E. F. Abbott, Secretary.

M E M O R A N D U M  
FOR BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

May 19, 1914.

I am enclosing for your information, a few more clippings from Oklahoma newspapers, relating to the Government's case against the Uncle Sam Oil Company and others. I realize that you will find these newspaper clippings unsatisfactory as means of giving you real information about the case. The local newspapers are not in sympathy with the prosecution, as you will see. The Government will rest its case probably about day after tomorrow. Mr. Rush, the special prosecutor, feels that a case has been made and believes that some convictions will result.

The testimony so far has shown that the Uncle Sam Oil Company invested at least \$15,000 in order to obtain these leases, and perhaps not \$500 of it can be said to have been legitimately invested. You will be interested to know that cancelled checks alone, introduced in the case, show the payment of approximately \$1,000 to O. J. Kellogg by the Uncle Sam Oil Company. Kellogg and his wife made an investigation last fall on the Osage Reservation, under the direction of Thomas L. Sloan, the latter being the authorized representative of the joint commission for the investigation of Indian affairs. Kellogg, ~~who~~ filed with the joint commission, over his signature, a long list of charges against former Secretary Fisher, Mr. Adams and myself. Among the charges was a statement that the payment of \$50,000 to me would have secured the approval of these leases. In addition to the \$15,000 improperly expended by the Uncle Sam Oil Company, an equal amount or more, was spent in the same manner by two other oil companies in the east, which were secretly financing the Dial and McConnell leases, Dial and McConnell being local Oklahoma men. The testimony has shown the payment small sums of money to members of the Indian Council; the giving to them of groceries; promises to them of permanent and lucrative positions, and other ~~promises~~ *forms* of bribery.

Regardless of the results of the suit, the story of the defeat of this crowd of would-be grafters will make one bright page at least in the history of Indian administration, and will show that in this one case at least, the barn door was locked before the horse was stolen. Hundreds of evidences of rottenness have come to light in this trial, of which I of course knew nothing when I was making the fight from an administrative point of view in the Indian Bureau.



--2.

Poor old bacon rind has fallen from grace again. Last night he filled up with what the attorney for the Uncle Sam Oil Company is pleased to call "Standard Oil Whiskey", and this morning the Judge, at 10:00 o'clock was still unable to proceed with the trial in the absence of this defendant.

Your attention is invited to the fact that letters have been sent out by Chairman Vaux, to all the Superintendents and disbursing officers in the Indian Service, asking for information relating to the open market purchase of supplies for the Indian service. This information is called for in response to a resolution of the Board adopted at its last regular meeting. Chairman Vaux has just informed me that replies are coming in from superintendents. I shall hope, therefore before long to have the same tabulated and recommendations thereon ready for your consideration at a comparatively early date.

I shall report again soon, concerning the developments of the trial here.

F. H. ABBOTT,

Secretary.

MARINETTE, WIS.,

May 28<sup>th</sup> 1914

Mr. Edward E. Ayer  
Chicago, Ill

rec'd  
6/17

Mr. Sir

Mr. A. A. Carpenter wrote me that  
you would be home about June 1st  
I presume there won't be any thing doing  
on the Indian lands if any other work  
comes up in the timber line I would like a  
chance at it

Yours truly

Guy W. Holmes



CONFIDENTIAL - NOT TO BE DISCLOSED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU

San Francisco, Cal.,  
June 5, 1914.

Bids for supplies for the Indian Service were opened yesterday, June 4, at the San Francisco warehouse at 408 Howard Street by Walter A. Fry, Asst. Chief of the Education Division of the Indian office, representing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Dockweiler and I were present, representing the Board of Indian Commissioners. It is estimated that practically four hundred thousand dollars worth of supplies will be purchased at this letting. There were 157 bids as compared with 234 bids at the Chicago letting and 257 at the St. Louis letting. While the bids have not yet been opened, it is evident that a large number of bids came from the West, indicating that competition will be generally satisfactory. Commissioner Dockweiler will arrange to make the usual inspection of samples before awards are made. Probably it will be two weeks before the inspectors will be through with their work.

Upon my arrival in San Francisco, I got in touch, by telephone, with Mr. H. M. Alexander of Los Angeles, California, the presiding elder of the Napa District, who is familiar with the conditions of Indians in Northern California and whom Mr. Severd of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary for the Methodist Home Mission Society, asked that I call upon. Mr. Alexander will be in this City next Tuesday and will go over the situation with Commissioner Dockweiler and me, after which it is possible we may take a few days to visit some of these Indians.

I am writing Mrs. Frachtenberg, the Board's stenographer, to mail to members of the Board copies of a recent letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking to have the Board's Annual Report ready, if possible, by September first. As soon as the Indian Bill passes, it is my intention to submit to members of the Board an outline of subjects for discussion in the Board's Annual Report.

L. M. AUSTIN, Secy.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
 MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
 WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
 SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
 FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
 EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
 WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
 ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
 FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 10, 1914.

Honorable Edward E Ayer,  
 Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
 Chicago, Ill.

*ans'd  
 6/17*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

In looking over the vouchers of the last two quarters, I fail to find any traveling expenses submitted by you. I presume, however, that you have a bill against the Government, as I note your name in the minutes <sup>a meeting</sup> of the Board on November 6th and 7th and also February 4th, 5th and 6th. If you have any such claim, I would kindly ask you to submit same at your earliest possible convenience as Mr. Abbott's reports for this quarter will have to be sent in soon.

Regulations for travel expenses inclosed.

Sincerely yours,

*Mr. L. J. Trachlerberg*

Incl.

Stenographer.



June 15, 1914.

To Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners:

For your information in making out traveling expense voucher, I am inclosing herewith copies of two letters; one a circular sent out in 1913 in regard to traveling expense voucher, and the other written to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him limiting the expenses of the Board for subsistence and lodging at \$8.00 per day. Am also inclosing pamphlet on Regulations for Travel Expenses.

Respectfully,

*Mrs. F. J. Frackenthal*

Stenographer.

3 incs.

6-16-14

Morehead



PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
CHARLES PEABODY, HONORARY DIRECTOR  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, CURATOR

Please forward

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS, June 16, 1914.

Honorable George Vaux, Jr.,  
1606 Morris Bldg.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

I leave for Maine by the time this letter reached you. I have been waiting and hoping that a meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners would be called in order to urge on the Senate Committee action in the various Oklahoma matters reported by our Secretary. I have read with concern the reports of our Secretary. They are but a confirmation of what had previously been submitted by myself and others. It now appears that not only Mr. Mott, Wright and Kelsey will be dropped, but also Mr. Gresham and Miss Barnard. In short, not one will be left.

I have heard from numbers of missionaries, ministers and citizens in Oklahoma that things are going from bad to worse.

I consider it most unfortunate that our Board has not met and taken a firm stand on behalf of these Indians.

I shall not return from Maine until the middle of September. I trust that the annual report will contain very strong and radical recommendations. I have done all I personally could to remedy Oklahoma affairs, and I am not responsible for what may happen.

Very cordially yours,

Warren K. Moorehead

# INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION REPORT

OF  
**Special Committee**

BY ORDER OF

**Executive Committee on Work of  
Field Secretaries**

January-November, 1913

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We wish those who are interested in the work of our Indian Board to know what has been already accomplished this year and what now lies ahead. The accomplishment falls under three heads:

## **I.—School Privileges Secured.**

At three places, Sherwood, Laytonville and Hopland, new district schools have been established. This means not only that the necessary legal formalities of petition and authorization have been completed, but that the teachers have been chosen—one of them a promising young graduate of Stanford,—the buildings secured, and school begun. A long, difficult work it was to bring all this about, for it meant preliminary visits to the Indians concerned and conferences with County Superintendents, as well as incidental trips to safeguard against oversight and misunderstanding.

At such other places as Fisherman's Point and Cortina, where it has not seemed feasible to establish new schools, provision is being made for conveyances to pick up daily the Indian children at their homes and carry them to the nearest district schools, where they can have full educational privileges.

In twenty places arrangements have been made to admit Indian children to school



privileges, the expense to be met by the funds granted by the public treasury. This will affect, according to our estimate, about three hundred children.

In summing up the tangible accomplishment of this year we find that a total of three hundred children who did not before have educational opportunities are now provided for; and this school movement, now that it is started, carries itself on automatically in the future with comparatively little effort on our part. Between ten and fifteen thousand dollars from the County, State and Federal Government will be made available this year for the uplift of the Indians, and there will be, in this respect too, an automatic continuance of the work accomplished.

That the general direction of our work is wise is encouragingly confirmed by the situation at Colusa, where our Secretaries gained the first district school. Now, four years after they first went there to teach, the Indians at that place have built themselves substantial and quite modern houses, planted orchards and gardens, and are making notable progress not only in their actual school work but in the spirit of citizenship that is showing in their community life. It is especially when we contrast these conditions with the state of unambitious stagnation on such a reservation as that of Klamath, where the Indians have for fifty years been kept dependent under Federal jurisdiction, that we feel convinced that the solution of the Indian problem towards which we are working is the one promising the best and surest results.

At all the Indian rancherias we are securing the co-operation of the near-by churches, Sunday schools, and citizens to bring to the Indians neighborly help of every kind.

## 2.—Improved Conditions for Future Work.

An important achievement of the year is the enactment of a State law making it legal for County Trustees to enter into contract with the Federal Government. It took the most vigilant and persistent care of the Secretaries to steer the precious bill past all the dangers of ignorant committees, careless clerks, tired legislators, and busy executives, but at last the document was signed, and the machinery for our work is most effectually oiled.

In this connection it is appropriate to mention the encouragement we have received in the conferences of our Secretaries with certain Government officials concerned with the work for the Indians—notably with Major McLaughlin, in his recent tour of the Coast with the Rodman Wanamaker party.

## 3.—Publicity.

Through the entire period covered by our report our Field Secretaries, Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Collett, have from time to time interrupted their constructive work in order to keep up a campaign of publicity. To meet the expenses of the field work, numerous meetings have been held, where addresses have been made and collections taken. Churches and halls have been put at our disposal in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland and Salt Lake City, as well as in smaller places. More than this, The Indian Board of Co-operation has been represented at many conventions and conferences in different cities on the Coast,—at the World's Christian Citizenship Conference at Portland, at the State Sunday School Convention at Modesto, at the Epworth League Conference at Mt. Hermon, and at the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Los Angeles, the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Pacific

Grove, the Presbyterian Synod at Santa Rosa, and the Baptist State Convention at Oakland, to mention but the most important. By making addresses, providing booths, participating in parades, etc., the Secretaries have spread the knowledge of our work among interested people and come into touch with certain ones who have taken a very special interest in the work we are doing. Besides, a party of members of the Board have taken a most interesting trip among the Indians to familiarize themselves with conditions and problems.

### **The Next Problem.**

The thing of first importance now is to find a means of procuring a regular income which will enable the Field Secretaries to devote themselves uninterruptedly to the constructive side of their work. The work already done has clearly shown not only that our Secretaries bring practical and permanent results to show for their efforts, but that the only hindrance to a great increase of usefulness is the constant necessity of stopping in order to collect money for the running expenses. Justice to our Secretaries and to the work they are doing requires that the Board shall free their hands for uninterrupted work in the field. And the time to do it is now, when the stage of experimentation is over and large returns await a further effort. Sympathy for our objects is widespread among the people, and now the question is, How can we turn this moral support into a sure and steady income in support of all the work that lies ahead?

S. S. SEWARD, JR.,  
MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER,  
CARL WARNER,

Special Committee.

Office address, Field Secretaries, 115 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.



# *The Indian Board of Co-operation*



**WILL YOU HELP ME?**

## THE INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION.

We wish to interest you in the Indians of California. In earlier days the contact of white settlers with Indians has brought riches in land and privileges to the white race, poverty, distress and helplessness to the Indian. Much has already been done to improve these conditions; much remains to do. What is now needed is intelligent public interest. Here is a brief statement of the facts we would have you know.

**THE SITUATION.** The Indian population in the State is about stationary, 20,000 in all, distributed through the various counties. Less than one-quarter live on reservations, the rest in scattered bands. For these latter a Federal appropriation has been secured, from which many Indians have already been given secure homes, and others are being provided for. The next step in the rehabilitation of the Indians is to meet their

**EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.** The total number of Indians of school age is about 4000. For a small proportion of these provision is made in a limited number of boarding and day schools under the auspices of the Federal Government. The rest depend upon district schools in the various counties, but in a large majority of cases their wants are not supplied, about 2500 children having no educational opportunities whatsoever.

**THE SOLUTION** is simple—to make available the funds already provided by law. The State and County will pay \$550 per teacher and from \$10 to \$25 in addition per pupil based on daily attendance regardless of race. The Federal Government is willing to supplement this amount by the addition of \$9 per quarter for each Indian of school age. The combined sum is in most cases ample for the building and maintenance of the schools that are needed.

**THE OBSTACLES** that must be met arise from

the indifference and lack of information of school boards and the general public. Race prejudice shuts out many Indian children from attending school where white children are taught. Apathy or hostility results in a failure to supply school privileges for which ample provision is made by the law. Where proper pressure has been brought, in Colusa and Mendocino Counties, schools have already been provided, and by these as test cases the validity of our law has been established. This makes clear, then.

**THE PRESENT NEED: INITIATIVE.** Public opinion, and through that the responsibility of county officers, must be aroused to supply the school privileges that are needed. It is estimated that there are about 200 localities where Indians are not receiving the opportunities they should have.

Each new school district is entitled to a sum of \$800 to \$1000 annually from county, state and federal sources. Since the Indians themselves are powerless, and the school authorities are not aroused to a sense of their responsibility, the Indian Board of Co-operation has taken upon itself, as a friend of the Indians, a campaign in their interest, so as to make available for them the educational facilities that the laws have provided.

**OUR PLAN,** then, is to present the claim of the Indians for schools to the communities and the school boards whose duty it is to provide them. This can be done through the officers of our Association, especially through the two Field Secretaries, Rev. F. G. and Mrs. (Beryl Bishop) Collett, whose knowledge of the situation and whose experience in the work already accomplished in Colusa and other counties eminently fits them for the task. For certain places where local conditions make it impossible to draw upon the State funds we plan to supply buildings ourselves. To accomplish all this and to help in such ways as may seem wise the following budget has been approved:

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Salaries and expenses of two Field Secretaries and Indian helpers..... | \$4,500.00        |
| 2 School building in Northern California                               | 1,100.00          |
| 1 School building in Southern California                               | 550.00            |
| Social service work for Indians .....                                  | 400.00            |
|  | <b>\$6,550.00</b> |

**OUR APPEAL.** To supply this sum, a small amount, when we consider how much it releases from the public treasury, we look to all those who have the welfare of the Indians at heart, both individuals and societies. As Americans we owe these Indians fair play and a free opportunity for useful, happy living; and as a Christian people it is our privilege to come to them in a spirit of sympathetic neighborliness. The schools themselves we offer them as a tangible expression of our sense of justice; but we know too that through the sympathetic administration of the schools there can be brought to pupils and their families intangible influences that are invaluable, giving hopeful purpose to their lives and strengthening encouragement in the pursuit of their new-found ideal.

**OUR MISSIONARY OPPORTUNITY.** In addition to the establishment of schools, the Secretaries of the Board will organize Sunday schools wherever possible, conduct religious services and assist in founding or strengthening agencies of any sort that contribute to the moral and spiritual uplift of the Indian people. In no sense, however, is the work sectarian.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—By the payment of one dollar a year any of the friends of the Indian may become a subscriber to the Board; by the payment of ten dollars a sustaining member; of one hundred dollars a life member. Parties wishing to assist in this work by donations, or desiring stereopticon lectures or literature, may correspond with the Field Secretaries.

Write for particulars concerning the formation of a Hamalyeah ("My Friend") Circle by any group of interested friends, to whom pictures and bulletins will be sent from time to time.



## THE INDIAN BOARD OF CO-OPERATION.

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### Officers

**Chancellor David Starr Jordan, Honorary President**  
(Leland Stanford, Jr., University)  
**Dr. H. G. Dewitt, President**  
(First Baptist Church, Berkeley)  
**Rev. Herbert A. Jump, First Vice-President**  
**Henry J. McCoy, Second Vice-President**  
(Gen'l Sec'y Young Men's Christian Association)  
**Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Third Vice-President**  
(National Superintendent Indian Department,  
Woman's Christian Temperance Union)  
**Rev. Carl Warner, Fourth Vice-President**  
(First M. E. Church, Palo Alto)  
**Rev. A. W. Mell, Secretary**  
(Pacific Coast Sec'y, American Bible Society)  
**Lester Moore, Corresponding Secretary**  
(Auditorium Building, Los Angeles)  
**Frank Naylor, Treasurer**  
(Vice-President 1st National Bank, Berkeley)

**Rev. F. G. Collett**

**Rev. (Mrs.) Beryl Bishop Collett,**

**Field Secretaries**

**Summer Headquarters.**

**HAMALYEAH COTTAGE,**

**MT. HERMON, CAL.**

**Office Address of Field Secretaries:**  
**50 THIRD ST., NR. MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO**  
**Phone Douglas 2550**

### Executive Committee

**Dr. Dana Bartlett**  
(California Housing Commission, Los Angeles)  
**Rev. W. D. Bishop**  
(Ex-Missionary Mariner's Church, S. F.)  
**Mrs. H. C. Botsford**  
**Rev. T. P. Boyer, D.D.**  
(First Christian Church, Oakland)  
**C. R. Fisher**  
(State Secretary Sunday School Association)  
**H. H. Guy, D.D.**  
(Pacific Theological Seminary)

**A. L. Kroeber, Ph.D.**  
 (Anthropological Dept. University of California)  
**Rev. O. G. May,**  
**Rev. David McLeod**  
 (District Elder, Free Methodist Church)  
**Dr. H. M. Merithew, D.C.**  
**Mrs. Warren Olney, Jr.**  
 (State Chairman Young Women's Christian  
 Association)  
**Rev. Lewis A. Pier**  
 (Christian Church, Palo Alto)  
**Miss Jennie Lind Redick**  
**S. S. Seward, Jr.**  
 (English Literature Dept., Stanford Univ.)  
**Mrs. Catherine Wheeler**  
 (California Federation Women's Club.  
 Together with the officers.

### Advisory Committee

**Rev. G. R. Alden, D.D.**  
**Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy,**  
 (Department Editor Christian Endeavor World)  
**John Willis Baer, D.D.**  
 (President Occidental College)  
**Rev. Alex Beers**  
 (President Seattle Seminary)  
**Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, D.D.**  
 (Temple Baptist Church, Los Angeles)  
**H. E. Burbank, M.D.**  
**Rev. W. H. Day, D.D.**  
 (First Congregational Church, Los Angeles)  
**Mrs. Sara Dorr**  
 (President N. Calif. W. C. T. U.)  
**O. L. Elliott, Ph.D.**  
 (Registrar—Stanford University)  
**Edward Hyatt**  
 (State Superintendent Public Instruction)  
**Mrs. Jas. C. Luckey**  
 (Vice-Pres. Woman's Home Mission Federation.)  
**C. S. Nash, D.D.**  
 (President Pacific Theological Seminary)  
**Chief Thomas Odock**  
 (Indian Band, Colusa)  
**J. T. Wills, D.D.**  
 (Chairman Presby. Home Missions Committee)



June 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Holmes:

I have yours of May 28th.

I have been gone for four months, but I doubt very much whether they will ever carry out my scheme of having the timber explored.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Guy W. Holmes,  
2430 Hall Avenue,  
Marinette, Wis.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'G. W. Holmes', written in a cursive style.

Chicago, June 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have been home from Europe about a week and have before me a mass of material that you sent forward. I am entirely at sea of everything that has gone on and its method of going for the last four months. Could not you come out and spend a couple of days with me at my summer home at Lake Geneva and post me on present conditions? If you could leave Washington July 20th you could reach Lake Geneva on the 21st and I would meet you at the station at Williams Bay. The train leaves at 3:40 Northwestern Station Chicago and arrives at Williams Bay, Wis. at 5:30 PM. Be careful and not get off at Lake Geneva; Williams Bay is the final destination of the train and I will be there to meet you.

Of course, I shall pay all your expenses for the trip.

If you could do this I would like it very much. Upon receipt of this will you write to me at my office whether you can come or not at this time and it can be telephoned to me.

Very truly yours,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.



June 18, 1914.

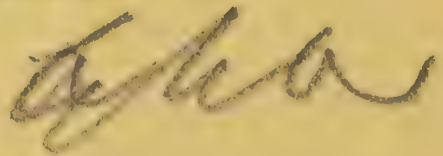
Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have just returned about a week ago from my annual European trip.

I have wondered several times how everything was getting along on the Menominee Reservation. I wish you would drop me a line telling me how everything is prospering there.

Please give my kindest regards to Mrs. Nicholson and I would like to see you any time you are in Chicago.

Very truly yours,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neepit, Shawano County, Wis.

Chicago, June 19, 1914.

Mrs. L. J. Frachlenberg,  
Stenographer, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D. C.

Madam:

I have yours of June 10th and contents noted:

I never have submitted any traveling expenses for my work in connection with the Commission and shall not in the future. Our funds have been so small that I desire that they should go as far as possible.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "E. H. A.", written in dark ink.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS  
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE  
NORWAY PINE  
BASSWOOD  
ROCK ELM  
SOFT ELM  
BIRCH  
MAPLE  
HEMLOCK  
OAK  
ASH  
SHINGLES  
LATH

My dear Mr. Ayer,

Marble 7/7  
June 20<sup>th</sup> - 1914.

Just in the office from trip to Keshena and you may imagine the pleasure it was to me to see your letter. While at Keshena Mr. and Mrs. Marble and I were wondering if you were home, and if you had forgotten us. I had made up my mind to write you, reminding you of the woods up here and our expectation of a visit from you. And yours with that fine Grand son of yours. The lure of trout fishing is very appetizing just now, and camping is at its best. We sure would be glad to see you.

Affairs here are prospering, the agitation has in a measure subsided, the reaction being the other way now. The Reservation has been officially inspected several times, since you were here, complaints without limit having been made, by the same sources as you investigated. Special Agents of the Department spent weeks here, listening to all kinds of stories assailing reputation of myself, Marble and every

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS  
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE  
NORWAY PINE  
BASSWOOD  
ROCK ELM  
SOFT ELM  
BIRCH  
MAPLE  
HEMLOCK  
OAK  
ASH  
SHINGLES  
LATH

one connected with us. They went over the place with a fine tooth comb in effort to find something administratively or personal that would bear taking action on and not in a single minute thing was shadow of suspicion even found that even unfriendly critics could pick flaws out. The stories told were dastardly, but outside of the justifiable feeling that that we merited more confidence than these repeated searching investigation warranted, particularly after receiving reports from trusted and reputable sources, we did not feel uncomfortable. Summing the whole matter up, all it did was to stay progress. They were all responsible more or less for unrest and loss of time better put in profitably to other uses. It seemed to me that the proper course to be pursued in case like this, that when a report is once made from a source unimpeachable, that in the future those causing dissention should be severely disciplined because of the damage done hindering Indian progress industrially, educationally and morally. By the way officially I never heard a word of you.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS  
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE  
NORWAY PINE  
BASSWOOD  
ROCK ELM  
SOFT ELM  
BIRCH  
MAPLE  
HEMLOCK  
OAK  
ASH  
SHINGLES  
LATH

report. It resulted in good however because I am now distributing pro-rata shares to competent and disabled <sup>old</sup> Indians, amounting to approximately \$96<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub> each made up out of two old funds. So that you may know what this means, Congress at March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1907 passed act authorizing the Secretary to make a distribution of funds if facts warranted, but it was never done here until after you got on the firing line while not exactly what you recommended, the entering wedge was made, some one may grudge you the credit, but we know. A number of other things have happened, which I can relate at length some time when I see you, that show us here that a trap hammer put in some telling blows for Menominee. Indian fashion we are going to consider you, our own special "father" and hope your interest in the Menominee and his problem will continue many years. I and all of us, will not fail to try and see you when in Chicago. Just when this will be I cannot tell, but business conditions here almost warrant me taking a look at the

outside business world to ascertain ~~future~~  
possibilities. The lumber market in so far as we  
are concerned seems to have dropped to pieces.

You might be interested to know result of our semi-  
Annual statement ending March 31-1914. Our statement  
shows <sup>actual</sup> profit of \$75969.45, over costs of operation  
with stumpage included in costs. The interest charges @ 5% amount to  
\$26421.58 leaving net over and above all \$49547.87 if  
interest was actually paid. This six months includes winter  
period when only low grade lumber is moved and with a  
market very much depressed as you know. The amount  
of the stumpage which is charged as part of costs of operation  
is \$42433.31. This amount and the \$75969.45 above mentioned  
make the gross profit to the tribe for the 6 months.

With assurances that I and my family  
will always be glad to hear of and from you  
I am

Very sincerely yours.

August St. Nicholas



NAPA DISTRICT

California Conference  
Methodist Episcopal Church

MONROE H. ALEXANDER, Supt.

C O P Y

Los Gatos, California

June 20, 1914

Commissioner I. B. Dockweiler,  
Palace Hotel,  
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Commissioner:

In accord with request made by Mr. F.H. Abbott, I am submitting to you the result of my findings with regard to the continuance of the boarding school in Round Valley. I believe it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Indians to abolish the boarding school at this time, and for the following reasons:

First. Fewer children will go to school. The district will not have the machinery for compelling the attendance of the Indians. A few may go at the start and be enrolled, but there will be great irregularity, and consequently the children will not get the real value of the school.

Second. The children would have extreme difficulty in getting to school in the winter time, when sections of that region are impassible because of overflow. I am told that there are weeks at a time when people could not get from certain localities to the proposed location of the school.

Third. Instruction is not likely to be so good in a district school for the reason that there will be only one teacher, whereas in the boarding school there are several teachers.

Fourth. The industrial features cannot be had in connection with the district school in any satisfactory degree. These industrial features are extremely important - the training of the girls in matters pertaining to housework, and the training of the boys in matters concerning the farm.



They need this training.

Fifth. In moral results the district school cannot compare with the boarding school in this stage of the Indians' development, for the children do not resist evil as well as the white children. They will have to go, many of them, a long distance alone, going to and from the school along the lanes and through the woods, and will not have the constant supervision which they have in the boarding school. In the boarding school there is a dormitory for the boys and a dormitory for the girls, and the children are under constant supervision; though from the boarding school they have been allowed to visit their parents on Sunday, yet I understand that matter is carefully regulated as to their going back and forth.

Sixth. Some of the Indians have large families, and are unable to support them without the help of the boarding school. There are also cases of widows who cannot take care of their children without the aid which the boarding school affords. There are cases in which the fathers and mothers need to go away to work, but would be very much hampered in earning a living if they were compelled to stay at home to care for their children.

Seventh. Lack of medical attention, which would be characteristic of the district school method, would militate very much against the Indians. In the boarding school they have a physician, and the children, under constant supervision, can be cared for if any illness occurs; but when the children are scattered in homes, among their people, they receive very little care in case of illness, and not the proper care at that, as a rule.

Eighth. The sanitary conditions for the children are much better in the boarding school than in the district school. The children spend most of their time in clean rooms when not out of doors, and all the arrangements for their living are sanitary; whereas if the children go to district school



and live at home, many of them will be subjected to very poor sanitary conditions. And I believe that more of the Indian children will fail to grow to maturity if the district school plan is adopted at this time.

In general, it might be said that while undoubtedly the time will come when the district school plan for the Indians at Round Valley will be better than the boarding school system, yet in my opinion that time has not arrived. I do not assume to know the situation over the entire state, but the result of my investigation, which has been made with some care, is to discourage the district school plan at this time.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Monroe H. Alexander

6-24-14

Phillips



7-41866

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,  
CHICAGO.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON  
THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES  
MOHONK LAKE, NEW YORK

June 24, 1914.

GG P-T

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Will you do us the favor to look over the enclosed outline of suggestions and favor us with your opinion concerning it and the next conference at the greatest length consistent with the hot weather and your duties? We realize that this fall is the time when whatever there is of value in the Indian Conference ought to be utilized; and by issuing the enclosed circular, we hope to accomplish the double purpose of showing that the conference is not dodging questions simply because they happen to be difficult and of securing valuable advice on which to base preparations for the program.

It is needless to add that Mr. Smiley sincerely hopes that this year it will be possible for you and Mrs. Ayer to be at the conference, advance notice of which you have probably received. In addition to the opportunity for a meeting of your Board, these conferences afford a rather unusual chance for exchange of opinion among many men sincerely interested in the Indians and viewing the problem from different points of view. We should appreciate exceedingly an early assurance of your intention to come.

With kind regards,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Very sincerely yours,

*McPhillips*  
Secretary.



LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES  
Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Thirty-second Conference, October 14-16, 1914

FIRST TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF SUGGESTIONS

-0-

The following questions are based on suggestions already volunteered concerning the program and are numbered only for convenient reference. As the time at the disposal of the conference will permit extended discussion of only a few topics, a general opinion is desired as to subjects which, in the best interest of the Indian, deserve special attention.

Recipients of this circular will confer a favor by sending to the Secretary of the Conference their opinions of these or other questions, especially their order of importance, and suggestions regarding persons qualified to discuss any subject or subjects.

1. Is an executive commission to administer Indian affairs desirable, and if so what should be its form?

2. Is it practicable and just to provide for general taxation of Indian lands, or for an equivalent contribution to local government from Indian funds?

3. Would it be to the advantage of the Indians to exempt from the provisions of the Civil Service more of the important positions in the Indian Service?

4. Of the following questions, which (or others) should receive special attention:

- (a) Conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes
- (b) Conditions among the Pueblos
- (c) Conditions among the native tribes of Alaska
- (d) The use of funds reimbursable from Indian moneys for irrigation, forestry, etc.
- (e) The proper disposition of Indian tribal funds.

5. How can a more effective public sentiment be aroused in support of:

- (a) Agriculture, local industries and wage-earning by Indians
- (b) Increased provisions for protecting the health of Indians

6. How can the following factors be made to contribute more largely to the betterment of the Indians:

- (a) Their home life
- (b) Their school life
- (c) Their religious life

-----

MARINETTE, WIS.,

6/25<sup>th</sup> 1914

Mr Edward E. Ayer  
Chicago Ill  
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 17th inst  
at hand today on my return  
from the Woods note what you  
say about the Indians lands  
I am sure the gang dont want  
those lands examined as they should  
be as there is something there that they  
dont want showed up. I know a  
lot of the Indians and they have  
told me a lot about that Play out  
they used to sell white pine logs there  
for 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> for M that was a good trade  
at 16<sup>th</sup>. Thank you for mentioning  
me on the work. And I am out for  
work and if in your travels you meet  
any body that has timber to look  
please send them to me  
Yours truly G W Holmes



Washington D C

June 29, 1914.

To Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners;

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the submission of the annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the Secretary.

I just now noted in a letter to the members of the Board that Mr. Abbott states that on June 5th, he was writing me to mail all members copies of the Secretary's letter. Mr. Abbott must have overlooked the mention of it to me, so I now hasten to mail the copies referred to.

Very respectfully,

*Mrs J. J. Froetting*

Stenographer.

incl.

Washington.

6/29/14

Hon. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Commissioner Vaux:

This is to report concerning certain phases of the Indian situation in California not related to the purchase of supplies for the Indian service for which bids were opened at the Indian Warehouse in San Francisco on the 4th inst., but which were taken up by me while I was in San Francisco.

VIEWS OF DR. M. H. ALEXANDER, LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA

ON THE CLOSING OF THE ROUND VALLEY BOARDING SCHOOL.

In the early part of April 1914 you referred to me a letter from Mr. Freeman D. Bovard of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in which inquiry was made as to the proper steps to be taken to provide school facilities for certain Indian children in Northern California. At the suggestion of Mr. Bovard and with your approval, it was decided that if time permitted, I should get in touch with Dr. M. H. Alexander of Los Gatos, California, Superintendent of the Napa District, which covers the field of Indian work in Northern California, and ascertain his views on the situation.

Accordingly, immediately upon my arrival in San Francisco on June 3rd, I got in communication with Dr. Alexander by long distance telephone. He very generously arranged to go to San Francisco, which he did on June 6th, for a conference with Commissioner Dockweiler and me. Dr. Alexander, we found, was specially interested in the school situation on the Round Valley Indian Reservation and that he believed it was a mistake to close



the Round Valley boarding school as he understood the Indian office had determined to do. However, he said that he had not gone into the matter personally in great detail, but intended to do so during his visit to that part of his field the following week.

On Saturday, June 20th, upon his return from a visit to the Round Valley reservation, Dr. Alexander called again on Commissioner Deekweiler and myself, and at my request addressed a letter to Commissioner Deekweiler, setting forth fully his views on the advisability of the present closing of the Round Valley boarding school. It is an excellent letter and is worthy of a careful reading by every member of the Board because of the dangers it points out in the policy of the great haste in the transition from the boarding school to the day school. A copy of Dr. Alexander's letter is enclosed for your information.

The Indian Board of Co-operation of California.

On June 18, I saw an article in The Call (San Francisco) calling attention to certain alleged bad conditions at the Round Valley Indian boarding school, stating that charges of cruelty in punishing Indians had been filed against the Superintendent and the Chief Clerk by the "Indian Board of Co-operation of California" of which J. W. Henderson of San Francisco was Attorney, and stating also that a public meeting to discuss the situation and other phases of the Indian problem in California would be held in the First Congregational Church of Oakland on June 19. I immediately called on Mr. Henderson at his office and had a most satisfactory interview with him relative to the work of the Indian Board of Co-operation, and learned that he had some evidence against Superintendent Wilson of Round Valley which he was going to transmit to



the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and also learned that the Executive Committee of the Board was then in session at the Y.M.C.A. building in Oakland and arranged to cross the Bay at once and meet with said Committee. Among those present were - Rev. F. G. Collett, Secretary of the Board of Co-operation, his wife, Mrs. Beryl, Bishop Collett, Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Third Vice President, Rev. Carl Warner, Fourth Vice President, H. M. Burbank, M.D. (a teacher in one of the State Indian Schools) Mrs. Edward Hyatt, wife of the State Superintendent of Public ~~Inst~~ Instruction and Rev. Geo. G. Kemngolt, Ph.D., Supt. of Congregation-  
al Church Extension Society of Los Angeles.

The Committee was receiving the report of its Secretary and discussing the conditions in the public schools where Indian children had been provided with school facilities as a result of the work of the Board of Co-operation. Need of funds to build school houses in several districts where there were Indian children out of school, and where the local school authorities were ready to employ teachers and start school, as soon as school houses could be erected; need of federal appropriation of \$27.00 a year per Indian pupil, based on actual attendance, to supplement the state appropriations; and need of a thorough census of Indian children who are not in school and a thorough investigation of school needs, were emphasized at the meeting, and I was called upon for remarks and to answer a number of questions regarding availability of federal funds to meet the needs in question. The committee was particularly pleased with the encouragement and information received by some of its officers from Major James McLaughlin while he was in California with the Wansmaker Expedition of Citizenship and with the work of Mr. W. H. Murray, a California man, formerly State Superintendent of Colorado, who was sent to



California by Secretary Lane, while I was acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to study educational conditions and needs of the Indians of that State. Mr. Murray appears to have gotten in close touch with state school authorities and to have interested them in their responsibility of educating Indians in the public schools. The chief difficulty pointed out was that nobody appears to know the exact conditions of California Indians. The State has not given the subject definite attention on the theory, perhaps, that the federal government is looking after Indians. On the other hand, the federal government, outside of the work, and the excellent work, done by Mr. J. E. Kelsey, special agent of the Interior Department until about six months ago, in buying land for homeless Indians, has made no systematic effort to learn conditions of Indians who live outside of reservations, on the theory evidently that since these Indians own no property for which the government is trustee, the government therefore has no jurisdiction or responsibility for their education, industrial advancement, or the preservation of their health. The result is the usual result where there is a divided responsibility, and the poor, propertyless Indian, the one who most needs help, is left between the devil and the deep blue sea, without the aid and direction of any government whatever, more neglected and worse off, though he was the original occupant of the land on which he now lives, than any of the horde of immigrants from foreign lands, who are constantly swelling the population of the state. I spent perhaps thirty minutes giving the Committee such information as I could and advised them to keep in close touch with Commissioners Smiley and Dockweiler. Before leaving, I arranged to have a special committee call at the Palace Hotel the following morning to meet Commissioner Dock-



weiler. This committee, including Rev. and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Warner, Mr. Burbank, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hyatt and several others whose names I did not get, met with Commissioner Dockweiler and myself and for two hours discussed Indian conditions in California. During the conference, Dr. Alexander, mentioned in the first part of this report also called. It was a most valuable and interesting conference and resulted, I hope, in establishing a contact on the part of our Board, with first-hand sources of information, which in the future will enable us to give valuable assistance to the Secretary of the Interior in handling the difficult Indian situation in California. The conference developed clearly the wish of the Board of Co-operation, of which Dr. David <sup>Starr</sup> ~~Starr~~ Jordon is President, to co-operate along broad, constructive lines, with the state and federal authorities in the uplift of California Indians. Indeed, this Board very evidently wants to work itself out of a job at the earliest possible date by transferring its self-imposed burden to the shoulders of some governmental authority. At the close of the conference, another conference for the following Monday was agreed upon and Rev. Collett, Mr. Henderson, the Board's attorney, Mr. Burbank and Rev. Warner called on me at the appointed time at the Palace Hotel and there decided upon a definite program of action to be taken up by correspondence. This program is set out in detail in my letter to Commissioner Dockweiler, copy of which is herewith enclosed. Stated briefly, Secretary Collett is to write immediately to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or Secretary of the Interior presenting such data as he has showing need of federal assistance for building school houses and paying tuition of Indian children in the public schools and to request an immediate apportionment of funds for these purposes. He will also point out the need of further



federal investigation into the conditions and needs of California Indians. Later if these requests met with favorable response from the Secretary of the Interior the Board of Co-operation will signify its desire to discontinue its existence and will recommend the appointment of its present Secretary, Rev. F. G. Collett, by the Secretary of the Interior to make the proposed investigation on behalf of the federal government. The Board of Co-operation was on the point of sending a special committee to Washington to take up the matters herein discussed at the time Commissioner Dockweiler and I chanced to meet some of its officers. For your further information as to the work of the Indian Board of Co-operation and the Indian in the public schools of California there are enclosed printed copies of a report of a special committee of said Board, and of a paper on the Indian Board of Co-operation. These printed inclosures, you will observe, contain very strong arguments in favor of the public school as against the reservation boarding school. In order that you may not get the impression that the sentiment therein expressed is intended as an argument in favor of the immediate closing of all government Indian Boarding Schools in California, I should say that Mrs. Hyatt wife of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, explained during the conference that she was in favor of continuing the present boarding schools and said they were needed. She gave some of the same reasons in support of her position that are contained in Dr. Alexander's letter, referred to in the first part of this report, and Rev. Collett explained to me that not he, but the Indians had initiated the action toward closing the Round Valley Boarding School.

In conclusion, I cannot ~~xx~~ refrain from observing that the poor,

landless, school-less, abandoned Indian in California - abandoned because he no longer owns property sufficient to make him the object of the white man's concern, presents a picture in meager miniature of the landless Indian of the future in Oklahoma <sup>where the jurisdiction of the State</sup> and other states over Indians, too soon is substituted for that of the federal government. In Oklahoma, where the state courts have had jurisdiction over the property of full blood minor Indians for less than a decade, we are now almost ready to witness the repetition of California history in the certain necessity which will soon confront the federal government of buying land to provide homes for landless Indians who have been robbed of their birthright and rendered homeless in the very homes of their fathers, their spirit crushed under the pitiless wheels of the white man's greedy commercialism, facing an uncertain future save the certain effects of the destroying vices and diseases acquired by contact with the white man.

Cannot we hope that this nation can be aroused before it is too late to avoid the repetition of California Indian history in Oklahoma and elsewhere?

Sincerely,

*J. A. Abbott*  
Secretary



COPY

San Francisco, Cal.,  
June 22, 1914.

Hon. Isidore B. Dockweiler,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Commissioner Dockweiler:-

I am enclosing herewith copy of a report which I am sending to Chairman Vaux and other members of the Board respecting our several conferences with Rev. Alexander and members of the Indian Board of Co-operation for the State of California, on the subject of the education of Indian children in the public schools of this state.

This morning I had a very satisfactory and interesting conference for nearly three hours with Rev. Collett, Rev. Warner and Mr. J.W. Henderson of this City which was a continuation of the conference at which you and several others were present in the Palace Hotel last Saturday morning. The following four points were definitely agreed upon as the steps to be taken by the Indian Board of Co-operation:

- 1 - Rev. Collett as Secy. of the Board of Cooperation will address a letter to the Secretary of the Interior or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting data concerning definite needs of school facilities for Indians of Northern California and estimating the amount of fund requisite to take care of said needs. A copy of this letter will be sent to you with request that you take up the matter with the Secy. of the Interior.
- 2 - The same letter or a separate letter will suggest to the Secy. of the Interior the advisability of appointing a man familiar with school conditions in California to make a thorough investigation of the school conditions in districts where Indian children of school age reside, with the view of obtaining facts that will enable the Secy. of the Interior in cooperation with the State Supt. of Public Instruction of California to work out a plan to provide for the approximately 2000 Indian children of school age estimated now to be out of school.
- 3 - If the investigation suggested in the above paragraph is made and a definite plan of co-operation between the Secy. of the Interior and the State Supt. of Public Instruction can be worked out satisfactorily, it is believed the purpose of the Indian Board of Co-operation will have been accomplished and the Board, as I understand it, will not care longer to exist.
- 4 - If the course recommended by the Committee of the Board of co-operation is adopted by the Secy. of the Interior, the Board proposes to recommend the appointment of Rev. F. G. Collett to make the proposed investigation on account of the three or four years work which he has done among the Indians of Northern California.

Rev. Collett left this afternoon for Sacramento to call upon the State Superintendent and obtain all data in the hands of the latter bearing upon the population and attendance of Indian children of school age in the various public school districts of California. As soon as this data is obtained, he will write letters along the lines hereinbefore indicated.

Sincerely,

Secretary



ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

The Menominee Indian Mills are located about sixty miles north of Green Bay, Wis.

The mills and town of Neopit came into existence through Act of Congress, approved March 28, 1908, which provided for the manufacture into lumber of certain windfall timber and such dead and down mature green timber as careful forestry methods should dictate.

Established as a business enterprise for the Menominee Indians from which they would realize profit from the sale of manufactured forest products, it is also a school of industry in which the Indian learns the value of continued applied labor.

The population of the town numbers over nine hundred men, women and children, the greater part of the permanent population being Indian.

Two large schools for the education of the children have been built, -- a Government day school with capacity of eighty, and a Mission day school of about the same capacity. The Government building has a large assembly hall used for children's drill and gatherings and also by the town folks evenings for their social affairs. The lower part of the building will be used as a gymnasium and is equipped with bath rooms open to town people. All traders' stores are owned and operated by members of the Menominee Tribe.

The town has an equipped Indian band of twenty pieces, a Returned Students' organization of seventy-five active members, an Indian lodge

of Catholic Knights of America, a Gun and Drill Club of fifty members, and five fully equipped volunteer fire fighting companies. In all these the Indian predominates, taking his part equally as well as his white brother.

Under the law the mill's cut is limited to forty million feet annually. This close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1914, witnesses 32,520,330 feet of logs cut and hauled to the mill by railroad owned by the operation. The mill has cut 37,270,494 feet. There has been sold 33,179,511 feet and the inventory now shows on hand in pile in the yard 40,443,793 feet Value, \$581,581.74. Also lath, shingles, posts, poles and other products valued at \$21,012.65

The total receipts from sale of products of the operation from all sources were \$471,344.04, the total disbursements for the same period being \$437,398.83, leaving an excess of \$33,955.21 over the disbursements, which was deposited in the Treasury for tribal benefit. This does not represent all the profit for the tribe has a considerable amount invested in operations for the coming year, as well as in town improvements, streets, homes, etc.

A striking feature of the operation is the building of modern houses for Indians. A reimbursable fund permits the building of homes, the Indians paying for the same out of wages earned, on a plan similar to that of our modern building and loan associations. To date 167 Indians have participated in the benefits of this fund.

The value of the Neopit operation as a school of industry, its value educationally, morally and civically can not be measured.



Financially it is a success, paying the tribe good stumpage prices for timber cut and in addition realizing a profit from the sale of the manufactured product.

Industrially, the year shows an average of 264 Indians employed monthly throughout the year, with earnings of an average of \$28.96 monthly, not including subsistence. Total cash earnings, \$91,630.47

*Copy*

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Established as a business enterprise for the Menominee Indians from which they would realize profit from the sale of manufactured forest products, it is also a school of industry in which the Indian receives education on the value of continued applied labor. Naturally the establishment of this town on the Reservation and the influx of white employees, making of homes and the gathering in of Indians who also sought or were encouraged to seek work, has its educational value, in the improvement of social conditions, and the example set before the Red man by his white neighbor.

The population of the town numbers over nine hundred men, women and children of the red and white race. The greater part of the permanent population is Indian.

Outside of the business enterprise being conducted at



Neopit, several town features might well be considered. Two large schools for education of children have been built,- a Government Day School with capacity of eighty, and a Mission Day School of about same capacity. The Government building has a large Assembly Hall used for children's drill and gatherings and also by the town folks evenings for their social affairs. The lower part of the building will be used as a gymnasium and here are equipped bath rooms, open to **town people**. All traders' stores are owned and operated by members of the Menominee Tribe.

The town has an equipped Indian band of twenty pieces, a Returned Students' organization of seventy-five active members, an Indian lodge of Catholic Knights of America, a Gun and Drill club of fifty members, five fully equipped volunteer fire fighting companies. In all these the Indian predominates, taking his part equally as well as his white brother.

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The total receipts from sale of products of the operation from all sources are \$471,344.04, the total disbursements for the same period being \$437,388.83, leaving an excess of \$33,955.21 over the disbursements, which was deposited in Treasury for Tribal benefit. This does not represent all the profit for the tribe as a considerable amount in sum of total disbursement is represented in moneys already laid out in operations for the coming year, as well as in town improvements, streets, homes, etc.

A striking feature of the operation is the building of modern houses for Indians. A Reimbursable fund permits the building of homes and the Indians paying for same out of wage earned, same as rent, much on plan of our modern building and loan associations. To date 167 Indians have participated in the benefit of this fund.

From an Educational and Industrial standpoint, the operation is a marked success in improvement of Indian conditions. Indeed, except of color, it would be hard to tell the many, well dressed, well mannered men and women, boys and girls, about town evenings or at town social affairs, from the people of surrounding towns, and visits to their homes but confirm appearance, they being in many instances well furnished, well kept and have even the luxuries of white home life,- an organ, piano, sewing machine, carpets, rugs, nice furniture, etc.

The value of Neopit operation as a school of industry, its value educationally, morally and civically cannot be measured.



Enough that all Indians who once enter its portals commence to mark time on the road to taking their part in our civil life. Financially it is a success, paying the tribe good stumpage prices for timber cut and in addition realizing profit from sale of manufactured products.

Industrially the year shows an average of 264 Indians employed monthly throughout the year, with earnings of an average of \$28.96 monthly, not including subsistence. Total cash earnings, \$91,630.47.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 2, 1914.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

*Ans'd  
7/20*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

There is inclosed a copy of my report and recommendations relative to the recent letting for Indian supplies in San Francisco, where Commissioner Dockweiler and I represented the Board. As a member of the Purchasing Committee of the Board, will you please communicate with Chairman Vaux, making such comment as you care to respecting the inclosed report?

Very sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.

1 incl.  
CEF



7-2-14

Abbott

II

7-5367

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,  
CHICAGO.



Washington , D. C.,

July 2 1914.

Honorable George Vaux, Jr.,  
1606 Morris Bldg.,  
Phila., Pa.

Dear Commissioner Vaux:

I respectfully submit the following report and recommendations relative to the recent lettings for Indian supplies held in San Francisco:

R E P O R T.

I arrived in San Francisco on June 3, and on June 4 at 2 p.m. was present, in company with Commissioner Dockweiler, at the Indian Warehouse, 608 Howard St., when bids were opened by Mr. Walter B. Fry, who represented the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As previously reported, there were 167 bids on the following classes: groceries, enameled ware, glass ware, lamps, furniture and underwear, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, agricultural implements, glass, paints and oils, tin and stamped ware, stoves, hollow ware, tin, hose goods, hardware, iron, nails, plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, etc. As soon as the samples were laid out for inspection, a process that was somewhat slow owing to lack of proper preliminary arrangements, Commissioner Dockweiler and I looked over the samples and on Saturday following the opening of bids, accompanied Mr. Fry and the inspector of groceries

to a wholesale tea house, where there were adequate facilities to test teas and coffees, and there existed in the testing and selection of these two articles.

A cursory examination of prices and samples showed two fundamentally unsatisfactory conditions in connection with practically every class in which samples and prices were submitted:

First: There appeared in the case of many articles variations in price as between the bids in San Francisco and those presented in St. Louis and Chicago.

Second: There was lack of proper distribution of quantities of articles listed for purchase at both an eastern and a San Francisco letting, there being numerous cases where only one or a fraction of a dozen or a few pounds of an article were listed for purchase at San Francisco. This, of course, made bidding on these articles unattractive and resulted in higher prices and injustice to the contractor. In these cases, of course, the Indian Office will purchase under the 25% clause on the St. Louis or Chicago contracts, rejecting the San Francisco bid or vice versa, and many bidders who submitted samples at one of the warehouses for the small quantities thus included under another bidder's contract will feel aggrieved.

It being evident that the result of this letting would not



only prove unsatisfactory to many bidders, but unreasonably expensive to the Government, I decided it would be wise to make a comparative tabulation of prices and quantities at the San Francisco and Chicago and St. Louis lettings for the present year and of prices and quantities for last year on the same articles, for the permanent records of the Board and for the purpose of having data to support such recommendations for changes in methods of subsequent lettings as the Board might deem best to make after a full consideration of all the facts. Accordingly, I employed Miss Habel Horton, a former employee of the San Francisco warehouse, who is conversant with the warehouse business to assist me in making the aforementioned tabulation. Upon the basis of this tabulation which was made as fast as the inspectors made their recommendations in the various lines, and upon the basis of contracts made for supplies for the fiscal year, 1914, I made up a list of articles which are produced or manufactured on the Pacific Coast, or which can be bought as advantageously on the Pacific Coast as elsewhere. This list included the following articles and shows the approximate quantities and net cost of the same for 1914.

| ARTICLE               | QUANTITY       | UNIT PRICE | VALUE      |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Barley, pearl         | 12,000 lbs.    | .02        | 240.00     |
| Beans, white          | 235,000 "      | .04        | 13,000.00  |
| " pink                | 160,000 "      | .04        | 6,400.00   |
| Coffee                | 115,000 "      | .12        | 13,800.00  |
| Salmon, canned.       | 1,000 doz.     | .72        | 720.00     |
| Hard bread.           | 100,000 lbs.   | .045       | 4,500.00   |
| Raisins.              | 21,000 lbs.    | .05        | 1,050.00   |
| Rice                  | 82,000 "       | .04        | 3,280.00   |
| Salt, stores.         | 120,000 "      | .005       | 600.00     |
| " fine                | 130,000 "      | .0125      | 1,625.00   |
| Sugar                 | 345,000 "      | .05        | 17,250.00  |
| Tapioca, pearl        | 2,000 "        | .05        | 100.00     |
| Tea                   | 12,000 "       | .20        | 2,400.00   |
| Corn meal             | 150,000 "      | .02        | 3,000.00   |
| Cracked wheat         | 25,000 "       | .02        | 500.00     |
| Hominy, pearl         | 55,000 "       | .02        | 1,100.00   |
| Hominy, grits.        | 40,000 "       | .02        | 800.00     |
| Roll'd oats.          | 50,000 "       | .02        | 1,000.00   |
| " " (Com-<br>pressed) | 5,000 "        | .06        | 300.00     |
| Dried apples          | 100,000 "      | .07        | 7,000.00   |
| " peaches             | 100,000 "      | .05        | 5,000.00   |
| " prunes.             | 115,000 "      | .05        | 5,750.00   |
| Canned corn           | 4,000 doz.     | .675       | 2,700.00   |
| " apr-les             | 175,000 "      | 1.30       | 2,275.00   |
| " blackberries        | 800 "          | 1.00       | 800.00     |
| " peaches.            | 800 "          | 1.30       | 1,040.00   |
| " plums.              | 500 "          | 1.10       | 550.00     |
| " tomatoes            | 4,000 "        | .85        | 3,400.00   |
| No. 3 cans.           |                |            |            |
| " tomatoes            | 1,500 "        | 3.00       | 4,500.00   |
| No. 10 cans.          |                |            |            |
| Flour, unbleached.    | 5,000,000 lbs. | .02        | 100,000.00 |
| " whole wheat         | 30,000 "       | .01        | 300.00     |
| " graham              | 35,000 "       | .02        | 700.00     |
| Bras                  | 400,000 "      | .01        | 4,000.00   |
| Shorts.               | 150,000 "      | .015       | 2,250.00   |
| Ground feed           | 500,000 "      | .015       | 7,500.00   |



|                  |                  |         |      |           |
|------------------|------------------|---------|------|-----------|
| Oats             | 1,750,000        | Lbs.    | .012 | 20,250.00 |
| Rollod barley    | 700,000          | "       | .015 | 10,500.00 |
| Leather, kid     | 350              | "       | 1.50 | 275.00    |
| " calf skin      | 300              | "       | 1.25 | 375.00    |
| " harness        | 7,000            | "       | .40  | 2,800.00  |
| " kip            | 100              | "       | 1.00 | 100.00    |
| " lace           | 123 sides        |         | .35  | 730.00    |
|                  | (20 sq. ft each) |         |      |           |
| " Sals           | 25,000 lbs.      |         | .40  | 8,000.00  |
| Oil, kerosene    | 300              | gals.   | .70  | 210.00    |
| " Cylinder       | 4,000            | "       | .20  | 800.00    |
| " Engine         | 5,000            | "       | .20  | 1,000.00  |
| " Floor.         | 8,000            | "       | .12  | 960.00    |
| " Kerosene       | 42,000           | "       | .10  | 4,200.00  |
| " Lard           | 200              | "       | .85  | 310.00    |
| " Linseed        | 18,000           | "       | .50  | 9,000.00  |
| " Lubricating.   | 1,000            | "       | .12  | 120.00    |
| " Sewing machine | 2,500            | bottles | .02  | 50.00     |
|                  | 2 oz.            |         |      |           |
| " Gasoline       | 60,000           | Gal.    | .30  | 18,000.00 |

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Grand total

After making up this list I consulted Commissioner Dockweiler and also submitted it for criticism to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the officers of which called in leading wholesale dealers of San Francisco, gave them the whole list of articles purchased for the Indian Service and asked them to suggest any additional articles on which they believed Pacific Coast bidders might compete on equal terms with eastern bidders. The fact that no additional articles were suggested by any of them would seem to indicate that the list which I had prepared is comparatively comprehensive and complete.

This list of articles was sent out to 26 firms in San Francisco handling said articles and they were asked to suggest whether from May 15 to June 1 of each year was a satisfactory period to buy all the articles in the list. A large number of letters which are attached to this report were received, the majority approving the date mentioned, but some suggesting a later date.

At the same time that I submitted the aforesaid list to the Chamber of Commerce for suggestions, I also submitted printed proposal blanks containing hardware, farm implements, furniture, and crockery, stoves and glass, everything of a bulky or heavy character and asked that leading responsible dealers in these respective lines check such items as in their judgment might be



purchased just as advantageously by the Government by eliminating samples and substituting therefor cuts and descriptions, samples to be submitted by successful bidders when required by the Government. Some suggestions were made by several dealers and finally it was arranged, as will be described later, that a committee of San Francisco business men, two representing each large class of articles purchased, should meet, go into the specifications thoroughly and make recommendations as to articles where samples might be eliminated without disadvantage to the Government.

At this stage of my investigation I was invited to attend a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce at the Palace Hotel on June 23 and give a brief talk on the subject of supplies for the Indian Service. I at first declined in favor of Commissioner Bockwiler who, I hoped, would be in the city, at the appointed time. When Commissioner Bockwiler found he could not be present on account of an important law suit in Los Angeles he requested me to remain over till the twenty-third and present the subject as requested. There were about one-hundred and fifty business men present and I consumed probably seven minutes in presenting the subject. About one dozen business men remained after the public meeting and for about an hour went over in detail with me many debatable questions.

including the proper time of year for lettings for articles contained in the list submitted to them, the question of eliminating heavy samples, the advisability of adopting the Army and Navy specifications for stoves and plumber's supplies, and the practicability of Pacific Coast dealers handling goods produced or manufactured in the east, submitting bids for factory delivery in order to compete with the eastern bidders.

The recommendations submitted at the close of this report contain my conclusions after considering the entire question.

It was at this meeting after the luncheon that it was proposed to appoint a committee of San Francisco business men to work in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce to recommend changes in specifications where practicable in order to eliminate unnecessary sample and promote competition.

On Saturday, June 20, Commissioner Dockweiler and I spent a long afternoon reviewing the tentative awards made by Mr. Fry. All close and debatable questions were gone into carefully by us and an agreement reached in each case. Where there were wide differences in prices on the same articles offered in San Francisco and in the eastern lettings, it was agreed that only one contract should be made for a given article, the best price being taken whether made at the San Francisco, or at the St Louis or Chicago letting.



To illustrate the unsatisfactory conditions where purchases of the same article are made in two separate lettings, one east and the other west, the following schedule of just a few lines is submitted:

|                    |                       |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Barley             | (3300 1-lbs.<br>(3800 | .9555 Chgo.      |
| Beans, white       | 172,800 lbs.          | .041 St. L.      |
| " "                | 125,450 "             | .042 Omaha       |
| " "                | 98,853 "              | .0394 S.F.       |
| Fish:              |                       |                  |
| Canned salmon:     | 1,220 doz. cans       | 1.45 Chgo.       |
| " "                | 454 " "               | .68 Portland.    |
| Spd, dried.        | 4,745 lbs.            | .0738 St. Louis. |
| " "                | 8,240 "               | .112 S.F.        |
| Shakerel, pickled  | 3,275 lbs.            | .103 Chgo.       |
| " "                | 535 "                 | .1475 St. Louis. |
| Macaroni, domestic | 12,575 lbs.           | .0248 Chgo.      |
| " "                | 7,542 "               | .042 "           |
| Milk, evaporated.  | 905 doz cans.         | .38 Chgo.        |
| " "                | 1,021 " "             | .463 S.F.        |
| Pelinas, reclosed. | 3,617 lbs.            | .07-5/8 S.F.     |
| " "                | 14,480 "              | .072 Omaha.      |
| " "                | 8,953 "               | .0725 S.F.       |

|                             |   |                       |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Sugar, granulated           | 58,200 lbs.                                       | .0375 S.F.            |
| "                           | 120,700 "   | .041 S.F.             |
| Tapioca, pearl              | 3,922 "   | .002 Omaha.           |
| "                           | 4,144 "   | .048 S.F.             |
| Ten, Fernese, Solong.       | 7,104 "   | .1075 Chgo.           |
| "                           | 2,925 "   | .1232 S.F.            |
| Saucers, coffee.            | 577 doz.  | .40 St. Louis.        |
| " " rolled or rolled rim    | 822 "   | .37 S.F.              |
| Globes, lantern, tubular    | 30 doz.   | .72 St. Louis.        |
| safety-No. 3. Standard      | 30  | .68 S.F.              |
| Chop-kin for shoe linings.  | pink 11.00 Chgo or<br>5-2/12 doz. 10.00 St. Louis |                       |
|                             | 1 doz.  | 4.41 S.F.             |
| Forks, hay, c.s.            | 57 doz.   | 3.32 Chgo.            |
| oval tines & C.             | 17-2/12 doz.                                      | 2.53 S.F.             |
| Makes, sully                | 13 No.  | 17.00 Peoria or Chgo. |
| 12 ft self dump             | 3 "   | 20.00 S.F.            |
| 22 teeth                    |   |                       |
| Shovels, steel, coal        | 108 No.   | .35-1/2 Chgo.         |
| D handle                    | 34 "  | .75 S.F.              |
| Rees:                       | 40-2/12 doz.                                      | 2.25 Chgo.            |
| Garden 20.62"               | 24-2/12 "   | 4.25 S.F.             |
| Solid forged steel,         | 5 doz.  | 9.74 Chgo.            |
| planters eye, 7 1/2" 20.    | 37-2/12 doz.                                      | 2.40 S.F.             |
| Grub. o. s. oval eye, No 2. | 8-2/12 doz.                                       | 2.50 Chgo.            |
| " " " " " "                 | 11-2/12 "   | 2.35 S.F.             |



DIFFERENCE IN PRICE DUE TO SMALL QUANTITY.

|                                  |                       |                    |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Lamp chimneys                    | 6 doz.                | .32 St. Louis.     |
| sun burners No. 1                | 6 doz.                | .40 S. F.          |
| pure lead glass.                 |                       |                    |
| Lamp sticks for                  | 10 doz.               | .04-1/8 St. Louis  |
| tubular, street, No. 2.          | 1 "                   | .07 1/2 S. F.      |
| Buckles, roller trace, japanned. | 15 doz.               | .15 St. L. or Chgo |
| 1 1/2 inch.                      | 1 doz.                | no bid.            |
| " " "                            | 1 1/2 inch 14 doz.    | .20 St. Louis.     |
| " " "                            | 1 "                   | no bid.            |
| Buckles, trace, 2- loop          |                       |                    |
| AC.                              | 1 1/2 inch 1 doz pre. | .37 St Louis.      |
| " "                              | 1 doz pre.            | no award too high. |
| " " 1 1/2 " 3 loop AC            | 7-2/12 doz pre.       | .30 St. Louis.     |
| " " 1 1/2 " " "                  | 7 " "                 | no award too high. |
| " " 1 1/2 " " " "                | 4 doz. pre.           | .60 St. Louis.     |
| " " 1 1/2 " " " "                | 8/12 doz pre.         | no award too high. |
| Slides, breast strap, 2 inch     | 3-2/12 doz.           | 12.55 Atchison     |
| " " " "                          | 1 doz.                | no bid.            |
| Tools, claw with                 | 17 No.                | .42 Chgo.          |
| riveted handle.                  | 1 No.                 | no bid.            |
| Knives:                          |                       |                    |
| Draw, gauge, brass               | 6/12 doz.             | 18.00 (Chgo or     |
| handle                           | 8/12 "                | Atchison           |
|                                  |                       | no bid.            |
| Head, 4 1/2" oval handle.        | 1-1/12 doz.           | 8.50 Chgo.         |
| " " " "                          | 6/12 "                | no bid.            |
| Round 8 1/2" oval handle         | 1-1/12 doz.           | 14.00 Atchison     |
| " " " "                          | 8/12 "                | no bid.            |

Pieces:

|                          |       |  |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Shovel, double           | 1 No. | 1.99 (Chgo., Npls.,<br>Omaha, K.C.)        |
| " "                      | 1 "   | 1.99 S.F.                                  |
| Shovel, single.          | 5 No. | 1.99 (Chgo., Npls.,<br>Omaha, K.C.)        |
| " "                      | 1 "   | 2.49 S.F.                                  |
| "Breaker" 14 inch<br>20. | 15 No | 9.95 (Council Bluffs,<br>Npls., LaCrosse.) |
| " " "                    | 1 No. | 16.34 S.F.                                 |

Scythes, good quality:

|                           |             |            |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------|
| " Brush 21 to 24"         | 4-7/12 doz. | 5.99 Chgo. |
| " " "                     | 1 doz.      | 7.39 Chgo. |
| " Grass, best'd 24 to 28" | 2-3/12 doz. | 5.25 Chgo. |
| " " " " "                 | 2-7/12 "    | 5.80 S F   |
| " Seed, 28 to 30"         | 2-3/12 doz. | 5.30 Chgo. |
| " " " " "                 | 1-1/12 "    | 7.79 S F   |

|                     |        |   |
|---------------------|--------|---|
| Machine, harvester. | 12 No. | 92.50 Peoria or<br>Chgo.                          |
| " "                 | " "    | Awarded to above<br>lowest S.F.<br>price \$123.20 |



The substance of the recommendations following, I discussed thoroughly with Commissioner Dockweiler and a copy of this report is being submitted to him that he may indicate to the Chairman of the Board his views respecting the same.

The Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs did not arrive until Monday June 23, Commissioner Dockweiler having left the city the day previous, did not get to go over any of the awards with him. On Monday morning I called for the last time at the warehouse, calling the attention of the Assistant Commissioner to the nature of the work performed by Commissioner Dockweiler in checking over disputed points and asking him to call upon me should any further question arise.

.....

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted with the suggestion that the same receive the early attention of the Purchasing Committee of the Board consisting of the Chairman and Commissioners Bailey, Ayer and Dockweller, and that such part or parts of these recommendations as meet with the approval of said Committee, be submitted at as early a date as possible to the Secretary of the Interior, in order that full consideration of the same may be had before the time for printing proposal blanks for the coming year:

1. That there be no more splitting of awards, or duplication of lettings for the same articles purchased under contract for the Indian Service. Argument:- Such duplication results in, (a) higher prices in the end than in the cost or vice versa, and consequent loss to the Government, (b) double inspection and consequently double cost of inspection, (c) variation in standard of articles purchased owing either to different inspectors at the different lettings or difference in samples submitted, (d) increased cost to bidders to submit similar bids and similar samples at two different points, and disadvantage of bidding on smaller quantities in two different lettings, hence tendency of bidders to place higher price on articles offered, (e) discouraging competition by holding checks of bidders at one letting while awaiting results of second letting on same article to ascertain whether amounts of contract shall be increased or decreased, (f)



(f) double cost of advertising and double amount of clerical work in a division of the Indian Bureau already over-worked.

2. That if there be a letting in San Francisco next year, the following list of articles be purchased at said letting:

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Barley, pearl           | Ground feed       |
| Beans, white            | Oats              |
| " pick                  | Roiled barley     |
| Salmon, canned.         | Leather, Kid      |
| Hard bread.             | " Galfskin        |
| Malina                  | " Harness         |
| Rice                    | " Kip             |
| Salt, coarse.           | " Lace            |
| " fine                  | " Sale            |
| Sugar                   |                   |
| Corn meal               | Oil, West's foot. |
| Cracked wheat           | " Cylinder        |
| Barley, pearl           | " Engine.         |
| " grits.                | " Floor.          |
| Roiled oats.            | " Kerosene        |
| " " com-                | " Lard            |
| (Processed)             | " Lizard          |
| Dried apples.           | " Lubricating     |
| " peaches.              | " Sewing machine  |
| " prunes.               | " Gasolene.       |
| Canned corn             |                   |
| " apples.               |                   |
| " blackberries.         |                   |
| " peaches.              |                   |
| " plums                 |                   |
| " tomatoes. No. 3 cans. |                   |
| " " " 10 "              |                   |
| Flour, unbleached.      |                   |
| " whole wheat           |                   |
| " graham                |                   |
| Brax                    |                   |
| Shirts.                 |                   |

Argument: (a) Approximately one third of the Indian population of the United States is nearer San Francisco geographically than to other warehouse cities, (b) Theoretically it makes no difference where samples are submitted and bids opened. Experience in the Indian Bureau of the last three years demonstrates that in practice it does make a difference and that the awarding of contracts in a city does in fact stimulate local interest in bidding not only in the letting at the home warehouse but elsewhere, (c) the list of articles recommended for the San Francisco letting is suggested because these articles are either produced, manufactured, or handled at an economic advantage or on terms of approximately economic equality by Pacific Coast dealers as compared with eastern dealers. (d) The list suggested would amount in value to approximately \$300,000.00 a year, for annual contract, an apportionment of the business which would immediately appeal to Pacific Coast dealers as fair, even liberal, and would therefore stimulate <sup>a maximum of competition</sup> from said dealers which in turn should result in lower prices to the Government.

3. The proposed letting in San Francisco for the list of articles recommended should be between August 1 and August 25 of each year. Argument, (a) Cereals, dried, and canned fruits and



beans have for years been purchased in September. There can be no disadvantage in moving the date forward and there is the advantage of earlier deliveries which is an important factor on many reservations remote from railroad where roads get bad from fall rains; (b) Beans can be purchased cheaper in August than earlier provided a heavy new crop is in sight. As is that that some dealers with a surplus of the old crop will sell cheap; (c) All other items on the list can be purchased just as advantageously in August as earlier; (d) Purchases made August 15 can be delivered October 15. That date is satisfactory for the articles enumerated; (e) The dates above recommended were concurred in by leading San Francisco dealers; (f) By starting contracts on the above articles at the time recommended, the usual fall letting in Chicago can be eliminated and San Francisco be given an annual letting at practically the same net expense to the Government as was entailed when that city had no letting. In other words, by shifting the fall letting to San Francisco from Chicago as recommended the Government will have one less letting for Indian supplies than it will have this year.

4. That an effort be made to increase competition in all parts of the country by eliminating where possible heavy or bulky or expensive supplies and those difficult to pack and ship.



For example, (a) Is it not practicable to substitute the Army and Navy specifications for ranges and plumber's supplies for the present Indian Office specifications which require heavy samples? From a cursory examination, I believe it is, but have not investigated sufficiently to be sure. San Francisco hardware and stove dealers consulted recommended this. It is worthy careful consideration. (b) Cannot large pieces of furniture and farm implements be adequately described if brands, cuts, and drawings are required and samples of these articles eliminated, as is now the case with some agricultural implements, especially if the Indian Office reserves the right to require any bidder to submit a sample before accepting his bid and to require samples to govern deliveries? Consultation with responsible dealers will be necessary to determine how far it is whether any be safely carried. I suggest that the definite recommendations which came to our Board from San Francisco dealers and others on this subject be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and that it be recommended that he submit the same to warehouse superintendents for report after they shall have consulted responsible dealers in their respective cities relative to the same subject.

5. That steps be taken to make the San Francisco warehouse more efficient both in the matter of handling the business which goes through it regularly and as a center for the dissemination of information tending to interest Pacific Coast dealers in bidding



for supplies for the Indian Service.

8. That every effort be made by the Indian Bureau to complete the award of contracts to successful bidders at the very earliest possible date after the opening of bids. The delay last year, and this year in many lines owing to the duplication of lettings, has been discouraging to successful bidders.

Respectfully submitted.

F H Abbott,

Secretary.

7-3-14  
Washington, D.C.,

July 3, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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There is inclosed herewith a printed copy of a report of hearings before the sub-committee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, relative to enrolment with the Five Civilized Tribes, which was handed to me this morning by Honorable Scott Ferris of Oklahoma. Your attention is particularly invited to the report of Inspector James McLaughlin under date of June 29, 1914, printed on pages 18 and following of the report. The methods shown by Inspector McLaughlin to have been adopted by a syndicate of attorneys to get their hands on hundreds of thousands of dollars of funds belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes are startling. Every year since my first connection with the Indian Service five years ago, the Interior Department has recommended per capita distribution of funds among the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes entitled thereto until this year, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, owing to the controversy surrounding this subject assumed a judicial attitude and made no recommendation whatever. The Legislative Committee of the Board submitted to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs a recommendation for a per capita distribution of these funds under certain conditions and restrictions. A copy of these recommendations is inclosed herewith for your information.



In all probability there will be a spirited debate in the House of Representatives next Tuesday or Wednesday on the Subject of a percapita distribution of one-hundred dollars to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and the facts brought out in the report inclosed herewith will doubtless figure largely in the debate. Should the Board desire to make a further or additional recommendation on this subject, in view of the facts brought out in the inclosed report, it will be necessary, of course, to act promptly. My present thought is, before having had time to read the report carefully, that there is nothing we can do at this time to help the situation in any way.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

On page 34 after line 8, insert an item authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to distribute per capita among the enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (freedmen excepted) all funds belonging to said tribes now in the Treasury of the United States or under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and to continue said distribution from time to time as funds accumulate from the sale of tribal property until all funds arising from the sale of the residue of the tribal estate have been distributed, reserving only an amount sufficient for the maintenance of tribal schools, provided that the Secretary of the Interior shall retain supervision over and distribute, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, funds belonging to restricted or incompetent Indians.



Miss Kate Barnard,  
Commissioner.

Miss Estelle Blair,  
Asst. Commissioner.

Dr. R. C. Meloy,  
Inspector.



Please try to come out here in August if see  
the work.



Oklahoma City,

July 6, 1914.

Answered  
7/20

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railroad Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Copy of letter sent to Lake Geneva address.  
Mr. Abbott was very anxious to have me write you,  
hence this precaution to see letter reach him.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:-

Your name has been given me by Mr. F.H. Abbott,  
Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington,  
D. C. He speaks beautiful things of you and tells me he has  
had a conversation with you, outlining the desperate situa-  
tion of the poor Indians of this State.

Of course I feel Mr. Ayer, that the Department of  
Charities, whose duty it is to look after the unfortunates of  
Oklahoma, would be guilty of a flagrant wrong if we did not  
go before the public in the interest of these helpless people.  
The Department of Charities had a legal bureau, whose one duty  
it was to prosecute Indian orphan grafters. The last Legisla-  
ture abolished the legal bureau of the Department of Charities  
of Oklahoma. The politicians in control of the state are try-  
ing to consolidate the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes  
with the Indian bureau at Muskogee, and place this entirely  
under political control. They have appointed probate attorneys,  
many of whom are known grafters and whose sole duty it will be  
to "protect" the Indians of Oklahoma. I understand that they  
tried to curtail the appropriation for the Board of Indian

Mr. Ayer, --#2.

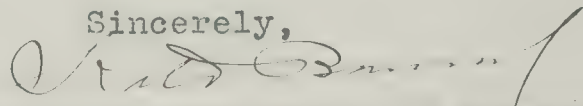
Commissioners at Washington,

The Oklahoma delegation at Washington, D. C. demands of the Democratic Party, the right to dictate Indian policies in Oklahoma and have taken the right to carry out this program. In my opinion, it is a national conspiracy on the part of a body of the biggest grafters in Oklahoma, to clear the way from Oklahoma to Washington of all possible human obstacles, when they will simply take over the oil and gas lands; the asphalt, coal and timber lands, together with millions of money in the treasury at Washington. They will rob a hundred thousand members of the Indian family in this state and throw them back, penniless paupers upon the tax-payers of the nation. This is my opinion of what will happen in the next ten years if the present political policies are carried out.

I am entering the biggest fight of my life and in this I am glad to know that I share your sympathies. Mr. Abbott has assured me that you do sympathize with me in this difficult fight. He has also told me much of your brilliant mind and noble heart, and in recognition of these splendid personal qualities, I am sending you an autograph copy of a little biographical sketch outlining some of the desperate efforts that I have made to promote human progress and to mould the public sentiment of my age out here in the west.

I send it to you as a comrade in the worlds human uplift work.

Sincerely,



Commissioner of Charities & Corrections.

KB/M.



July 7, 1914.

My dear Moorehead:

I received yours of June 16th written to Mr. Vaux and contents noted.

I have only been home about twenty days and found a very large amount to go through in regard to Indian matters. Mr. Abbott spent two days with me upon his return from California and gave me a great deal of information, etc.

Mr. Abbott met Mr. Fisher while they were both in Oklahoma as witnesses and they met the lady that was doing great work there and Mr. Fisher raised \$8500 here to help them out in the fight to try to see if there were decent people enough in Oklahoma to knock the rascals out there. If there is, it will certainly be a great thing, and this will test it. Personally, I feel very much discouraged over the attitude of the Indian Bureau and have hardly made up my mind yet what to do.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Warren K. Moorehead,  
Andover, Mass.

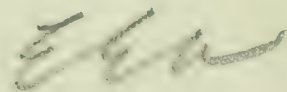
July 7, 1914.

Dear Mitchell:

Upon my return from Europe the 10th of June I find your letter of March 10th and am glad to see that they have paid the annuities and I congratulate you all on having all the difficulties settled up there and getting out the men who are so anxious to do your business with the Indians there for additional pay.

Please give my regards to all my Indian friends.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Mitchell Oshkenaniew,  
Box 53,  
Neopit, Wisconsin.



July 7, 1914.

My dear Mr. Nicholson:

I cannot tell you how delighted I was to get yours of June 20th.

I did not believe there would be any serious action taken against you after my report and I am delighted to hear that they have not, and especially delighted that you are making the thing pay in these hard times. What changes did you make in the selling proposition which, to me, seemed one of the most important in dollars and cents, and what are the bunch of Indians doing now that combined against you in the interest of Ballinger & Tyrrell, and have Ballinger and Tyrrell retired from their efforts? I do not think that anybody at Washington who listened to them have done themselves any good.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Nicholson and all the other good people that I met there, and please especially remember me to all the Indians friendly or unfriendly that I came in contact with while there. I will try and make it possible to run up and see you some time this summer from Lake Geneva.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
% Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Wis.

(COPY)

From PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1914.

-----  
**FRIEDMAN SCORNS IMMUNITY OFFER**

**QUESTED HEAD OF CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL SAYS HE HAS NOTHING TO  
CONCEAL AND WANTS ACCUSER.**

**Asserts That He is Victim of Conspiracy and Will Ask  
Vindication at Hands of President Wilson.**

Wesley Friedman, until recently superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, last night indignantly threw down the offer of the Department of Justice to drop further inquiry into his administration of the Carlisle School, and challenged the Government to complete the investigation which was instigated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. Friedman, who has been visiting friends in Philadelphia since he resigned from the superintendency of the school late in May, was roused by the publication yesterday of a dispatch from Washington which said that the Department of Justice had decided to take no further notice of the case because the acts alleged against Mr. Friedman are now covered by the statute of limitations. "I want this inquiry on until, as must be the result, my reputation



is vindicated and the conditions which drove me to resign are shown to be the result of a carefully planned persecution at the hands of the Bureau of Indian Affairs under Commissioner Sells. The intimation that I was dismissed on account of irregularities and incompetency, and that the charges were established in a fair investigation, is one more manifestation of the campaign which has been directed against me and which I can no longer endure in silence."

**FRIEDMAN TURNER ACCUSER.**

---

"I would prefer anything in the world than to have this matter dropped while the impression is spread abroad that I ought to be grateful for the 'leniency' of the Department of Justice in deciding that it will not prosecute me," he declared. "All that I have in the world is my character. I cannot suffer this injustice, which seeks relentlessly to ruin me, to go on. I have absolutely nothing to fear from the most searching inquiry that can be brought to bear upon the matter. I welcome it. But it is those who have made me the object of their persecutions who ought to fear such publicity; for I declare that there exists in the Bureau of Indian Affairs a system of star chamber inquisition which, if allowed to grow, will result in an impairment of efficiency in the Federal Service so grave that the Administration must take steps to stamp it out or else mock at justice."

" I intend to prefer to the President himself, charges against the individual who has been my most bitter persecutor. And I shall ask the President that the inquiry be conducted by a commission which is not, as has heretofore been the case, composed in the majority of men who had already condemned me before I had been heard and who allowed me to be sacrificed to hide the conduct of their friends."

In addition to the charges which Mr. Friedman intends to bring against Chief Inspector Linscott of the Indian Service, who, he declares, employed improper methods in investigating affairs at the Carlisle School, inviting from school employer who had been discharged for giving untrue testimony against Mr. Friedman and intimidating other employees so that they feared to appear as witnesses in Mr. Friedman's defence, and who openly defended and protected a self-confessed ambusher to perjure himself by placing the blame for his defalcations upon Mr. Friedman, Mr. Friedman declared last night that he had no intention of dropping his suit against Sienni Kari, the Indian formerly employed as chief clerk to the superintendent, and who is now under bail to appear for trial in the September sessions of the Cumberland County Court.

#### ALLEGED PERJURY.

Mr. Friedman declares that the campaign instituted under



Commissioner of Indian Affairs Wells was a deliberately malicious attempt to remove him from office to satisfy the ambition of Chief Inspector Linnen to make a record for himself as inspector, that Linnen was permitted to do this through the perjured testimony of the Indian clerk, Meri, so that the bureau might pose as a guardian of the Indians while engaged in seizing reservation lands, and that in order to procure his resignation from the superintendency, a mock trial was held by the Congressional Investigating Committee, consisting of Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, Senator Lane, of Oregon, Representative Carter, of Oklahoma, and Representative Stephens, of Texas, in which the testimony of witnesses favorable to himself was suppressed and that of hostile witnesses accepted. Mr. Friedman himself was not allowed to reply to the charges by these witnesses.

"After a record of 14 years in the Indian Service and six years as head of Carlisle, during which time I received the praise of every Commissioner under whom I served," said Mr. Friedman, "the charges of incompetency which were manufactured against me would have been characterized by any unbiased investigation as utterly unfounded. During my superintendency I brought the school up to new standards in each of its departments- in its industrial and vocational training, its academic and agricultural work, and in its physical equipment. Commissioners Leupp, Valentine and Abbott successively testified to the efficiency of my administration of the

school. The school, as I left it, was in better condition than ever before in its history.

#### HIS ACCOUNTS ACCURATE.

"As for the accusations of irregularities in the finances of the school, there is not one transaction for which I cannot render an account. That the testimony of Mori, shifting the blame for his defalcations upon me, should have been accepted shows the malignance of the attack upon me. During my incumbency, I handled \$2,000,000 of the school funds. My accounts show that not one penny of it was misappropriated."

"I know that the machinery that has been set in motion against me is so strong that to combat it seems almost hopeless, but I will surely find that justice is not altogether vanished from our government. I will not rest until this matter has had the most searching trial. I feel confident that not only President Wilson, but all just men, will accord to me the hearing to which I am entitled. For it is not alone my own case which is involved, but the very administration of the Government itself."



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 8, 1914.

Honorable Edward E Ayer,

Railway Exchnage Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Since the first day of my return home, I have been trying to secure from the Indian Committee a copy of the Senate Committee hearings which I promised to send you promptly upon my return to Washington. Through some misunderstanding on the part of the clerk of the committee who was in a hurry to get off on his vacation, the copies were not sent me as promised, so I called to-day personally and obtained a copy which I am sending you under separate cover. I have indexed the pages wherein members of the Board or your secretary made statements before the Committee and where the appropriation for the Board was discussed, and I have inserted a paper to mark the speech of Mr. Mott before the Committee which is followed by the speeches of Senators Townsend and LaFollette which you will be particularly interested to read. I shall try to mail you tomorrow a copy of a memorandum showing that the action of the Board in recommending certain legislation to the Committees of Congress this year has not differed from previous action of the

Board except in the direction of closer co-operation with the Interior Department, also that the attitude of the Indian Bureau toward the Board during the past year has not only been in some instances contrary to expressed provisions of law, but wholly contrary to all precedents so far as I have been able to determine from an examination of the records.

The Indian Bill is still before Congress. It will probably be referred to a committee of conferees of the two houses tomorrow and in all likelihood will be passed within the next week or ten days. The item for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners of \$25,000 inserted by the Senate is still in the bill, but of course, will be reduced in conference. With the help of Commissioner Ketcham, I am taking proper steps to try to have retained at least \$10,000, and I have reason to believe that the present appropriation of \$4,000 will be somewhat increased, though it is difficult even to guess what amount of increase will be allowed in view of the very bitter opposition of the Chairman of the House Committee.

I expect to see Chairman Vaux in Philadelphia within the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

*J. M. Howard*

Secretary

FHA/CEE P.S. Representative Kouns  
has returned the copy of your  
supplemental report, so our file is complete.



MEMORANDUM

July 8, 1914.

Part I.

Pages 242 to 244 inclusive - Flathead discussion by F H Abbott at request of Senator Myers.

Page 267 - Question of funds in Treasury to credit of Blackfeet Indians explained by F H Abbott at request of Senator Gronna.

Pages 347 to 360 inclusive - Statement of Commissioner Eliot relative to legislation recommended by Legislative Committee of the Board.

Pages 369 to 371 inclusive - Statement of Chairman Vaux relative to reimbursement to Womens' Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church of America, and also recommendation of enrolled per capita payment among the/members of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Pages 371 to 379 inclusive - Statement of F H Abbott relative to forestry and irrigation on Indian lands ( Read particularly letters from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior disapproving these recommendations on pages 379 to 382 inclusive)

Page 382 - Statement of Chairman Vaux relative to warehouses and expenses of Board of Indian Commissioners.

Pages 383 to 413 inclusive - Discussion of Indian warehouses by Senator Hitchcock and Representative Loheck of Nebraska, Representatives Bartholdt and Igoe of Missouri and Mr Fry of the Indian Office.

Page 403 and 404 to 413 inclusive - Discussion of Indian

warehouses by Chariman Vaux and F H Abbott.

Page 413 to 420 inclusive - Discussion expenses of Indian Commissioners by members of the Senate Committee.

Page 343 - Discussion of Board of Indian Commissioners.

Pages 187 and 188- Statement relative to suppression of liquor traffic by F H Abbott.

Page 203 - Mr Abbott replies to question from Chairman Ashurst concerning disturbance Blackfeet Indian reservation.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Part II.

Pages 622 to 643 inclusive - discussion of expenses of Board of Indian Commissioners.

Pages 622 to 626 inclusive - Discussion by Mrs Laura Cornelius Kellogg relative to work of Board of Indian Commissioners and distitute condition of Indians on different reservations.

Pages 626 to 627 inclusive - Statement of R H Pratt against need of Board of Indian Commissioners.

Pages 627 to 637 inclusive - Discussion by Mr. H C Phillips in favor of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Page 637 - Discussion by F H Abbott relative to recommendations of legislation in regard to Flathead irrigation, etc.



Page 653- Discussion of Board of Indian Commissioners relative to increased appropriation.

Statement of Commissioner Sells on pages 634 and 635 opposing appropriation for Board. (Note Commissioner Sells' statement on page 634 that the spokesman for the Board " comes here and proposes a \$500,00 appropriation, twice the amount, for this project, in conflict with the ideas of the Indian Bureau and the Department of the Interior and the Indians of that reservation, and without any knowledge on the part of the Indian Bureau that it was to be done".) Reference to Page 15, typewritten recommendation of special Legislative Committee of Board presented to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs by Commissioner Eliot March 31st, will show that this committee recommended an appropriation of \$500,000 for Flathead, and a copy of this recommendation was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior on March 28th. Nor is the Commissioner correct in saying that the Board's recommendation is in conflict with the ideas of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation.

Note also Commissioner Sells' statement on page 635 as follows:  
"I have never yet, per se, on a specific thing had a conference with that Board. I am in the Indian Bureau all the time with my latch string out , but the numerous <sup>things</sup> /that have been suggested by this Board, many of which do not require legislation and which were already receiving administrative action by the Indian Office, have

not first been submitted to me, nor have I been consulted about them". At least nine members of the Board who have called on Commissioner Sells and consulted him on definite subjects can judge as to the truthfulness of the above statement.

Discussion by M L Mott on pages 654 to 664 inclusive relative to his relationship as attorney for the Creek tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

Pages 664 to 666 inclusive - Statement of Honorable James S Davenport relative to M L Mott's attorneyship in Oklahoma.

Pages 666 and 667 - Statement of Charles D Carter relative to attorneyship of M L Mott.

Pages 668 and 669 - Discussion in regard to Mott fight by Mr. Allen.

Pages 669 to 674 inclusive- Rules of procedure in probate matters of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Pages 674 to 684 - Report of M L Mott on administration of affairs of Creek Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

684 to 698 inclusive- Argument relative to appropriation for Board of Indian Commissioners.

686 and 687 - Senator Townsend's argument in favor of Board.

Pages 691 to 694 inclusive- Senator La Follette's argument relative to Board of Indian Commissioners.

Page 697 - Statement of Commissioner Sells relative to Board.



ack. 7/11

Ans'd  
7/20

July 9th / 14

My dear Mr. Ayer,

Your welcome note of the 7th before me. There has been no changes in selling proposition here yet. I am tried to get permission for Road sales man but it was turned down. I sent Mr. Hensley from this office out on 15 day trip and demonstrated its success but without avail although I sent complete report of experiment to office. Too bad specially at this time as no lumber is moving at all and cars picked up here and there and at advance of 50 cents to 1<sup>50</sup> would count up in results. However this not given up. I've tried to get in to the office but no encouragement yet, but I'll go even if it has to be on my own leave in September.

I am not heard of Messrs. Ballinger or Tyrell lately. Guess Mr. Tyrell is 'broke' and Ballinger of course wants money and as long as none is forthcoming - of course he cannot work. I am not worried by their Indian friends - every day sees them scrap among themselves. All are now trying to get my ear, each one anxious to be first to tell how it was all the work of the other fellow. Joe Longley, you remember him - he was the chap knew so much about the Woods

recd 7/11  
Rec'd 7/11

In a long letter from him asking a hearing to tell  
all he knows or appealing for a council, so he can  
tell the tribe, all about who was responsible for  
it. As current only sets back, of course I'll do  
nothing - but go ahead as usual recovering lost ground  
in industrial progress. Your nephew Edward Johnson -  
is due here tomorrow to attend a "medicine dance"  
It is the ceremony over "Neopit Oshkosh" last head  
chief - now dead a year and about to enter the happy  
hunting grounds. It is expected to be quite an affair  
commencing Saturday and lasting to Sunday eve.

Commissioner Sells is expected at Tomah Ind. School  
for summer conference on Educational line Aug. 3 to 15<sup>th</sup>  
I'm going - perhaps there will be a chance to put in  
some good work for Neomine. Our Indian fair  
is week of Sept 15<sup>th</sup> do not overlook it. Expect to  
be in Milwaukee next Tuesday and will try to run  
down to Chicago Wednesday. Perhaps I'll be lucky  
enough to catch you in town. With kindest  
remembrances from all here to you I am.  
Very sincerely  
Fergus Stinchcomb



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 9, 1914.

Honorable Edward E Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

*Answered  
7/12*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the July number of the Southern Workman containing an article on "Med-allic Portraiture of The Indian" by Briggs Davenport, which I am sure you will be interested to read.

I had a long talk with Mr. Hodge this morning. He has obtained the usual appropriation for his work and is lamenting the fact that he has not sufficient funds to study some Indian types, especially several in California which, in all probability, will become extinct before it is possible to awaken Congress to the importance of obtaining and preserving records of their language, religion, arts, etc.

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.

FHA/CEF.

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Congressional Record of June 24, 1914, contains a speech by Senator Townsend relative to Oklahoma Indian Affairs which you will find of particular value and interest. The letter of Commissioner J. George Wright, printed in full in that speech, is an excellent summary of conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes. Mr. Mott's excellent speech before the Senate, you will find in the same document.

You will be interested also to read the debate in the House under date of July 7, 1914, beginning at page 13788. You will find particularly interesting the speeches of Representatives Burke, Campbell and Miller on the Republican side and Sisson, Harrison and Ferris on the Democratic side. You will note that there was not a party line-up on this question.

The House yesterday disagreed to Senate amendments of the Indian Bill and referred the same to conference and appointed as conferees, Representatives Stephens, Carter, and Burke. The Senate will not meet until Monday when it is likely that Senators Ashurst, Myers and Clapp will be appointed as conferees for the Senate. It is your secretary's judgment that the Senate conferees and one of the House conferees will stand firmly for the \$25,000 appropriation for the expenses of the Board



adopted by the Senate and that it will be possible in event of a disagreement on this item in conference that the Board can win a substantial increase in an open fight on the floor of the House. It is possible, of course, that a compromise may be agreed upon by the conferees provided a substantial increase over the present appropriation for the Board is acceded to by the House conferees.

F H Abbott,  
Secretary.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 14, 1914.

*Answered  
7/16*

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

After a conference with Chairman Vaux in Philadelphia day before yesterday, I was directed to say to you that it is his wish to have a special meeting of the Board at Atlantic City or some nearby point where it will be cool enough to work comfortably- sometime about August first- the date of the meeting to be fixed definitely after the passage of the Indian Bill which is now in conference.

The purposes of the proposed meeting are to discuss the subject matter of the next annual report of the Board to the Secretary of the Interior, which the latter desires to have in his hands by September first, to make a tentative apportionment of the appropriation available for the expenses of the Board for the fiscal year 1915; and to agree upon such field investigations as the Board thinks best to undertake during the present summer.

Owing to the prospects of an increased appropriation which, if granted, will enable the Board to increase its activities during the coming year, and to certain important questions relating to the scope of the Board's authority, and the attitude of the Indian Bureau with respect thereto, the proposed meeting will be one of importance and the Chairman desires that members make special effort to be present. It is desired that Board members indicate the date near August first preferred by them, in order that the date of the proposed meeting may be in accordance with the wishes of the largest possible number of the Board's members.

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.



Chicago, July 16, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Vaux:

Enclosed please find copy of letter written to Secretary Abbott today.

As I stated to him, it would give me great pleasure to have the Board come to Lake Geneva as my guests and hold its special meeting there.

Very truly yours,

Edward E. Ayer

Hon. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,  
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dictated over telephone from Lake Geneva.

Chicago, July 16, 1914.

Dear Secretary Abbott:

Yours of July 14th in regard to the special meeting of the Board which Chairman Vaux desires to have take place some time about the first of August wastelephoned to me:

Any time and any place which suits the rest will be satisfactory to me.

If it could be arranged I would like very much to have the Board come to Lake Geneva as my guests and hold its meeting there. I have sent copy of this letter to Chairman Vaux.

Very truly yours,

Edward E. Ayer

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Dictated over telephone by Mr. Ayer from  
Lake Geneva.



COUNTER NUMBER.

TIME FILED.

M.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



Transmits and delivers this

**NIGHT LETTERGRAM**

Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank  
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHECK

Charge  
A & L Tie Co

212

Send the following night lettergram, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Chicago July 17 1914

F H Abbott  
Secy Board of Indian Commissioners  
Washington D C

I could make the Commission very comfortable here If it was warm  
we could use porch for office I do wish they could come

Edward E Ayer

1

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

INDEPENDENT - COMPETITIVE - PROGRESSIVE



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The Company will receive, not later than midnight, NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, written in plain English, to be transmitted only for delivery not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates as follows: The standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for the transmission of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM containing fifty words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for each additional ten words or less in such NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated NIGHT LETTERGRAM rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on the face of this blank, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, AND IS PAID FOR, OR AGREED TO BE PAID FOR, AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the NIGHT LETTERGRAM and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED AND INSURED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in obscure Night Lettergrams.

2. Correctness in the transmission of NIGHT LETTERGRAMS to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

3. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this NIGHT LETTERGRAM over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one-mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning NIGHT LETTERGRAMS until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if such a NIGHT LETTERGRAM is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the latter acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTERGRAM" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERGRAM at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS shall be written in plain English. Cipher or code language is not permitted.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating the NIGHT LETTERGRAM back to the sending station for comparison.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PREST.

EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER

CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-PREST.



COUNTER NUMBER.

TIME FILED.

M.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



Transmits and delivers this

**NIGHT LETTERGRAM**

Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank  
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHECK

Charge Ayer  
& Lord T Co

210

Send the following night lettergram, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Chicago July 17 1914

Hon Franklin K Lane  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington D C

I hope something has been done to improve the lumber selling rules at Menominee Reservation. My report shows a sacrifice of about one thousand five hundred dollars on each one hundred thousand feet of sawed lumber sold. I believe eighty percent of this could be saved and ~~would~~ eliminate all possibility of collusion in bids which under old system is easy. If I can be of any service in the matter please command me

Edward E Ayer



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

INDEPENDENT - COMPETITIVE - PROGRESSIVE



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2. Correctness in the transmission of NIGHT LETTERGRAMS to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

3. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this NIGHT LETTERGRAM over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one-mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning NIGHT LETTERGRAMS until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if such a NIGHT LETTERGRAM is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the latter acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTERGRAM" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERGRAM at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS shall be written in plain English. Cipher or code language is not permitted.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating the NIGHT LETTERGRAM back to the sending station for comparison.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PREST.

EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER

CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-PREST.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 18, 1914.

Honorable Edward E Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am just in receipt of your telegram in which you very kindly invite the members of the Board to meet with you at your summer home, and I have sent a copy of the same to every member of the Board.

The Indian Bill is still in conference. It is understood that there will be a disagreement in the item to pay the Board's expenses and that the matter will be referred back to the House for final action which will probably be done sometime next week.

Sincerely yours,

FHA/CEF.

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.

July 20th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson,-

I have yours of July 9th. This is the first time I have been to Chicago and I hasten to answer it.

I am awfully sorry they have not changed the method of selling the lumber. I telegraphed the Secretary the other day that we were using a large amount of money up there and it could be changed with profit and safety, and if I could do anything to help, I would be very glad to. I am sorry they have not taken it up before.

I note what you say against Ballinger and Tyrell and I do think they are knocked out as far as the Menominee Reservation is concerned.

Mr. Blatchford spent Sunday with us and ~~come~~ in this morning. He told me about the splendid time he had with Mrs. Nicholson and yourself and all of your friends at the Indian Dance. You certainly treated him royally and I thank you most sincerely.

I note what you say about Commissioner Sells going to <sup>Tonah</sup> ~~Indiana~~. I am going to write him and have him try to come up and visit me.

I will certainly try to be at the Indian Fair on September 15th.

I was awfully sorry you could not come and spend Sunday with us yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

*Edward E. Ayer*

Mr. Angus S. Nicholson,

Indian Agent,

Neopit, Wisc.



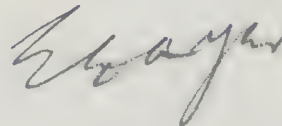
Chicago, July 20th, 1914.

Mr. Frederick H. Abbott,  
Sec'y., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Abbott,-

I have yours of July 2nd forwarding copy of report and recommendations on the recent letting for Indian supplies in San Francisco. I have read it with care and I do not think I have anything to offer. I think you and Mr. Dockweiler did your work in great shape.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. A. Taylor".

July 20th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott,-

I forgot to say to you that I had received a copy of the Southern Workman with article on "Medallic Portraiture of the Indian" by Briggs Davenport.

I will say that young Sawyer is the son of a cousin of mine and one for whom I have the greatest respect for his ability and his misfortune. I bought a full set of 31 numbers of his last works which I have presented to the Art Institute here in Chicago.

I thank you very much for sending me the article.

Very sincerely yours,

*Edward Edge*

Mr. F.H. Abbott,  
1312 Euclid Street,  
Washington, D.C.



July 20th, 1914.

Dear Miss Barnard,-

I have had yours of July 6th sometime, but this is the first time I have been in Chicago and have had an opportunity of answering same.

Mr. Abbott is altogether too complimentary evidently and, of course, prejudiced in my favor. I thank you most sincerely for the signed autobiography, and it has given me great pleasure to read it and to know that so honest and capable a woman is interested in so splendid a life work. Any little thing I have done in the line of contributions, etc., do not count, compared with the personal touch that you are putting in. If you come to Chicago, Mrs. Ayer and I would like to meet you very much.

Wishing you every success in your enterprise, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,

*Edward Z Ayer*

Miss Kate Barnard,

Commissioner Charities & Correstions,

Oklahoma City, Okla.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

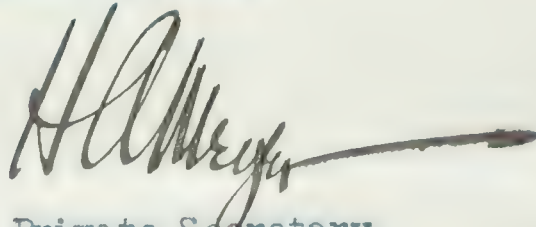
*Answered 7/23  
+ advised of error  
in telegram*

July 20, 1914.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

The Secretary has received your telegram of July 17th relative to the rules for the selling of lumber at the Menominee Reservation, and we are bringing it to the immediate attention of Commissioner Sells.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. A. Meyer", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Private Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Illinois.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

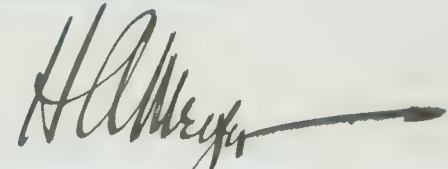
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Cordially yours,



Private Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT

CLARENCE H. MURRAY, PRESIDENT

## NIGHT TELEGRAM

DELIVERY No.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers Night Messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank

24-17040

272 w hr 57 Govt Night 645 p DESIGN PATENT NO. 40529

583

Washington D C July 21

Fdw. A. Ayer,

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago Ill.

Your telegram July seventeenth addressed secretary Lane, and also telegram same date addressed to secretary Redfield, referred to me. No improvement in the method of selling lumber can be made until act authorizing cutting of menominee timber is modified by congress which is contemplated by Indian office.

Sells, Commr.

Edward E. Ayer.



TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

# NIGHT LETTERGRAM

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER NUMBER.

TIME FILED.

CHECK

M. Charge acct. Ayer & Lord Tie Co.

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

Send the following night lettergram, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

July 22nd, 1914.

Hon. Cato Sells,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D.C.

Telegram received. Very glad lumber selling conditions at Menominee Indian Reservation are going to be modified.

Figures in telegram to Secretary Lane should be fifteen hundred dollars on each million feet of sawed lumber sold instead of one hundred thousand feet.

Have sent no telegram to Secretary Redfield; have had no business with his department.

When you come West I hope you will be able to give me a day or two at Lake Geneva.

Edward E. Ayer.



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY



[3 AND 4]

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

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2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the **REPEATED** message rate, at which amount this message, if sent as a **REPEATED** message, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

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CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.  
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

*Answered*  
*7/27*

Neonit, Wis., July 21, 1914.

Hon. Edward Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

On behalf of the Menominee Indians, it is my privilege to extend you a very cordial invitation to attend, as their guest, the annual exhibition of results of their year's work, The Menominee Indian Fair, held on their Fair grounds, Keshena Agency, Wis., on September 17th, 18th and 19th, 1914.

The members of the Tribe will esteem it a very great privilege to welcome you and view with them their efforts along the paths of civilization. Your presence would certainly give them great encouragement and mark an epoch in their lives to be remembered.

Very sincerely yours,



Superintendent,  
Menominee Reservation.

MEC.

]

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 22, 1914.

*Answered*  
*8/3*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Receipt of your letter relative to my report on the San Francisco letting is thankfully acknowledged and a copy of the same has been mailed to Commissioners Vaux, Smiley and Dockweiler, the other members of the Supplies Committee of the Board with the suggestion that the report, with such modifications as may be suggested by members of the Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior as promptly as may be consistent with a thorough consideration of the subject matter.

Yours sincerely,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago.



POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



# NIGHT LETTERGRAM

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COUNTER NUMBER.

TIME FILED.

CHECK

M.

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

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July 22nd, 1914.

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Washington, D.C.

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Edward E. Ayer.



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[3 AND 4]



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CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.



E-Ind. .

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 884.

Office of Indian Affairs

Promotion of  
native industries.

Washington

July 22, 1914.

To Superintendents and Supervisors of Indian Schools:

Gentlemen:

As you are doubtless aware, the Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from the products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basket, pottery, and lace making, and beadwork, their earnings during the fiscal year 1913 amounting to approximately \$700,000.

I desire very much to do, and to have done in the field, everything possible to encourage the Indians to improve the products of native industries, so as to make the articles produced very largely of a useful and practical sort, and then to find the best market for disposing of the products to the best advantage for the Indians. To obtain the maximum and best results every employee at the schools or on the reservations must, and is here directed to, take advantage of every opportunity to encourage Indians engaged in native industries to make better articles, and aid them to dispose of what they make to the best advantage. Superintendents and field matrons in particular are in excellent positions to accomplish much good along this line.

In order to enable me to determine just what further action is necessary on the part of the Office in the improvement and marketing of the products of the Indians, please submit at your earliest convenience answers to the following inquiries, supplemented by such further information as may be available and your recommendation as to the course you feel it would be proper to pursue:

1. What native industries are the Indians at your jurisdiction now engaged in?

2. Is the work done by the old or the young; by the women or men?

3. Are the Indians engaged in native industries throughout the year, or only during spare times, or when in special need of funds or supplies?

Circular No. 884--2.

4. What means are now employed to encourage improvement in the articles made, and are the young Indians to any extent engaging in the native industries?

5. In some localities lace making is becoming an important and profitable industry among Indians, especially the women and children. What, if anything, is being done among your Indians in this respect and do you think lace making can be satisfactorily developed?

6. If possible, give number of baskets, blankets, pieces of beadwork, amount of lace, etc., made by the Indians at your jurisdiction annually, the number of Indians engaged in the work, the average length of time it takes to make the various articles, and their minimum and maximum values.

7. Where do the Indians obtain the material entering into the articles made?

8. Are the local markets ample to handle the products of the Indians, and do the Indians receive the full value thereof; to whom do the Indians sell and do they receive cash, merchandise, or store credits for their supplies?

9. Do you recommend that the Office attempt to find markets in the East for the products of native industries; if so, why, for what class of articles, and what length of time would it take to fill orders for the various articles?

10. Could you furnish samples of the various articles for exhibition to merchants and others interested with fixed prices in quantities as well as for one?

11. Would the Indians consent to send their wares to merchants in the East, through your office, C. O. D., or cash 30 days after delivery?

Please acquaint the employees with my wishes in this matter, answer the questions as fully as possible, and give any further information available which you believe would be useful to the Office in arriving at definite conclusions. Your reply should be mailed in time to reach this Office not later than August..

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.



July 23rd, 1914

Dear Sir:--

Yours of July 20th received acknowledging receipt of telegram from Mr. Edward E. Ayer to Secretary Lane, July 17th.

Mr. Ayer instructed me to write you that the stenographer made an error in this telegram. That part of it which reads that Mr. Ayer's report shows a sacrifice of <sup>about</sup> one thousand five hundred dollars on each one hundred thousand feet of sawed lumber sold should read each "million" feet instead of "One hundred thousand " feet.

Commissioner Sells has also been advised of the error by telegram.

Yours truly,

*gat*

Secretary.

Mr. H. A. Meyer,  
Private Secretary to  
Hon. Franklin K. Lane,  
Interior Dept.,  
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, D.C., July 23, 1914.

---

The new York Herald on July 23 gives front page position to a three-column article on a recent circular sent out by Kate Bernard, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of Oklahoma, containing a vigorous attack upon state and federal management of Indian Affairs in Oklahoma and appealing for aid in a fight which she is making to rehabilitate her Department which she alleges has been wrecked by politicians because of her efforts to protect Indian miners in the probate courts of her state. She also criticizes the system of federal probate attorneys and the proposed consolidation of the offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes with that of Superintendent of Union Agency. The Herald of this date contains an interview from un-named officials in the Indian Bureau and from Mr. Allen, Mr. Mott's successor, defending the probate attorney system and lauding the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. My understanding is that the Herald will handle this fight to the end and will doubtless carry an article nearly every day for some time to come. I suggest, therefore, that you will be interested to arrange to procure copies of the Herald if you do not already get it, and follow the controversy. This fight, coming as it does from within Oklahoma, is altogether the most hopeful recent sign in Indian Affairs.

-----  
Mr. Irsham, for several years a successful defender of the Seminole Indians in Oklahoma, as special agent of the Department of Justice has been "permitted to resign", effective August 1, following the way of Mott and Wright and Kelsey.

F.M. Abbott, Secretary.



*Musma*  
*7/29*

U. S. Indian Agency,

Keshena, Wis.

The Menominee Indian Fair will be held this year on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, - September 17th, 18th and 19th, at Fair Grounds, Keshena, Wis.

Here will be shown, exhibits alone on progress of the Indian - Farm and Garden Products - Stock - Native Industrial Work, such as Basketry, Beadwork, Buckskin, useful household products, Quilting, Embroidery and Fancy Work, and School Children Exhibit.

For amusement of all there will be Indian games, pony races, Lacrosse game, Baseball game, foot races, bow and arrow and gun shooting contests, as well as other exhibits of Indian pastimes, ancient and modern, each day of the Fair.

The Keshena Agency is about five miles north of Shawano, Wis., and is reached by wagon, stage or automobile by direct fairly good roads from Shawano, or Antigo, Wis. It is nature's beauty spot on the Wolf River - ideal for recreation - abounds with pleasant drives, and great scenery. No pleasanter or more instructive week's trip can be taken anywhere than spending this week, visiting the red man. Both the Indians and the Government officials will bend every energy to make a trip to and during the Fair a pleasant one. Communications addressed to the Agency Office, Keshena, Wis., on accommodations or camping sites will be promptly attended to.

Mark these dates on your calendar, visit the Indian Fair, and thus spend an enjoyable and instructive week-end trip that cannot be excelled.

MENOMINEE INDIAN FAIR COMMITTEE.

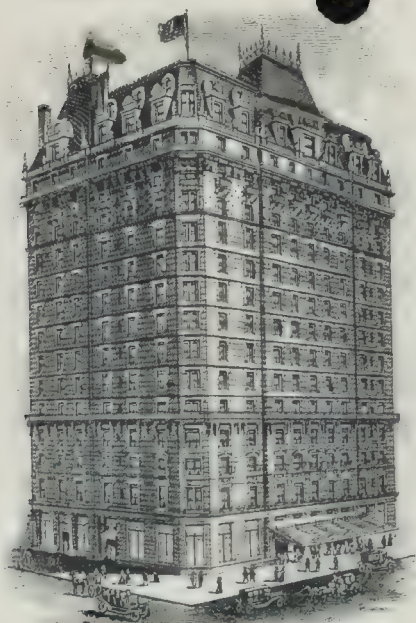
Joe Lawe.  
Chairman.

Ernest Oshkosh.  
Secretary.

*Agnes B. Jones*

CHAS. LEIGH TAYLOR,  
PRESIDENT.

WALTER S. GILSON,  
VICE PRESIDENT.



# Hotel Martinique

BROADWAY 32<sup>D</sup> AND 33<sup>D</sup> STS.

EUROPEAN PLAN

WALTER CHANDLER, JR.  
MANAGER.

NEW YORK

July 27, 1904

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Miss Barnard's circular has aroused the most intense interest in the East as you will see by the space given to the subject by the N. Y. Herald.

I am having worked copies of last four issues including tomorrow sent you, fearing it may not be convenient for you to secure them there.

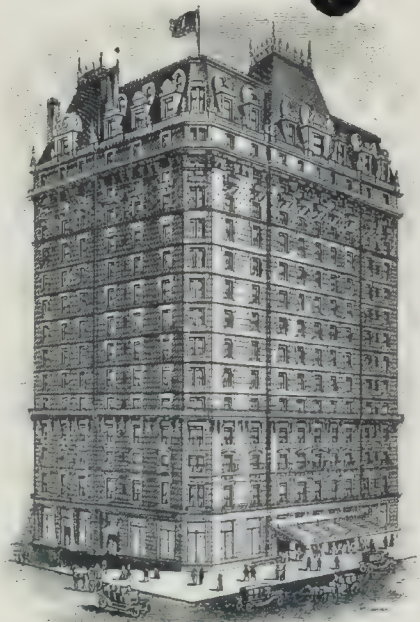
Commissioner Marchant's report is looking large



CHAS. LEIGH TAYLOR,  
PRESIDENT.

2

WALTER S. GILSON,  
VICE PRESIDENT.



# Hotel Martinique

BROADWAY 32<sup>D</sup> AND 33<sup>D</sup> STS.

EUROPEAN PLAN

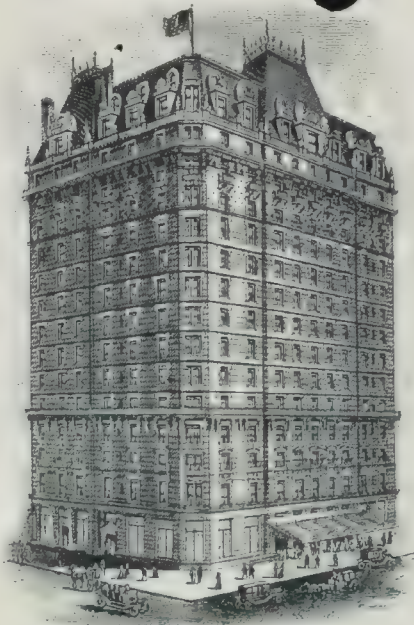
WALTER CHANDLER, JR.  
MANAGER.

NEW YORK. \_\_\_\_\_

now in the discussion  
and I do not hesitate to  
say that the fight has  
already secured such  
momentum that no  
power on earth can stop  
it until great and  
permanent good is  
accomplished for the  
Indians of Oklahoma  
and elsewhere. For your  
confidential information  
I furnished, on request,  
to-day a memorandum  
for an editorial, to the

CHAS. LEIGH TAYLOR,  
PRESIDENT.

WALTER S. GILSON,  
VICE PRESIDENT.



# Hotel Martinique

BROADWAY 32<sup>D</sup> AND 33<sup>D</sup> STS.

EUROPEAN PLAN

WALTER CHANDLER, JR.  
MANAGER.

NEW YORK.

managing editor of the  
Outlook - The information  
is nothing different from  
what I have given to  
members of the Board and  
has been published for  
the most part in various  
places.

I have investigated  
some phases of open market  
purchases at the N. Y.  
warehouses.

The Indian Bill with  
our item will probably  
be discussed tomorrow.

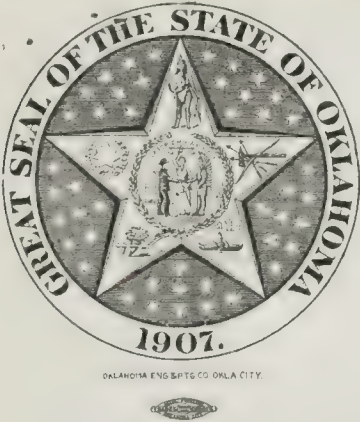
Sincerely, J. M. Abbott



*Miss Kate Barnard*  
Commissioner

*Miss Estelle Blair*  
Asst. Commissioner

*Dr. R. C. Meloy*  
Inspector



*Oklahoma City*

Denver, July 28, 1914.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

Esteemed Friend:-

I have come up here for a few days to be with the snow capped mountains,--those everlasting peaceful hills of God, and to rest a little and to draw in a bit of inspiration for the people in the valley at home. I am, for a few days, adding a little to my own soul life in order that I may pass it along in my Message, which I shall deliver on the stump to some two million souls in Oklahoma. I am only working on an average of one hour a day up here. I brought my notes along, and I am preparing now an article entitled "A National Conspiracy to Rob and Plunder a Nation."

As I dictate to you, I can look out from the window into the blue haze of peaceful mountains and up here among these mighty works of God, here with the great works of nature, in all their perfection and harmony, it seems almost a desecration to work upon a manuscript like the one entitled above. But man has not yet brought into his civilization those conditions of justice which enables us to compare to our advantage our works with those of God. I am convinced, however, that this old world was flung into space and whirls through the heavens, a little globe, peopled with a humanity whose sole true object and purpose of existence is to pattern their work more and more after the great and infinite patterns laid down in the majesty and the silence of my surroundings here. As I write the white mists rise in fleecy clouds above the tallest mountain peak against the horizon, typical, perhaps, of the beautiful white lives and pure white thoughts which are constantly ascending from the minds and souls who reach heavenward from the human garden in the great field of universal life.

Yes, I shall come and visit you and Mrs. Ayer, when destiny brings me to Chicago; and, in the mean time I realize that without the help you are giving no "personal touch" of mine could reach the hearts and souls of that portion of the human family which dwells in Oklahoma; and since I love these people, and have labored and suffered for them, and since my father is a part of the soil of the State, I am thankful to you for the opportunity to make this last and most desperate fight, in order

Mr. Edward E. Ayer--2

that Ideals and Ethics may not be entirely effaced from our civilization down there, but more especially that the half million Youth of Oklahoma may not look out upon the morning of life and observe all our adult citizens in a combination and a conspiracy for crime.

You see, Mr. Ayer, I think the most intrinsic value of our fight lies in the fact that the spectators to this Battle for Justice are the youth who will set the ideals and the standards for the next generation after we are dust, and who knows but, perchance, some one of them, observing our honest efforts, may be inspired thereby to live another life of Lincoln and lead a battle here in America greater than that great patriot ever knew.

The future of the world lies wrapped up in our boys and girls, and this fight is bound to win for God and Justice, anyway you look at it.

I just have a letter signifying that I may be needed in Washington, D.C., and I am writing by today's mail, and also wiring that if it is absolutely necessary, I will come; but God knows I need the rest up here for a couple of weeks longer; also the quiet, to concentrate, in order that I may place this battle properly before the world on paper.

And now, clasping your hand as a comrade in this great Battle for Justice for a hundred and one thousand weak, ignorant and helpless souls, I am,

Sincerely and gratefully,

Walter D. Burman

P.S. - I have not bothered you with details of our Battle. But there are a score of workers in camp and a hundred of them while I get out the printed stuff. There are not getting on here for fifty days in the Spring, at all, even in the night.



July 29th, 1914.

Mr. Ernest Oshkosh,  
Secy., Menominee Indian Fair Committee,  
c/o Mr. A. C. Nicholson,  
Indian Agent.

Dear Mr. Oshkosh,-

I have your joint invitation by Mr. Lawe as Chairman and yourself as Secretary, inviting me to visit the Menominee Indian Fair in September.

It will certainly give me the greatest pleasure to come to the Menominee Indian Reservation again and meet some of my very dear friends there. When I say my dear friends, I hope I can say every indian and white man on the reservation, because I have the greatest respect and attachment for everybody I met there, both those that agreed with me and was in sympathy with what I was trying to do and those that were not. I am in hopes to visit the Indian Reservation periodically as long as I live and shall always look forward to meeting you and your son.

Yours very sincerely,

*E. H. B.*

July 29th, 1914.

My dear Mr. Nicholson,-

I have your kind invitation on behalf of the Menominee Indians, to be present at the Keshena Agency on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September at your Fair.

It is my firm intention to be there and unless something unforeseen occurs, I shall certainly come. Of course, you will all be crowded and, having my car with me, I will stop at Shawano and of course will see Mrs. Nicholson, yourself and Mr. and Mrs. Marble as often as possible.

Yours very truly,





July 29th, 1914.

Mr. Joe Lawe, Chairman,  
Menominee Indian Fair Committee,  
c/o Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Indian Agent.

My dear Mr. Lawe,--

I have the joint circular by you as Chairman and Ernest Oshkosh, Secretary, inviting me to come to the Indian Fair. Nothing would give me greater pleasure and I want to assure you that I will come, if it is amongst the possibilities.

Yours very truly,



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

# TELEGRAM

CHECK

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

*SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.*

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{512}$

F. H. Abbott,  
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D.C.

Letter received. Make every effort to have the Commission  
come to Lake Geneva for August meeting. Any date will suit me.

Edward E. Ayer.



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it **REPEATED**; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, **THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH**, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **REPEATED** telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same. **UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED**; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; **NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.**

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the **REPEATED** telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a **REPEATED** telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. **NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.**

**CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.**

**CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.**  
**EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.**

**CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.**

✓  
FRANK HAMLINE SCOTT  
EDGAR A. BANCROFT  
REDMOND D. STEPHENS  
JOHN E. MACLEISH  
GEORGE N. B. LOWES  
CHARLES O. RUNDALL  
WILLARD J. DIXON  
LESTER L. FALK

SCOTT, BANCROFT & STEPHENS  
LAW OFFICES  
CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING  
CHICAGO

July 30, 1914.

*Memo 7/31  
check \$1,000.00  
sent 7/31  
to Mr. Ayer*

My dear Mr. Ayer:

When Walter Fisher went to Europe he turned over to me the matter of the Oklahoma Indian campaign, and among other things, stated that you had agreed to subscribe one thousand dollars, and from his conversation with you, thought you might make it two thousand. I am collecting in the various subscriptions, and if entirely convenient to you, will be glad to receive your check. *(and that when the amount is received)*

Very truly yours,

*Edward E. Ayer*  
To  
Edward E. Ayer Esq.,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
C h i c a g o.

FHS: G.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 30, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am delighted to be able to inform you that the Indian Bill as it passed both Houses yesterday and went to the President for signature carried an item of \$10000 for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The final vote stood 39 to 24. We could as easily have had \$15000 but for the offer of compromise on the basis of \$10000 made in conference by the Senate conferees. Representative Graham of Illinois made the motion to make the amount \$10000 and supported his motion by a good speech in our behalf. He was ably supported by Representatives Miller of Minnesota and Murdock of Kansas. Chairman Stevens opposed in one of his characteristic weak, unfair, dirty speeches. All of his speech does not appear in the printed record. He charged that I was intoxicated when I made the speech to the merchants of San Francisco referred to by him and the statements attributed by him to me in that speech are wholly false. Representative Barton from my home state vigorously assailed Mr. Stevens for making this false charge against me. None of this appears in the Record. The "banquet" referred to by Mr. Stevens was a noon-day luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco at which they honored me by inviting me to make a short speech. Over two-hundred of the leading business men of San Francisco were

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
 MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
 WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
 SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
 FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
 EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
 WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
 ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
 FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

present. There was not a drop of intoxicants of any kind served, not even wine, as I recall, nothing but coffee and ice-water.

You will find the discussion of our item in the Congressional Record of July 27, on page 13,953. You will also find two interesting speeches one by Representative McGuire of Oklahoma in the Record of July 28 on page 14,056 and one by Representative Burke of South Dakota in the Record of July 28 at page 14,053.

I have taken up the question of a special meeting of the Board with Chairman Vaux and other members. August 12 to August 14 are the only dates Commissioner Eliot can attend and Commissioner Moorehead seems to be limited to August 10 to August 16. Chairman Vaux as you know suggested Atlantic City and I have investigated rooms there should it be found impracticable to accept your very kind invitation to meet at Lake Geneva. I have strongly advised the latter and I know that Chairman Vaux and every other Board Member will want to go there if it is physically possible..

We have an opportunity, all of us, to render an invaluable service to the Indians of the country with the increased appropriation at our command, and I feel that this coming special meeting is crucial. The atmosphere of your home at Lake Geneva is one of the grandest ~~places~~ I have ever seen to work out big things and I do hope it will be possible for us to go there. I hope also that we can induce Commissioner Dockweiler to be



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
 MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
 WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
 SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
 FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
 EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
 WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
 ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
 FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

present. Commissioner Ketcham is in Oklahoma for a month and when he left here last week feared that he could not attend the meeting. If it is held in your home possibly he too could be induced to be present. There are so many important, vitally important things, to discuss in connection with the Board's annual report and plans for future work, things which must be decided before our meeting at Lake Mohonk, that there should by all means be a fair representation of the Board present.

Commissioner Walker, you know, is in Europe.

With best wishes and with great hopes for a big year for the Board of Indian Commissioners, I am,

Sincerely,

*F. H. Abbott*  
 Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Neopit, Wis., July 31, 1914.

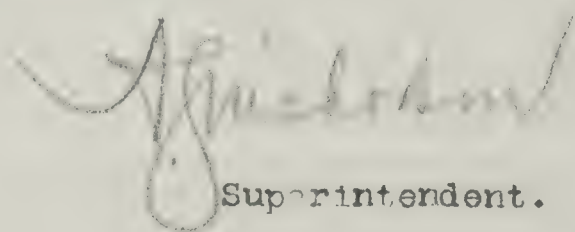
My dear Mr. Ayer:

We have your letter of July 29th stating you are going to be at the Fair, if possible.

The Reservation desires you to put this down in your note book. We shall not listen to your putting up at Shawano. Mr. Marble and I have decided that if Commissioner Ayer is present his comfort and convenience come first above all others. We expect and count on you as our guest.

We are,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Johnson".

Superintendent.

MEC.



Chaffin

July 31st, 1914.

Dear Sir:--

Yours of July 30th, to Mr. Edward E.  
Ayer, at hand.

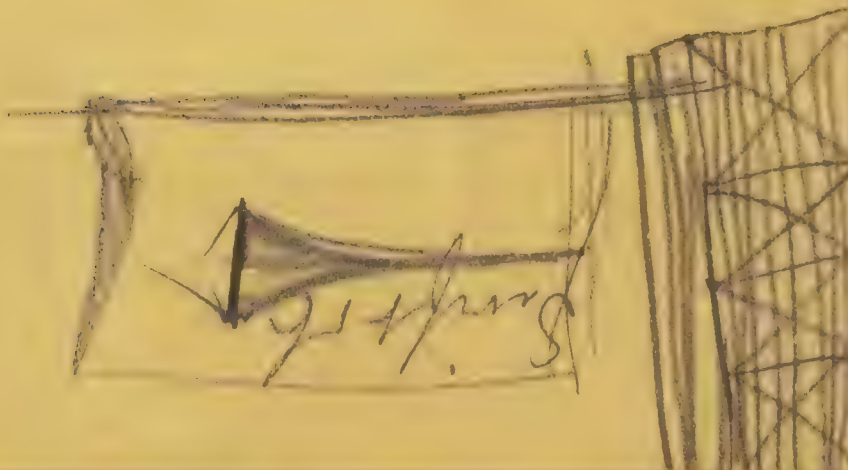
Mr. Ayer says his subscription to  
the Oklahoma Indian Campaign is for \$1,000.00.  
Enclosed please find check to your order for  
this amount.

Yours truly,

*gat*

Secretary.

Mr. Frank H. Scott,  
Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.,  
Chicago.







GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
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DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 1, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

A letter which I have just received from Chairman Vaux indicates that it will be impossible for him at this time to go as far from home as Chicago and that it will be necessary therefore to hold the proposed meeting at Atlantic City. I know this decision will be a matter of personal regret to him as well as to other members of the Board. He will doubtless write you personally and I shall advise you the moment the exact date of the meeting is determined.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

OTT, BANCROFT & STEPHENS  
LAW OFFICES  
CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING  
CHICAGO

FRANK HAMLINE SCOTT  
EDGAR A. BANCROFT  
REDMOND D. STEPHENS  
JOHN E. MACLEISH  
GEORGE N. B. LOWES  
CHARLES O. RUNDALL  
WILLARD J. DIXON  
LESTER L. FALK

August 1, 1914.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 31st ult enclosing  
Mr. Ayer's check for one thousand dollars on account of the  
Oklahoma Indian campaign.

Very truly yours,

To

Mr. J. A. Faber,

Railway Exchange Bldg.

C h i c a g o.

FHS: G.



August 3, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have yours of July 31st and thank you most sincerely for the invitation to visit you for the Fair. If it is possible for me to come I will, and I will certainly accept your courteous invitation.

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt. Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Shawano County, Wis.

Chicago, August 3, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your letters of July 27th and July 30th and I thank you most sincerely for both of them.

I am delighted to think we got the \$10,000 and hope we can do good with it.

I got a very sweet letter from Miss Barnard from Denver July 28th. I am sorry she took so much trouble to write to me because her hands must be full. I do sincerely hope she will succeed.

I am glad you had a defender in the charges that Stevens made against you. Isn't there some way you can proceed against him publicly for making such charges?

I most sincerely hope you will be able to meet at my house at Lake Geneva and I wish you would make it as urgent as possible with the Commissioners.

Very truly yours,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

P.S.

Yours of August 1st just received. I am awfully sorry if it proves to be impossible for the Commission to meet at my house.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
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WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

August 4th  
1914

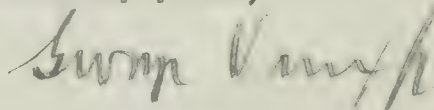
Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Commissioner Ayer:-

I have been having some correspondence recently with Mr. Abbott respecting the proposed special meeting of the Board and have also had your courteous invitation for us to be your guests at Geneva Lake. My absence from home has interfered with my sooner writing to you. Both personally and on behalf of the Board I much appreciate this offer of your delightful hospitality, but after canvassing the situation it seems as though it will be impossible for your invitation to be accepted for geographical reasons. At least three members of the Board will find it difficult to arrange their plans so as to be present at Atlantic City, and it will be absolutely impossible for them to take the additional time to travel to Chicago and back. I am sure you will appreciate how this is.

With best remembrances to Mrs. Ayer, I am

Sincerely yours,



Chairman.

GV DS

WESTERN UNION  
NIGHT TELEGRAM

Form 208

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT Cor. Jackson Boulevard and La Salle St., Chicago ALWAYS  
OPEN

G 3 WBG 37 NIGHT GOVT

WASHINGTON DC AUG 5-14

3065

EDWARD E AYER

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILLS  
SPECIAL MEETING BOARD WILL BE HELD ATLANTIC CITY AUG 12  
TO 14 INCLUSIVE CAN YOU ATTEND WIRE LETTER FOLLOWS  
RELATIVE HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS BY ORDER CHAIRMAN VAUX.

ABBOTT SECRETARY

755PM



PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

1-5-19  
8/1  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO MAINE.

CHARLES PEABODY, HONORARY DIRECTOR  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, CURATOR, in charge of expedition  
FRANCIS B. MANNING, PHOTOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT  
ERNEST O. SUGDEN, SURVEYOR

IN CAMP NEAR Vanceboro Maine, Aug. 5<sup>th</sup> 1914  
(We shall be here a few days. If your answer is delayed,  
address Andover, Mass., and my clerk will forward.)

My Dear Mr Ayer-

I am sorry I cannot attend the meeting of the Board. I wrote I could come Aug. 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup>, but the survey needs me and our finds are such I cannot leave.

We have come 350 miles down St. John River, crossed to the St. Croix and go down it to the sea - We have made some interesting archaeological discoveries in a new region.

I wrote our mutual friend Dorey about our work in Maine several times the past year. He has seen our "Red Paint People" collections.

There are a few in Harvard from these red-ochre deposits, but none elsewhere in America. The field will be exhausted after our work this summer, because it is limited. I have 12 men at work excavating.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO MAINE.

CHARLES PEABODY, HONORARY DIRECTOR  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, CURATOR, in charge of expedition  
FRANCIS B. MANNING, PHOTOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT  
ERNEST O. SUGDEN, SURVEYOR

IN CAMP NEAR \_\_\_\_\_,

1914

(We shall be here a few days. If your answer is delayed,  
address Andover, Mass., and my clerk will forward.)

Hon. Mr Ayer — 2 —

Dorsey would like a Red Paint People collection of gongs, chisels, long ornaments, etc., but he has no funds. I wrote him in May that we would do well this year and that his museum should have a collection. It is rich in everything save New England, and has very little from this section — if any.

My appropriation this year is reduced, and I wrote Dorsey if his museum would contribute \$400. to \$500. to continue our work 2 or 3 weeks, I would get him a good exhibit and add to it some of our finds of 1913 and 1914.

The Culture we are working upon is unique in America and has caused much discussion in Washington and New York. Certainly the Field Museum should be represented in



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IN CAMP NEAR \_\_\_\_\_,

1914

(We shall be here a few days. If your answer is delayed,  
address Andover, Mass., and my clerk will forward.)

3

this field.

I am now going thru the Grand  
Lakes country and shall be at Princeton,  
Washington Co. Maine in 8 to 10 days  
with a good collection. If you feel like  
contributing \$400 or \$500. to our sur-  
vey, I shall ship you a good assortment  
of valuable material -

It is a pity your museum has so  
little prehistoric material from Maine and  
that I am not able to procure some.

I stand ready to do my part - as  
I can't use check in the "North woods,"  
if you accept, mail registered letter  
to me with the amount and I'll see  
that your museum obtains what would  
cost you much more did you send men  
here - Very cordially yours  
Warren K. Moorehead  
Princeton, Washington Co. Maine

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer  
& Lord Tie C

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the  
terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

Chicago August 8 1914

Hon Franklin K. Lane  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington D C

Can I have an interview with you Wednesday afternoon the  
twelfth

Edward E Ayer

Member Board of Indian Commissioners

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

IN  
CONNECTION  
WITH

# THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

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Lord Tie Co

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[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

Chicago August 7 1914

F H Abbott  
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners  
Washington D C

Will be at Atlantic City Wednesday Reserve forme one room  
with bath

Edward E Ayer

Member Board Indian Commissioners

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

IN  
CONNECTION  
WITH

# THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



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**CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.**

**CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.**

**EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.**

**CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT**

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Form 1864

RECEIVED AT

A263CH BAA 24 RB OB GOVT RATE

CA WASHINGTON DC AUG 8

EDWARD E AYER

RAILWAY EXCHGE BLDG. CHGO ILL

SECRETARY LANE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

H A MEYER

PRIVATE SECY

304PM



4/21

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES

Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Thirty-second Conference, October 14-16, 1914

SECOND TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF TOPICS - INDIAN SECTION

(issued Aug. 8)

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NOTE: This outline indicates subjects suggested for discussion, any of which may receive at least incidental attention. Topics in capital letters have been strongly recommended and are expected to receive special emphasis.

It is planned to devote somewhat more time than usual to Indian matters, and to provide ample opportunity for general discussion. Recipients of this outline will confer a favor by notifying the secretary of the conference of any topic or topics in which they are specially interested. Topics may be designated by their numbers.

--

I. CONDITIONS AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

- |                    |  |                                |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|
|                    |  | : 1. Person                    |
|                    | : a. Legal status                            | : 2. Lands, including Taxation |
|                    | :  | : 3. Funds                     |
|                    | :  |                                |
|                    | :  |                                |
| THE INDIAN -       | :  |                                |
| II. The Human Side | :  |                                |
| of the problem     | : b. HOME LIFE                               |                                |
|                    | :  |                                |
|                    | : c. SCHOOL LIFE                             |                                |
|                    | :  |                                |
|                    | : d. RELIGIOUS LIFE                          |                                |
|                    | :  |                                |
|                    | : e. SUPPRESSION OF INTOXICANTS              |                                |
|                    | :  |                                |
|                    | : f. Protection of Health                    |                                |
|                    | :  |                                |
| III. Indian Admin- | : g. Promotion of Industry                   |                                |
| istration          | :  |                                |
|                    | : h. As affected by the Civil Service        |                                |
|                    | :  |                                |
|                    | : i. The question of an executive commission |                                |
|                    | to manage Indian affairs                     |                                |

IV. Conditions among the Native Tribes of Alaska

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH



COMMERCIAL CABLES

Charge Ayer  
& Lord file  
Company

# NIGHT LETTERGRAM

Chicago August 10 1914

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this night lettergram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

N A Meyer

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

Private Secretary to Secretary Lane  
Department of the Interior

CHECK

M.

3 3386

Sent the following night lettergram, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

I am awfully sorry but it will be impossible for me to go to  
Washington before the last part of the week and I will have to take  
my chances on seeing Mr Lane I am awfully sorry I cannot come before  
Thank the Secretary for his courtesy in making the appointment

Edward E Ayer

Member Board Indian Commissioners

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY



**THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.**

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

**TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

The Company will receive, not later than midnight, NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, written in plain English, to be transmitted only for delivery not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates as follows: The standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for the transmission of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM containing fifty words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for each additional ten words or less in such NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated NIGHT LETTERGRAM rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on the face of this blank, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM AND IS PAID FOR, OR AGREED TO BE PAID FOR, AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the NIGHT LETTERGRAM and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED AND INSURED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in obscure Night Lettergrams.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount, at most, this NIGHT LETTERGRAM is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing at the time the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is offered to the Company for transmission and the additional rate is paid, or agreed to be paid, for special insurance.

3. Correctness in the transmission of NIGHT LETTERGRAMS to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

4. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this NIGHT LETTERGRAM over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

5. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

6. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning NIGHT LETTERGRAMS until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if such a NIGHT LETTERGRAM is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the latter acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

7. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTERGRAM" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERGRAM at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS shall be written in plain English. Cipher or code language is not permitted.

8. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating the NIGHT LETTERGRAM back to the sending station for comparison.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PREST.

EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER

CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-PREST.

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH-FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer &  
Lord Tie Company

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[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

Chicago August 10 1914

F H Abbott  
% St Charles Hotel  
Atlantic City N J

I leave here tomorrow Tuesday noon on Pennsylvania Broadway  
Limited Will take first train out of Philadelphia after arriving  
there

Edward E Ayer

Member Board Indian Commissioners

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

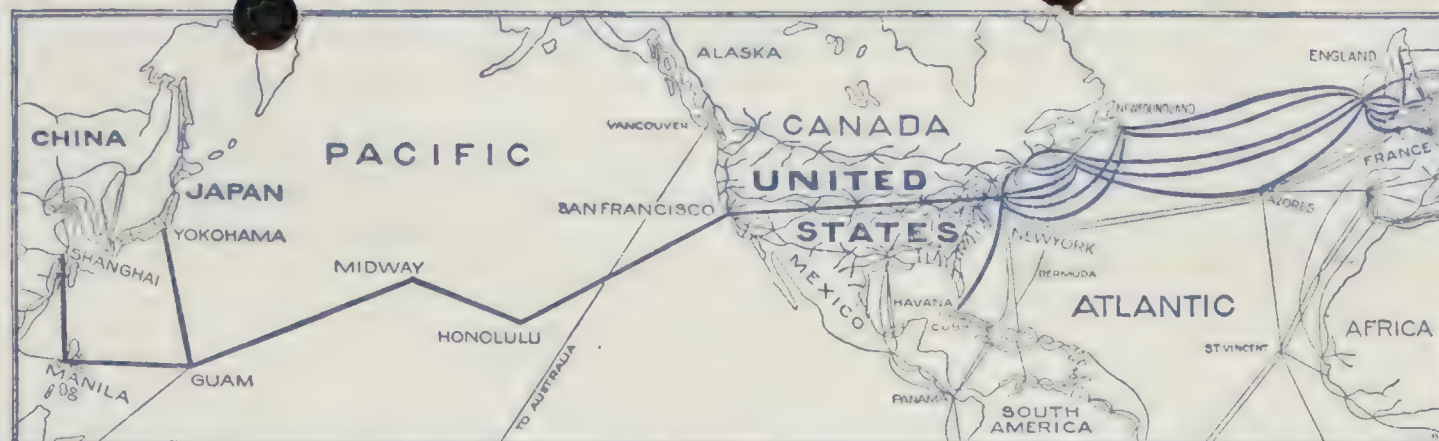


# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

IN  
CONNECTION  
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# THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



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**CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.**

**EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.**

**CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Office Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Washington

E-Ind.-Sch.  
Circular No. 892.  
School farms.

August 10, 1914.

To all Superintendents:

I am not satisfied that we are making the greatest use of our school farms. They usually consist of large tracts of fertile land capable of raising every crop that the climate in which the school is located will permit. In some cases these farms are well irrigated.

In every case the schools have been or can be furnished with all the equipment necessary to till their farms to the fullest extent, and they can be furnished with stock with which to make a substantial showing in stock raising.

The agricultural training of the boy pupils in our schools furnishes ample opportunity for intensive farming. If this training is to be of real value and be effective in accomplishing its purpose the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

I am convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of these farms, and I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness and object lesson.

The constantly increasing demands on the various appropriations for the Indian Service make it necessary not only to exercise the most careful economy consistent with the end sought, and at the same time to see that every resource in connection with Indian education and industry is developed to the highest obtainable degree.

See that employees in charge of your farms are men capable of rendering proper and efficient service, carefully determine the suitable crops for the particular soil of the tillable land of your farm, giving the best attention to the raising and use of these crops.

Our farms should grow corn, oats, wheat and raise alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. You should raise all the potatoes and other vegetables consumed. We should not be



satisfied with raising feed for the school livestock, but we should raise everything the farm, garden and orchard will produce.

I want you to raise livestock to the fullest of your capacity; raise colts from the school mares; let your calves grow into beef for your school. Grow a good herd of hogs to follow the cattle that you feed and use the waste from the table at the school. Make your dairy amply large and of such kind that there will be plenty of milk, cream and butter. Feed the skim milk to the hogs and grow your pork meat. Where practicable cure your own bacon and ham, make your own sausage and dry and corn your own beef.

Give careful consideration to chicken raising. You should establish chicken houses and place girls in charge of the chickens. This would furnish poultry and eggs for your needs and at the same time train your girls in an industry which will be of value to them in their future homes.

Under some conditions it may be practicable to have a few swarms of bees. Start an apiary and teach bee culture while at the same time obtaining a supply of honey for table use.

We should have orchards and vines to grow fruit at our schools which are best adapted to the locations and climates. The care of these orchards and the raising of small fruits will give important training to the boys and girls.

Each school should have a truck garden to produce the green stuff necessary for its own table. Under proper climatic conditions enough corn, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., should be grown not only to supply the school with fresh vegetables but to furnish a good supply for winter use. The canning of vegetables and fruits is highly important.

I fully appreciate the fact that at some of our schools, because of climatic conditions, diversified farming is impracticable, but there are very few Indian schools which do not have farms peculiarly adapted to certain lines of agriculture and horticultural development. Where diversified farming is impracticable the natural resources of the farm should be fully developed. If you can raise nothing but wheat see to it that every acre of available land is used for wheat. Grow the best wheat and produce the maximum yield per acre for your locality. If your school is located in a stock raising section of the country and you have a large acreage of grazing

land you should raise beef,-- not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and co-operation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and cannot justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, Inspectors, Supervisors and Special Agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.

  
Commissioner.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Office Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Washington

E-Ind.-Sch.  
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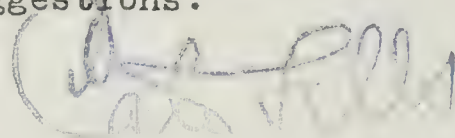


land you should raise beef,-- not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and co-operation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and cannot justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, Inspectors, Supervisors and Special Agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.



Commissioner.

TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,  
NEOPIT, WIS.  
NET CASH.  
INSPECTION AND  
TALLY AT MILL  
FINAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS

NEOPIT, WIS. A ug. 11, 1914.

813  
WHITE PINE  
NORWAY PINE  
BASSWOOD  
ROCK ELM  
SOFT ELM  
BIRCH  
MAPLE  
HEMLOCK  
OAK  
ASH  
SHINGLES  
LATH

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Replying to your letter of August 5th, I am enclosing you herewith memorandum of lumber shipped from here for seven months ending July 31, 1914 with receipts for same. This is about 10 million behind what business should have been. It is due, of course, to slowness of lumber market in which we suffer most, as you will know. There are many individual orders going around, but we cannot land them through present system. Of course when business is top notch, lumber scarce, we have no complaint. We should, to have the plant pay properly, ship 3,400,000 feet monthly; we are only doing half this, averaging 12 months. I should much like to see you before you go East and if you can name the time I will run down to Chicago for a talk.

I think I told you of experiment conducted in sending out a salesman, which in spite of handicap proved very successful, but suggestion that this be carried out fell down. I could show you this record for your personal information. Think it would be valuable to you.

Respectfully,

*W. H. Anderson*  
Superintendent.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.  
Chicago, Ill.



# LUMBER SHIPPED

Jan. 1, 1914 to Aug. 1, 1914.

| Month      | No. of Feet      | Amount Received.             |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 January  | 1,337,349        | \$ 26,152.16                 |
| 2 February | 2,020,184        | 32,283.21                    |
| 3 March    | 2,225,448        | 33,973.68                    |
| 4 April    | 2,002,193        | 29,844.23                    |
| 5 May      | 2,080,274        | 35,024.92                    |
| 6 June     | 1,516,973        | 24,486.70                    |
| 7 July     | <u>1,737,397</u> | <u>30,585.81</u> Approximate |
|            | 12,919,818       | \$212,350.71                 |

Average Price per M \$16.43

Chicago, August 5, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I am anxious to know how you got on selling lumber since, say, the first of January, and how much of it you have sold up to August 1st. I am going on to Washington before a great while and I want to take up the matter of giving recommendations to sell it properly. My idea is that you should have a man at about \$2000.00 a year to travel amongst the small yards all the time. In that way you will positively cut out all possibilities of combinations against you and the yards in the small towns are always responsible and you will have no trouble in getting all the guarantees you want, and you ought to make no bad debts and I feel quite sure in this way you could save at least \$1.50 per thousand feet over and above all expenses now.

I wish you would write me fully on the subject upon receipt of this.

Yours very truly,

Dictated over 'phone  
from Lake Geneva

Edward E. Ayer

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Shawnee County, Wis.



August 17, 1914.

The Auditor for the Interior Department.

Sir:

The Board of Indian Commissioners was created by the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869 (15 Stat. L. 40) which reads in part as follows:

\* \* "and for the purpose of enabling the President to execute the powers conferred by this act he is hereby authorized at his discretion to organize a Board of Commissioners to consist of not more than ten persons to be selected by him of men of intelligence and philanthropy to serve without pecuniary compensation; and he may under his discretion exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by this act or any part thereof that the President may designate, and to pay the necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence and clerk hire of said commissioners while actually engaged in such service, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary".

Executive order of June 7, 1869 prescribing regulations to control the action of said commission and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in matters coming under their joint supervision contains the following paragraph:

"They are authorized to be present in person or by sub-committee at purchases of goods for Indian purposes and inspect said purchases advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with regard thereto."

The Act of May 17, 1882 (22 Stat. L. 70) provides as follows:

"For the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without compensation appointed by the President, and the provision of the 4th section of the Act of April 10, 1869, \$4,700 to be disbursed as follows: namely,

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| For Secretary                            | \$2,000; |
| For messenger                            | 500;     |
| For rent of office                       | 500;     |
| For traveling expenses of the Commission | 1,500    |
| For contingent expenses of the office    | 200.     |

and hereafter the commission has only power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service, and to inspect goods purchased for said service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the Commission in the purchase of supplies. The Commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior."



Subsequent acts were made in more general terms, that for the fiscal year 1914 (38 Stat. L. 80) reading

"For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners

\$4,000 including not to exceed \$300 for office rent".

Vouchers 48, 49, and 50 to the cash account of F. H. Abbott, Secretary and Special Disbursing Agent to the Board of Indian Commissioners for the quarter ended June 30, 1914 show traveling and incidental expenses amounting to \$257.30 incurred by Mr. Abbott "under authorization from the Chairman of the Board, to be present at the Indian warehouse at San Francisco at awarding of contracts for supplies for Indian service." No specific authority of the Chairman appears on the vouchers, but a copy of the resolution said to have been passed by the Board at its annual meeting Feb. 1914, is filed with the account, said resolution reading as follows:

Resolved, that the action of the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners in paying traveling and other expenses in connection with conducting the office of secretary for the period beginning October 1 and ending December 31, 1913 be approved and with the approval of the Chairman that he be authorized to arrange and pay for such travel by any member or regular employee of the Board as conditions of the Board's appropriation will, in his judgment, admit, and that he be further authorized to employ stenographers and clerks, purchase materials, or pay any other incidental expenses that may be necessary in connection with conducting the office of Secretary to the Board of Indian Commissioners, such authority to be in full force and effect until revoked."

When the accounts of Mr. Abbott was given administrative examination in this office August 1, 1914, the items in question were passed by the examiner without due care and consideration in view of the fact that it has always been customary to allow such expenses from its appropriation as were duly authorized or approved by the Board. However, the particular items now under consideration are different from the usual expenses of the Board. There is nothing in the act above referred to, and no authority of law elsewhere, so far as this office has been able to ascertain, for the Commission to delegate the supervision of purchases of supplies to any person not a member of the Board and to pay traveling and incidental expenses of such persons while attending to work of that kind.

Mr. Abbott is not a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners but serves only as a salaried secretary, therefore, I am of the opinion that the expenses of Mr. Abbott's trip to San Francisco are not allowable, and present the question for your consideration and such action as may be legal and proper.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Gato Sells,  
Commissioner.



8 1914 4  
MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., AUGUST 12, 13 and 14, 1914.

Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1914.

3:30, P. M.

The Board met at the St. Charles Hotel. Present: Commissioners Vaux, Eliot, Ayer and Smiley, Mr. E. T. Phillips and Secretary Abbott.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Vaux. The afternoon and evening until 9:30 P. M. were devoted to the reading and discussion of a draft of the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1914, prepared by the Board's Secretary.

Thursday, Aug. 13, 1914.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Vaux at 9.00 a. m. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to a consideration of the plan of work for the Board for the coming year.

VOTED: That Commissioners Smiley, Walker and Vaux be a committee to investigate and report on the condition of the New York Indians with special reference to the jurisdiction of the State and Federal authorities on the reservations.

VOTED: That this committee have authority to employ the clerical or

legal assistance that its investigation may require.

VOTED: That Commissioners Moorehead and Ketchum be a committee to report upon Indian Affairs in Oklahoma.

VOTED: That Commissioners List and Ayer be a committee to investigate and report upon the condition of the Indians in western Washington and Oregon.

VOTED: That Commissioners Rockweiler, Bailey and Ayer be a committee to investigate and report upon the condition of the Indians in California.

VOTED: That Commissioner Knox be a committee to report upon the condition of the Ute Indians in Utah and Colorado, and the conditions on the Flathead and Fort Peck reservations in Montana.

VOTED: That the Committee on Purchases be requested to prepare a special report upon the open-market purchases of supplies.

VOTED: That the Chairman with Commissioners Knox and Rockweiler be a committee on legislation with a view to securing the incorporation of desirable legislation in the next Indian Bill.

VOTED: To adopt the following provisional budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

|                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Expenses of Field Investigations    | 4000.00           |
| Travelling Expenses                 | 300.00            |
| Secretary's Salary                  | 3000.00           |
| Clerical Assistance                 | 1200.00           |
| Office Equipment                    | 200.00            |
| Printing and Miscellaneous Expenses | 300.00            |
|                                     | <u>110,000.00</u> |

VOTED: That the Secretary be requested to prepare a report on the taxation of Indian land, the leasing of restricted lands and the care of individual Indian moneys.

VOTED: That the salary of the Secretary for the fiscal year 1914 - 1915 be fixed at \$3000.00.



VOTED: That the Secretary be authorized to purchase an L. E. Smith typewriter at \$65.00.

VOTED: That the Secretary be authorized to purchase one set of the Standard Dictionary, in two volumes at a cost of \$30.00

VOTED: That the Board ratify the action of Chairman Vaux in inviting Mr. H. E. Phillips to attend this session of the Board at the Board's expense, and that his expenses in attending this meeting be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

(Signed) F. H. Abbott,

Secretary

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

8/17  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

Aug 15, 1914

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I hope the letter to Com.  
Sells & Chairman Vaux, copies  
enclosed, satisfactorily cover  
the ground as you desire.

Sincerely  
FWA



August 15, 1914.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,  
1606 Morris Bldg.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Commissioner Vaux:

Commissioner Ayer, who left for his home at Lake Geneva at 11:45 this morning, asked me to write to you as follows:

He had a long and most satisfactory conference with Secretary Lane yesterday and also spent more than an hour in two interviews with Commissioner Sells. He also called on Senator Ashurst to whom he expressed appreciation on behalf of the Board for the Senator's assistance in increasing its opportunity for work, and on Senator Lewis who expressed regret that he did not know of Commissioner Ayer's connection with the Board before he committed himself in opposition.

Commissioner Sells has already taken steps on Commissioner Ayer's Menominee Report, as follows:

Certain funds in the Treasury belonging to these Indians have been paid to them per capita;

Measures have been taken to make the timber and land survey recommended by him;

Commissioner Sells asked him to look further into the question of establishing a savings bank, recommended by Commissioner Ayer;

The legislation recommended by Commissioner Ayer necessary to make desirable changes in sale regulations has been approved by the Commissioner and it will be recommended by him to the next Congress.

Commissioner Ayer in his interview with Secretary Lane said that no benefits could result from reports of the Board if the same were bottled up and no action taken on them, as had happened in the case of his report. Secretary Lane replied in substance: "You send your reports to me as you have been doing. If we do not take action within a reasonable length of time, then you make them public in such way as you want to." Commissioner Ayer said: "I wish you would make that statement in writing to Chairman Vaux." Secretary Lane replied that he would do so and made a memorandum of the matter.

During his conference with the Secretary he also said: "We are thinking of sending Abbott for a two months investigation of Indian Affairs in Canada in order to get information which may be helpful in handling the Indians here." Secretary Lane replied: "I think this would be an excellent plan. We might be able to get some valuable help from such investigations."

Commissioner Ayer suggests that I make preparations to leave at the earliest possible moment for the Canadian investigation and that the same be completed, if possible, before the Mohonk Conference. He also believed that this investigation would be made more valuable by having associated with me a representative of the Bureau of Ethnology, and to that end Mr. Hodge, Acting Director of the Bureau



was called into conference with Commissioner Ayer and myself this morning. Mr. Hodge favors the suggestion and will do everything he can to send a man with me. However, he is not sure that this can be done, owing to the absence of most of the field men at this time of the year. Lack of funds to pay expenses might also interfere with his plans in this direction. With the view of saving, if possible, the expense of the proposed trip, both to the Board and to the Bureau of Ethnology, Commissioner Ayer approves the suggestion that an effort be made to interest the New York Herald or some other large and influential publication in paying our actual expenses and sending with us a photographer and possibly a stenographer, articles descriptive of conditions found by us to be furnished by me. He asked me to place this whole matter before you immediately and to say to you that he feels very greatly encouraged as a result of his interviews both with Secretary Lane and Commissioner Selis in the belief that proper co-operation in the future is going to be very much easier and more satisfactory.

If you approve the plan for the Canadian investigation would it not be advisable for you, as Chairman of the Board, and if you think necessary for me also, to call personally upon the managing editor of the New York Herald, at an early date, and see what, if anything, can be worked out.

Sincerely yours,

*(Signed) H. H. H.*

Secretary.

*P.S. The Commissioner told Commissioner Ayer that he had no objection to the publishing of the memorandum report at any time.*

*H. H. H.*



August 15, 1914.

Hon. Cato Sells,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

Commissioner Ayer, who has just left this city for his home, asked me to write and say to you that he had a very satisfactory conference last night with Mr. J. P. Kinney regarding proposed legislation and rules and regulations for the sale of timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and that as a result of the common understanding reached, he will not care to have the matter submitted to him further unless you wish to have an additional expression of opinion from him, in which event he will be very glad to have you write him at any time.

Cordially yours,

Secretary.

8/18

Memorandum for Members of Board of Indian Commissioners.

Washington, D.C., August 15, 1914

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There is enclosed herewith copy of a paper by Mr. M. L. Mott, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, formerly Tribal Attorney for the Creek Indians. Mr. Mott informs me that this paper will be published in full, in the Tulsa World, on Monday, August 17, 1914.

(Signed) F. H. Abbott.



Muskogee, Oklahoma,  
August 16, 1914.

To the citizenship of Oklahoma:

Every candid mind in Oklahoma must admit that the state is now suffering from evils for which a remedy must be found if the progress of the state is not to be indefinitely paralyzed. We find upon every hand a deep seated and far reaching complaint at the prevailing conditions. The municipalities throughout Eastern Oklahoma have all been taxed up to the full limit that property will bear without a virtual confiscation. Extravagance and corruption prevail in the administration of all the departments of local government. There is a wide spread lack of confidence in Oklahoma as a field of investment. The standard of public and private integrity is such as to destroy confidence on the part of investors in Oklahoma as a safe field for operation, as well as a desirable place in which to become citizens and to establish homes.

In the face of these conditions we are led to seek their cause, to ascertain if possible their responsible source. The situation in Oklahoma has no exact analogies in that or any other new state in the Union. This is especially true with reference to the eastern half of the state, made up entirely of the lands once owned by the Five Civilized Tribes. And the policy in dealing with these lands, the methods of their alienation and the means provided through which they became the private property of individual Indians and citizens generally are responsible in a large measure for many of the evils complained of. Prior to the allotment of the lands the white people in Oklahoma were clamoring for their allotment, in order that they might be eventually alienated and come into the possession of the white man, the first step being to change the title of the property



from a communal estate to an individual estate. An examination of the agreements of all the tribes will show that it was the policy of the government and the desire of the Indian that there should be restrictions upon the alienation of these lands after they passed into individual ownership. This status of the lands was maintained against the almost overwhelming opposition of the white men.

Now, taking the Creek Nation as a basis, I call attention to the allotment agreements and the subsequent legislation which has resulted in depriving the Indian, with a single exception to be hereafter noted, of the title to practically all of the lands received by him from the tribal estate. Under the Supplemental Agreement there was a restriction upon the alienation of all allotments, a five year restriction upon the alienation of surplus lands and a twenty-one year upon the alienation of homesteads. This applied to full blood, mixed blood and freedman alike. The policy of this legislation was not satisfactory to the white citizens of Oklahoma and within two years from the enactment of the agreement through persistent importunities Congress was induced to remove the restrictions from all the surplus lands of the freedman. This was the real beginning of the campaign for the possession of Indian lands and for the spoliation of Indian estates. The result of this legislation is a familiar story to all who have given the matter any consideration and it can be conservatively stated that within 60 days from the taking effect of that Act there was not one adult freedman in ten who owned an acre of his surplus lands made subject to alienation by the Act referred to. Now if these lands had been purchased under supervision of the Department by bona fide homesteaders and farmers who acquired them for the purpose of building homes and developing the



country, neither the state of Oklahoma nor the persons who alienated their lands would have been injured. But what was the result? I state with equal assurance that not one acre in five hundred of the lands alienated under that act went from the allottee into the hands of either bona fide farmers or homesteaders, but substantially all of it went into the hands of speculators, grafters and crooks, to the impoverishment largely of its original owner with no corresponding benefit to the state of Oklahoma. I say the impoverishment of its original owners for the reason that the freedmen, who formerly were the slaves of the Indians and had been adopted into the tribe, having lived so long in the Indian environment without training and experience in the ownership of property, were totally ignorant of the value of their land and alienated the same with little reference thereto. Not only were they impoverished but the opportunity of these lands reaching the bona fide homesteader was very much lessened because of the confusion and irregularity of titles brought about in the mad rush of the class of people described to procure deeds from these ignorant and inexperienced freedmen, there being thousands of instances in which several deeds for mere nominal considerations were procured to the same tract of land.

The situation to which this legislation gave rise and the disastrous result of the experiment were so apparent to Congress that before the restrictions imposed by the Supplemental Agreement expired upon the surplus lands of the full blood members of the tribes, an Act was passed extending those restrictions for a period of 25 years but no change was made in the five year restrictive period upon the surplus lands of mixed bloods, as fixed in the Supplemental Agreement.

Now let us briefly glance at the result of the expiration of



of the restrictions as to the surplus lands of the mixed blood Indians, which occurred August 8, 1907. The same influences, except upon a much larger scale, which operated in an organization of greed and graft which gained control of the alienable lands of the freedmen were active many weeks before the expiration of restrictions upon the surplus lands of the mixed blood. This organization was so perfect and so ramifying that immediately after midnight on August 8th deeds were procured to more than half of the surplus lands owned by adult mixed bloods and within sixty days from that hour less than one-tenth of these lands remained in the hands of the original adult allottees. And it can be said also, as above, that not one acre in five hundred of these lands went from the allottee into the hands of bona fide farmers or homesteaders. Many deeds were procured from these people before the expiration of restrictions and in thousands of instances numerous deeds were procured from the same individuals, and it might be further added that the instances are rare in the alienation of this vast estate in the aggregate in which anything like an adequate consideration was paid for the lands acquired and as it is just as true in the instance of mixed bloods as that of the freedmen, except in a greater degree, that by this policy the Indian became impoverished and the state of Oklahoma derived no benefit.

I have pointed out above the effect of the removal of restrictions from the lands of freedmen in 1904 and the effect of the expiration of restrictions upon the lands of mixed bloods on August 8, 1907, and I now call attention without going into detail to the fact that under the Act of 1908, which removed the restrictions from the homesteads of all members of the tribe of less than half blood, a result was had exactly similar to the removal of restrictions in



1904 and 1907. This class of lands likewise passed at practically nominal considerations, in a majority of cases by methods infamous and criminal, into the hands of the same class of individuals.

That the policy thus pursued in regard to Indian lands has been disastrous in a large measure to the best interest of the Indian I think admits of no doubt, but for the purpose of this paper I desire to put that interest entirely aside and consider the policy wholly from the standpoint of Oklahoma and her interests. It has been pointed out above that all, or substantially all, of the lands made alienable went into the hands of a non-productive class and that the title of these lands became so confused and unsettled that they were practically unmarketable. Not one acre in three of this alienated land is cultivated or improved and the many trains crowded by house-reckers with their pockets full of money pass through Oklahoma as a plague stricken locality. Nothing could have been more disastrous or detrimental to the best interests of the state and its permanent inhabitants than the conditions thus brought about. What Oklahoma needed immediately upon becoming a state was men to till the soil and to build homes and to develop her resources. She needed property to become subject to taxation to pay the expenses of her government and to increase in value from year to year by improvement and cultivation and thus gradually to reduce the necessary expenses of organizing and administering the new government. By the policy adopted she lost both of these advantages and is now suffering the inevitable and necessary consequences. Not only has the state suffered in this manner but the fraud and crime that has been practised in dealing with Indian lands has produced a standard of moral and business integrity which has touched her official life and has done much to mar her institutions. Her reputation in respect



to these matters has gone abroad and injured her irreparably. Official extravagance and corruption in this state, the embezzlement of public moneys, the loose standard of morals generally in regard to all these matters is of public notoriety and if Oklahoma is to be redeemed from the stigma these policies must be corrected and her affairs put upon a higher plain of integrity and therefore a sounder basis.

In the face of all this and notwithstanding these disastrous results which have been of such untold injury to the state, the Oklahoma delegation in Congress is now insistently pressing legislation for the further removal of restrictions, those upon full blood Indian lands, thereby to subject these lands to alienation by the Indian without supervision which will place another extensive acreage in a condition to be the subject of the same spoliation and plunder witnessed in regard to the lands referred to above. That this policy is wrong because it breeds low moral standards, because it wrongs the Indian, is unquestioned. That it is wrong because it is a positive injury to the state of Oklahoma can not be denied by any intelligent person who has given thought to the subject. This statement is not made upon the theory that these lands should not be sold. The fact is the surplus lands of the full blood Indians as a rule ought to be sold. They are practically useless to the unproductive Indian and of course they are of no benefit to the general property interests of Oklahoma while they remain in his hands; but these estates should not be despoiled and that would be the inevitable result of legislation which permitted the Indian to alienate them without supervision. The only sound policy in regard to these lands, the only policy from which Oklahoma will derive any benefit, from which her substantial citizenship will prosper, is a policy under



which the lands shall be disposed of at their reasonable value to bona fide farmers and homesteaders and the proceeds conserved for the benefit of the Indian owner; and this can only be done by a sale of the lands under government supervision or by the government directly, cutting out that non-productive and destructive class of criminals and grafters that have enriched themselves upon previous legislation at the expense of both the Indian and the state of Oklahoma. The policy should be to build up Oklahoma, to add to her taxable wealth, improve her farm lands, develop her resources, support her institutions and industries, and the hand of every man in Oklahoma who has her interests at heart should be turned against any individual or party which refuses in the face of the experience of the past to lend its aid to such a course. No plan of this kind has been followed from the beginning and none of the lands carved out of these tribal estates have been sold except under the guarantee of the government, not only would the Indians have been protected from the poverty in which we now find many of them but Oklahoma would have been peopled with a prosperous and progressive class of citizens building up her farms and her resources, living upon homesteads the title to which would have been beyond question. If this course had been pursued from the beginning that blighting effect of the low moral standards of integrity which permeated the entire state and country governments, brought about by the classes of people who have prospered from fraud and rime in dealing with these lands, would have been avoided.

Let us notice here briefly another effect of the act of 1906. Under the Indian act of that year a further provision was made placing the jurisdiction over the estates of Indian minors in the probate courts of Oklahoma. This was done by Congress relying upon the







in their local courts; but terrible as the commentary is the condition described is one that can be remedied when correct principles are applied.

It is mentioned above that an appropriation from the federal treasury was obtained by the Oklahoma delegation for the protection of minor Indian estates in the probate courts of Oklahoma. Isn't the contemplation of this situation a matter of humiliation to every law abiding and honest citizen of this state? Is it not enough to make at least the good people of Oklahoma blush with shame for a condition of affairs and the toleration of public policies which would lead to such disgrace and humiliation? However, I do not maintain that as a mere temporary expediency or means of publicity that the appropriation of money for that purpose and the employment of probate attorneys was not a proper course; but it must occur to every thoughtful man that no real and lasting protection to property rights of any character or of any class of her citizens can ever result from any such arrangement. It is at best a mere expediency and a conspicuous means of giving publicity to a degrading condition. The attorneys so employed are necessarily without authority. They are not attorneys of record except by sufferance of any party or any interest in the cause. They are mere volunteers, and judicial institutions of a state which have to be bolstered up by such an arrangement as a means of obtaining a form of justice should be taken in hand by the citizens of Oklahoma and remedies applied for a permanent and lasting correction. There are 45 probate judges and 21 probate attorneys operating under this plan, ostensibly by agreement among themselves because there is no other basis for their relation. What would the reader think of his situation if he should discover



that the only protection to personal or property right which he has in Oklahoma are such as are derived from and an agreement existing between a number of attorneys under federal pay and a number of local courts? In other words, what security is there for property rights resting upon an arrangement of this character; and how much weaker would even this security be if coupled with the condition that the attorneys appearing in the courts, like under the present arrangement, must be satisfactory personally and politically to the judges before whom they appear. With a knowledge of these conditions, in the face of extensive publicity as to the necessity of such an arrangement for the protection of a class of minors in our probate courts, is the field of Oklahoma an attractive one for the pioneer and for the investor to bring his family and establish his citizenship?

The conditions prevailing in the probate courts of Oklahoma were not unfamiliar to her last legislature. The fact is that body was fully and completely advised in great detail of the prevailing conditions in regard to these matters. Bills were prepared, in fact a complete revision of the probate laws was prepared and caused to be presented to the legislature which, had they been enacted, would have remedied these conditions; but in the face of full knowledge of it all every measure looking to relief was finally defeated. This body thus placed itself upon record as being willing for these conditions to be perpetuated.

From the action of the legislature the people should take warning. The wrongs that have been exposed cannot, will not continue. The conscience of the Nation is aroused. If Oklahoma does not act the Federal Government will. Good faith to the Indian demands a remedy and as a last extremity the jurisdiction of the Federal Government will be re-extended over all full blood interests.



This is an inevitable consequence of a neglected duty by Oklahoma, for the department and the administration can not in good conscience fail to recommend such a course as a last resort.

Will the people of Oklahoma arise to their opportunity and to their duty? I have pointed out above some of the evils and conditions from which the great mass of all the people of Oklahoma are now suffering and the causes from which I believe they are the inevitable result. I have likewise suggested some remedies which can and ought to be applied. If the people of Oklahoma desire to free themselves from the obliquity that has been brought upon them by false policies, false servants and false friends, from practices and systems which they have too long tolerated with indifference, there is but one course open to them. Every candidate for office in this state, state, county and municipality, should be compelled by their constituents to stand upon platforms containing specific pledges for the enactment of legislation and the inauguration of policies that will correct these evils. No man asking to become a public servant in this state should be permitted to escape his duty in this regard. No man should be elected to either branch of the legislature, no man should be elected probate judge, who will not pledge himself unequivocally and unhesitatingly to a policy and to the enactment of state laws insuring the correction of these abuses, and no man should be selected for either of these positions whose character and standing in the community is not a guaranty that he will fulfill that pledge if elected. But this requirement on the part of the people, the great masses of whom are honest and in favor of honest government and the protection of the personal and property rights of all classes, should not be limited to candidates for the offices mentioned, but it should apply to the candidate for governor,

to every candidate for Congress and to every man who seeks a political position where his prestige could aid in the inauguration of sound policies of government and its faithful administration. When these evils are corrected by the voluntary action of the citizens of Oklahoma through state laws and capable and honest officials, then the blight which has fallen over Oklahoma because of their existence will be lifted and a new era inaugurated. The new policies will be an invitation to capital, the investor and homeseeker everywhere, to the opportunities in Oklahoma.

There is now on in this state a statewide campaign for the election of a full state, legislative, county and congressional ticket. Enactment of laws for the protection of the property rights of children, helpless and dependent people, should not in any sense have to be made a party matter. Yet if the party in power in this state, which is responsible for the want of laws that would have made the present conditions impossible, is so subservient to the individual demands of these Indian land crooks as to be frightened away from a stand on the righteous side of this question, then I hope there will be found sufficient moral courage in some other party as will enable it to take a stand on the honest, decent and respectable side of it.

The foregoing views are the result of my long experience in dealing with Indian matters and of my observation of the working and results of policies in vogue. They are given here to the end that a remedy may be found, and that intolerable wrongs heretofore suffered by both the Indian and Oklahoma may not be longer perpetuated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M.L. Mott



Chicago, August 17, 1914.

Dear Abbott:

I have just had your letter read to me over the telephone.

I am sorry you mentioned Senator Lewis' name in that connection.

Tell Mr. Vaux<sup>do do</sup> nothing about that. Otherwise the letter is perfect.

Very truly yours,

Dictated over 'phone  
from Lake Geneva

Edward E. Ayer

Mr. A. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

COUNTER NUMBER.

TIME FILED.

M.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



Transmits and delivers this

**NIGHT LETTERGRAM**

Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank  
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHECK

Charge Ayer  
& Lord Tie  
Company

Send the following-night lettergram, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Chicago, August 17, 1914

F H Abbott  
Secy Board Indian Commissioners  
Washington D C

I wish you would ask Peterson if he would stop and see me at Lake Geneva or Chicago when he returns West I want to talk with him about lumber on that reservation I wish you would also send me a map showing all the reservations and make out a memorandum showing amount of grading and timber land on each as far as you know Write me on the subject

Edward E Ayer

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Member Board Indian Commissioners



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

INDEPENDENT - COMPETITIVE - PROGRESSIVE



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The Company will receive, not later than midnight, NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, written in plain English, to be transmitted only for delivery not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates as follows: The standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for the transmission of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM containing fifty words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for each additional ten words or less in such NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison; for this, except the unrepeat NIGHT LETTERGRAM rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on the face of this blank, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, AND IS PAID FOR, OR AGREED TO BE PAID FOR, AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the NIGHT LETTERGRAM and the Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED AND INSURED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in obscure Night Lettergrams.

2. Correctness in the transmission of NIGHT LETTERGRAMS to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

3. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this NIGHT LETTERGRAM over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one-mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning NIGHT LETTERGRAMS until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if such a NIGHT LETTERGRAM is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the latter acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTERGRAM" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERGRAM at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS shall be written in plain English. Cipher or code language is not permitted.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating the NIGHT LETTERGRAM back to the sending station for comparison.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PREST.

EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER

CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-PREST.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON August 17, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

You will be interested to read the enclosed copies of letters  
to Commissioner Eliot and Smiley.

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*

Secretary.

*P. M. S.*



Aug. 17, 1914

Hon. Daniel A. Eliot,  
25 Beacon St.,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Comptroller Eliot:

Complying with my promise, the following are the names of the men before the representatives who took a leading part in the contest for an increased appropriation for the Board:

On the part of the Board, J. Ashurst, Robert C. Scholastic, William F. Townsend, and James H. May;

representatives: Charles E. Burke, Clarence J. Miller, James H. Graham, and Victor Burdick.

Comptroller Eliot after our Secretary Lane and Comptroller Ellis while he was in this city he learned that Comptroller Ellis has not lost taken up practically every one of his recommendations and is carrying them out, including the proposed legislation. He was informed also that the Comptroller had no objections to his publishing his reports on the Menominee Indians, and I am getting prices for the printing of our historical series of the same, thus putting it on the same basis as the reports of yourself and Commissioner Hetchum as to the matter of printing.

Just as soon as I have the opportunity to get together my papers and data on the Quineault Reservation, I shall send them to you for study during leisure moments before you start on your trip. I discussed informally yesterday with Mr. Manning the matter of the Bureau of Mines detaching an expert to help on the mineral end of the Quineault investigation to be made by you. He said he would be delighted to co-operate in such an investigation and suggested that at the proper time you write a letter to the Secretary of the Interior asking that he detail an expert from the Bureau of Mines and one from the Geological Survey to assist you. This, I think, is a capital idea. I think a letter of a similar nature should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture asking for an expert from the Forestry Service to be detailed to help with the timber end of the investigation. Meanwhile I can get in communication informally with the Forester and work out details.

Finally, let me know instantly if this program meets with your approval and whether you wish me to prepare the two letters to the two Secretaries for your signature or whether you will do that, advising me whether you wish me to take these matters up informally with the Bureau interested.

Should you also make the Montana investigations, it would be advisable to call upon the Secretary of the Interior for an expert from the Geographical Service. I have not heard yet from Commissioner Knox as to whether he can undertake this last named investigation.

2

Commissioner Ayer recommends strongly that I undertake the investigation of Indian administration in Canada immediately. He suggested this step to Secretary Lane who gave his warm endorsement of the idea. I have written Chairman Vaux for instructions in the premises. You will recall that you and Commissioner Smiley after the departure of Chairman Vaux from Atlantic City discussed with me the possibility of one or the other of you accompanying me at least to Ottawa for a study of the central administration. In event Commissioner Vaux should agree with Commissioner Ayer and direct me to go immediately, I am wondering whether it would be feasible for you or Commissioner Smiley to go with me. I am sending a copy of this letter to Chairman Vaux and Commissioner Smiley in order that we may reach some understanding on this point. If neither you nor Commissioner Smiley could go, it is possible that Commissioner Knox could go there if he has no the time to take the longer trip. As soon as I hear from him I shall advise Chairman Vaux in order that he may take up this phase of the matter if he deems best.

Commissioner Ayer saw Senator Ashurst and thanked him on behalf of the Board for his aid in securing the increased appropriation.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

P.S: I omitted Mr. Albert Johnson, whose residence is Requian, Wash., the Representative who criticised the board for not visiting himself, and whose full name you requested me to send you.



COPY

Washington, D.C.

Aug. 17, 1914.

Hon. Daniel Smiley,

Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Dear Commissioner Smiley:

The enclosed copy of my letter to Commissioner Eliot is self-explanatory. Will you be good enough to get in touch with Commissioner Eliot immediately so that I may know whether one of you will go with me to Ottawa, provided Chairman Vaux approves the suggestion of Commissioner Ayer.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

August 17, 1914.

MEMORANDUM.

The following telegram from Commissioner Moorehead, found on my desk upon my return will be of interest to the members of the Board who attended the special meeting of the Board at Atlantic City:

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 11, 1914.

J. H. Abbott,

Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

Arrived here too late to reach Atlantic City. Very sorry duties here detain me. Please state to Commissioners that I agree to any radical action concerning Oklahoma, or other matters. Hope you will be positive and aggressive. Shall be with you in spirit if not in person.

S. K. Moorehead.



Strictly Confidential

Chicago, August 18, 1914.

Dear Secretary Lane:

I want to thank you sincerely for the very interesting and friendly interview you gave me in Washington on the Indian proposition.

You will remember, when you spoke to the Commissioner over the telephone, that when you got through you said to me that he had considered the surveying of the land of more importance than the fixing of the selling rates and was attending to that first. You probably noticed that I was somewhat non-plussed. I certainly acknowledge that I was and didn't know just what reply to make to what you said and concluded not to make any. Of course, the surveying of that land is important so as to get information to govern all future work on the reservation, but it is a job that will take several years to do while the bung-hole has been knocked out of the whole selling proposition since that mill started; in fact, it is especially hard in these times when all the other lumbermen are making all the lumber they can sell and if they buy any at all from the plant it must be at the cheapest possible price, and we have no opportunity of approaching the small yards. The Commissioner had a bill partly drawn covering this proposition.

When you talked to me, my dear Secretary, as an Indian Commissioner I shall consider your remarks on every subject as public property, but when you talked to me as a friend as you did the other day in telling me of your communication over the telephone, you may rest assured that no human being has, or ever will know anything about it. I considered your confidence a very great compliment.

Thanking you again, I remain, not only one of your Indian Commissioners, but

Your devoted friend,

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago, August 18, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sells:

You will remember you asked me the other day in Washington to see Mr. Kinney and see what he had done in regard to the legislation introduced relative to the selling of lumber for the Menominee Indians. You will remember I told you I would have him to dinner. I saw him and asked him to bring a copy of the draft of his Bill and take dinner with me. He forgot to get permission before the office closed to bring the document out of the office so I didn't see it, but he tells me that his recommendation in regard to that was that the lumber should be sold under the Rules and Regulations supplied by the Secretary of Interior, which I agreed was the best thing to be done. I remembered later that he told me there were other things in the same bill. I am a little sorry for that as this one section ought to be made into a law at the first possible moment as the losses must be accumulating all the time at Menominee for the want of it.

I thank you sincerely for the very nice interviews you gave me in Washington.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Cato Sells,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago, August 18, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have yours of the 14th with the minutes of our meeting and the enclosure from Mr. Mott, for which I thank you most sincerely.

I note on page 6 under paragraph "Indian Property", that the property of the 300,000 Indians of the United States is estimated at \$100,000,000. It should be \$1,000,000,000.

On Page 8 under "The Five Civilized Tribes" where we say, - "We sincerely hope the probate procedure agreed upon between the county judges having jurisdiction among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have beneficial results. This procedure should be made a part of the state law of Oklahoma, as recommended by the Congressional delegation from that state....." Starting at "If" it should say, - "If this scheme does not prove successful in protecting the Indians of the State of Oklahoma we believe the Federal Government should re-take its former jurisdiction over the affairs of the restricted Indians." You will notice, the way I put this was the exact sentiment of the Board. The way you have got it in "If this is not done we believe the Federal Government should retake its former jurisdiction over the affairs of the restricted Indians." You will remember we sincerely hoped that the agreement would be successful and suggested that the procedure should be made a part of the State Laws of Oklahoma, but if the whole scheme was not successful, then we recommended the Federal Government should re-take its former jurisdiction.

Otherwise, I find the report all right.

I return this copy duly signed and you have my permission to affix my signature to any copies of it you choose.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. H. Abbott,  
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
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WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MCHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

Atlantic City, N.J.,

Aug. 14, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a draft of the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, agreed upon after thorough discussion at a special meeting of the Board in this city, by Chairman Vaux and Commissioners Eliot, Smiley and Ayer, and later critically reviewed and slightly condensed and modified in phraseology by Commissioners Eliot and Smiley and your Secretary.

The Secretary of the Interior desires to have a copy of this report for his examination by Sept. 1. Will you please examine and return this copy with your permission to affix your name to the original for the files of the office and to the copy which is transmitted to the Secretary, modifying any part thereof with which you do not agree, or suggesting any change which you think will improve the same.

There is also enclosed for your permanent files a copy of the minutes of the special meeting just held.

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.



Chicago, August 18, 1914

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I wish you would see what you could get my report published for on paper and type like the enclosed sheet, with cloth binding and proper lettering. I am getting figures here on the same. Of course, in addition to what there is there, there will be about one page of introduction.

Very truly yours,

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1914

Mr. J. A. Faber,

Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Faber:

In a separate communication which I am sending to Commissioner Ayer I am referring to my printed Brief on Indian Irrigation and Indian Forests. I am sure a copy of this document was sent you. It is an unbound pamphlet of 69 pages, the cover having printed plainly on the outside, "Briefs on Indian Irrigation and Indian Forests." I suggest that you include this with the other enclosures which are going to him, and which he will want to see. If you do not find the pamphlet referred to let me know and I will send you a copy at once.

Yours very truly,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.



Timber land, abbreviated tl.  
Timber and grazing, tg.

Timber Reserves on Indian Reservations  
(Data is given only on Indian Reservations having more than five million feet estimated stumpage.)

| Grazing land, Area in acres | States and Reservations.      | Total quantity; (board feet) | Total estimated stumpage value. | Total cost of care & protection, 1912. | Amount apportioned for care & protection 1913. | Population. | Total valuation Individual Indians' and tribal property. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------|--|
| <b>ARIZONA:</b>             |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 30,000                      | Colorado River,-----          | 22,500,000                   | 22,500.00                       | 900.00                                 | 900.00   | 506         | 1,483,323.47   |
| 1,670,520                   | Fort Apache,-----             | 1,200,000,000                | 3,500,000.00                    | 1,847.00                               | 2,000.00                                       | 2,371       | 5,592,897.94   |
| 4,230,000                   | Navaho,-----                  | 3,050,000,000                | 7,545,000.00                    | 2,851.00                               | 3,400.00                                       | 30,300      | 28,032,270.00  |
| 1,286,860                   | Pima,-----                    | 10,000,000                   | 85,000.00                       | 300.00                                 | 200.00   | 2,898       | 2,506,249.17   |
| 1,826,565                   | San Carlos,-----              | 221,000,000                  | 608,250.00                      | 1,280.00                               | 200.00   | 2,353       | 2,902,550.67   |
| 40,632                      | San Xavier,-----              | 6,500,000                    | 6,500.00                        |  |  | 4,500       | 2,031,415.00   |
| 730,755                     | Truxton Canyon,-----          | 25,600,000                   | 76,800.00                       | 1,000.00                               | 100.00   | 400         | 974,070.79   |
| <b>CALIFORNIA:</b>          |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 2,000                       | Fort Yuma,-----               | 24,000,000                   | 16,800.00                       |  |  | 803         | 894,037.74   |
| 3,000                       | Hopps Valley,-----            | 1,990,000,000                | 1,990,000.00                    | 1,535.00                               | 2,400.00                                       | 1,369       | 2,342,848.00   |
| 36,692                      | Round Valley,-----            | 175,000,000                  | 262,500.00                      | 303.75                                 | 1,355.00                                       | 1,342       | 218,311.02   |
| 40,000                      | Tule River,-----              | 13,000,000                   | 65,000.00                       | 900.00                                 | 1,110.00                                       | 2,103       | 223,253.52   |
| <b>IDaho:</b>               |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 29,889                      | Coeur d' Alene,-----          | 66,000,000                   | 132,000.00                      | 1,750.00                               | 750.00   | 614         | 2,590,106.18   |
| 410,149                     | Fort Hall,-----               | 100,000,000                  | 460,000.00                      |  |  | 1,814       | 4,483,753.72   |
| 6,120                       | Fort Lapwai,-----             | 280,000,000                  | 560,000.00                      | 3,020.00                               | 3,020.00                                       | 1,395       | 5,593,359.13   |
| <b>MICHIGAN:</b>            |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 14,306                      | Chippewa, Lake Superior,----- | 28,855,140                   | 50,496.00                       |  |  | 1,027       | 222,794.00   |
| <b>MINNESOTA:</b>           |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 1,125,000                   | Grand Portage,-----           | 8,000,000                    | 43,000.00                       | 150.00                                 | 1,000.00                                       | 316         | 565,871.31   |
| 1,205,385                   | Leech Lake,-----              | 46,620,500                   | 304,143.00                      | 1,220.00                               | 3,200.00                                       | 1,715       | 1,305,110.53   |
| 58,468                      | Nett Lake,-----               | 18,244,000                   | 132,608.00                      | 480.00                                 | 780.00   | 646         | 761,275.42   |
| tg410,846                   | Red Lake,-----                | 136,962,000                  | 1,200,420.00                    | 720.00                                 | 400.00   | 1,436       | 3,479,749.37   |
| tg417,000                   | White Earth,-----             | 217,358,560                  | 1,082,793.00                    | 3,458.00                               | 6,800.00                                       | 5,738       | 2,018,842.89   |
| <b>MONTANA:</b>             |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 626,000                     | Blackfoot,-----               | 80,000,000                   | 120,000.00                      | 1,050.00                               |  | 2,216       | 9,376,893.36   |
| 2,160,931                   | Crow,-----                    | 23,600,000                   | 23,600.00                       | 400.00                                 | 400.00   | 1,731       | 11,338,323.76  |
| 58,000                      | Flathead,-----                | 1,726,200,000                | 5,350,720.00                    | 3,123.50                               | 1,800.00                                       | 2,281       | 14,538,163.76  |
| 441,400                     | Fort Belknap,-----            | 96,000,000                   | 152,000.00                      |  |  | 1,183       | 4,396,537.31   |
| 1,430,800                   | Fort Peck,-----               | 60,000,000                   | 60,000.00                       |  |  | 1,833       | 10,145,996.14  |
| 330,000                     | Tongue River,-----            | 300,000,000                  | 600,000.00                      | 2,469.00                               | 2,300.00                                       | 1,398       | 3,913,389.48   |
| <b>NEW MEXICO:</b>          |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 409,874                     | Albuquerque Pueblos,-----     | 13,000,000                   | 55,000.00                       |  |  | 4,552       | 2,557,769.00   |
| 605,124                     | Jicarilla,-----               | 430,000,000                  | 1,290,000.00                    | 5,756.00                               | 5,800.00                                       | 680         | 1,615,325.97   |
| 326,000                     | Santa Fe Pueblos,-----        | 19,382,470                   | 58,147.00                       | 600.00                                 | 600.00   | 3,416       | 515,900.00   |
| 37,412                      | Zuni,-----                    | 7,500,000                    | 22,500.00                       |  |  | 1,589       | 965,225.00   |
| <b>NORTH CAROLINA:</b>      |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 40,000                      | Cherokee,-----                | 35,000,000                   | 140,000.00                      |  |  | 2,078       | 731,552.90   |
| <b>NORTH DAKOTA:</b>        |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 491,619                     | Standing Rock,-----           | 50,000,000                   | 250,000.00                      |  |  | 3,389       | 17,420,668.57  |
| 31,000                      | Turtle Mountain,-----         | 85,000,000                   | 85,000.00                       |  |  | 2,855       | 4,335,456.00   |
| <b>OKLAHOMA:</b>            |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 69,681                      | Otoe,-----                    | 9,000,000                    | 63,000.00                       |  |  | 435         | 2,362,957.10   |
| <b>OREGON:</b>              |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 278,840                     | Klamath,-----                 | 9,480,000,000                | 23,700,000.00                   | 5,937.35                               | 3,000.00                                       | 1,117       | 28,846,935.32  |
| 28,000                      | Roseburg,-----                | 1,800,000,000                | 1,800,000.00                    |  | 1,080.00                                       | 3,000       | 2,423,347.00   |
| 24,000                      | Siletz,-----                  | 217,000,000                  | 217,000.00                      | 450.00                                 | 850.00   | 422         | 722,748.11   |
| 76,000                      | Umatilla,-----                | 18,422,000                   | 18,422.00                       | 975.00                                 | 1,000.00                                       | 1,114       | 1,121,865.05   |
| 343,360                     | Warm Springs,-----            | 2,325,000,000                | 2,325,000.00                    | 3,702.50                               | 3,364.35                                       | 741         | 3,691,877.63   |
| <b>SOUTH DAKOTA:</b>        |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 2,788,672                   | Pine Ridge,-----              | 30,000,000                   | 150,000.00                      | 2,340.00                               | 1,620.00                                       | 6,659       | 15,894,874.74  |
| 623,995                     | Rosebud,-----                 | 20,000,000                   | 195,040.00                      | 960.00                                 | 360.00   | 5,397       | 14,124,262.40  |
| <b>UTAH:</b>                |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 25,000                      | Uintah & Ouray,-----          | 16,500,000                   | 37,125.00                       | 1,020.00                               | 1,280.00                                       | 1,183       | 3,556,341.24   |
| <b>WASHINGTON:</b>          |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| 735,830                     | Colville,-----                | 3,421,570,000                | 5,132,355.00                    | 4,513.25                               | 4,920.00                                       | 2,361       | 21,751,069.36  |
| 11,494                      | Cushman,-----                 | 5,041,842,150                | 5,041,842.00                    | 1,900.00                               | 1,400.00                                       | 3,460       | 7,086,434.14   |
| tl 21,102                   | Neah Bay,-----                | 272,000,000                  | 272,000.00                      |  |  | 727         | 404,159.72   |
| 6,900                       | Spokane,-----                 | 806,970,000                  | 1,210,455.00                    | 751.00                                 | 2,102.00                                       | 849         | 2,231,623.05   |
| 37,362                      | Tulalip,-----                 | 218,000,000                  | 227,000.00                      |  | 2,500.00                                       | 1,397       | 3,374,196.13   |
| 803,773                     | Yakima,-----                  | 2,115,500,000                | 4,231,000.00                    | 4,866.80                               | 5,158.35                                       | 3,046       | 15,459,811.79  |
| <b>WISCONSIN:</b>           |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
| tg 24,318                   | Harward,-----                 | 39,000,000                   | 91,260.00                       |  | 1,980.00                                       | 1,252       | 642,366.00   |
| 237,763                     | Keshena,-----                 | 1,668,622,500                | 6,474,255.00                    | 2,280.00                               |  | 2,866       | 10,335,845.47  |
| 50,793                      | Lac du Flambeau,-----         | 20,000,000                   | 125,000.00                      | 420.00                                 | 1,200.00                                       | 708         | 734,381.33   |
| 119,136                     | La Pointe,-----               | 171,000,000                  | 1,022,270.00                    | 321.00                                 | 1,600.00                                       | 1,185       | 4,154,119.00   |
| 13,948                      | Red Cliff,-----               | 20,000,000                   | 40,000.00                       |  | 950.00   | 485         | 266,509.00   |
| <b>TOTALS</b>               |                               |                              |                                 |  |  |             |  |
|                             |                               | 39,671,032,320               | \$83,682,647.00                 | \$70,372.65                            | \$75,016.80                                    | 133,933     | \$305,274,205.00   |

Amount expended for care and protection of timber on smaller reservations, 1912,---\$1,680.50.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON August 18, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I have just received your telegram of August 17. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1912. In the back of the report you will find a map showing the location of Indian reservations. Beginning on page 118 of that report you will find a classification of allotted lands on the various Indian reservations, and beginning on page 122 a classification of unallotted lands on Indian Reservations. You will note that grazing and timber lands are classified in the fifth and sixth columns.

On pages 62 and 63 of my printed Brief on Indian Irrigation and Indian Forests you will find timber resources on Indian reservations where said reservations contain more than five million feet of estimated stumpage. For the purpose of quick comparison I am enclosing a typewritten copy of timber data corresponding to the printed data in my brief referred to above.



F. E. A.- 2.

On the left margin of this typewritten sheet I am inserting the area of grazing lands. You will note that in some cases I have combined grazing and timber land, especially in Wisconsin where there is more or less grazing in all the forests. There is grazing, of course, in the western forests as well, but it is not so good, as you know, in the arid portions of the southwest and northwest. On the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, for instance, the grazing is poor in the forests because of the volcanic character of the soil. I can assure you, from first hand acquaintance with most of these reservations, that neither the figures given in these tables nor the classification can be relied upon as absolutely accurate. If you have reason to want absolutely correct classifications and accurate statistics on any given reservation let me know and I will take steps to secure the same for you. I am hurrying this off to you as the best data immediately available.

I shall see that Mr. Peterson receives your request today. I saw him last night. He thinks he will be leaving for the West about the last of this week.

Sincerely yours,

*W. H. H. H.*  
Secretary.

Enc. Table

8/21

Washington, D. C.,

August 19, 1914.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

As I assured you I presented to the Commissioner a copy of the draft of legislation which I had prepared and suggested that it be sent to you as you had requested. I do not think it has been forwarded to you yet. If it should happen that you do not receive it, I hope that you will be able to understand the situation.

Personally I can see no reason why you should not be furnished this copy, but, of course, I should have no disposition whatever to criticise the Commissioner if in his judgment it should not be done. It seems to me that the situation which exists is a most unfortunate one. I have the utmost confidence in your integrity of purpose and desire to do something which will relieve the situation and bring better prices. Please do not take this remark to mean that I have any reasons whatever to believe that anyone else in the least doubts the sincerity of your purpose.

Of course you will appreciate that I do not wish to get into any correspondence that could possibly embarrass either me or yourself at any time, but I shall always be pleased to hear how you are getting on and to afford you any assistance in an official or semi-official way that I properly can.

Very sincerely yours,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago, Illinois.

*J. P. Timney*



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON August 19, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am very sorry, indeed, that I made reference to your conference with Senator Lewis. Immediately upon receipt of your note this morning I sent it to Chairman Vaux who I am sure will be guided by your wishes that this particular subject be considered strictly confidential.

I have just received a telegram from Chairman Vaux approving an immediate investigation into conditions in Canada, and it is my purpose to start the latter part of this week, perhaps Saturday night or Sunday.

He did not approve the suggestion of asking a newspaper to bear a part of our expenses. This necessarily eliminates the possibility of taking a man from Dr. Hodge's department with me, as he has no funds to pay traveling expenses. I hope Chairman Vaux or some member of the Board may go at least as far as Ottawa with me.

I am enclosing a note which I have just received from Mr.

E. E. A.- 2.

Peterson. You will be advised by telegram the moment I learn his plans for leaving Washington. When I was on the Fort Apache Reservation last fall Supt. Peterson gave me a sample of juniper which grows in abundance at a certain altitude on his reservation. Upon my return to Washington I turned over this sample to the Forestry Service and asked the Forester to find out if possible whether the wood would be suitable for the manufacture of lead pencils. This morning I received a memorandum from my friend, Mr. O. T. Swan, in that Service, giving me the name of a firm which became interested after examining the sample. I am sending you this memorandum in order that when you see Mr. Peterson you may take up this subject with him if you care to.

Sincerely yours,

*J. H. ...*  
Secretary.

Enc. Note from Mr. Peterson  
Memorandum from Mr. O. T. Swan.



CABLE ADDRESS:  
"RALEIGH, WASHINGTON."



# THE RALEIGH

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

E. L. WESTON, MANAGER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 8/18 1914

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I shall be very glad to let you know when I am to leave, just as soon as I find out myself. I think, though, it will be at 6.15 Friday. I hope to see the Commissioner today — but I have hoped that each day for the last ten. As soon as I know, I will call

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"RALEIGH, WASHINGTON."



# THE RALEIGH

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

E.L. WESTON, MANAGER.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

191

you.

I am very glad  
Mr. Ayer is, interested  
in that timber. It  
ought to be sold if the  
market warrants at  
all.

Very sincerely yours,  
W.M. Peterson

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Washington.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
THE FORESTER  
AND REFER TO:

As promised you yesterday I take pleasure in giving you the name of the concern desiring information about juniper on Indian reservations with a view to utilizing it in the manufacture of pencils. The firm's name is the Gulf Red Cedar Co., J. Scott Parrish, President, Richmond, Va.

O. T. SWAN

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer &

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank

*SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.*

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

Chicago August 20 1914

Franklin F. Lane  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington D C

The Presidents splendid message to the people on individuals  
neutrality made a profound impression on all classes of people  
Nothing could be better at this time and he is certainly receiving  
the thanks and blessings of the entire American people

Edward E Ayer



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

IN  
CONNECTION  
WITH

# THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



**THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.**

**EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.**

## **THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)**

**TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED: that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT

# WESTERN UNION



# TELEGRAM

Form 1.

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

A35CH BAA 43 G R

FA WASHINGTON DC AUG 20

HON EDWARD E AYER

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILL

CHAIRMAN VAUX DESIRES THAT YOU REPRESENT BOARD OPENING BIDS  
FOR CEREALS FRUITS ET CETERA CHICAGO WAREHOUSE TUESDAY AUGUST  
25 TWO PM WILL REQUIRE ONLY FEW HOURS LETTER OF  
PARTICULARS FOLLOWS WIRE.

ABBOTT SECY

900AM

*Planned  
Mr. Ayer*

*Rec'd  
2 PM*



1603  
P. 124

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.  
TIME FILED

Canal  
348  
M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer &  
London

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the  
terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

114700

Chicago August 21 1914

F H Abbott  
Secy Board Indian Commissioners  
Washington D C

Your wire twentieth Will arrange to represent Board at Chicago  
Warehouse next Tuesday

Edward E Ayer

Member Board Indian Commissioners

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

IN  
CONNECTION  
WITH

# THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

8/21  
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
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WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 21, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Railway Exchange Building,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I thank you for your prompt return of the draft of the Board's report. I am transmitting your suggestions, together with all other suggestions coming in from various members of the Board, to Chairman Vaux. I beg to inform you, however, that the paragraph relating to the Five Civilized Tribes matters for which you suggest an amendment, is identical with the copy which was agreed upon at the <sup>dinner</sup> table. I make this explanation merely to assure you that I did not take any liberties in the way of changing the copy as left in my hands by the members of the Board. I am sending the original copy from which the type-written draft was made to Chairman Vaux, adding my personal recommendation that the draft be changed in accordance with your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

*Frederick H. Abbott*  
Secretary.



Copy.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION -- No. 45 -- 63d Congress  
H. J. Res. 49

Joint Resolution for the appointment of George Frederick Hunz  
as a member of the North American Indian Memorial Commission.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy  
in the commission for the erection of a memorial to the North  
American Indian, caused by the death of Robert C. Ogden, shall  
be filled by the appointment of George Frederick Kunz, of New  
York.

Approved, August 21, 1914.

F F

Department of the Interior.

August 28, 1914.

The above is a true copy of the original as certified by the  
Department of State.

(Signed) James I. Parker  
Chief Clerk.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am just in receipt of your telegram saying that you will represent the Board at the Chicago letting next Tuesday. The enclosed Proposal Blank will inform you as to the articles to be purchased and the specifications under which the purchases are made.

If it is not inconvenient for you to do so, it would be advisable for you to be at the warehouse when the bids are opened at 2:00 P. M., next Tuesday, and then to go back three or four days later when the samples are all laid out and the inspectors are at work. If you can not conveniently take the time to call twice at the warehouse, then I suggest that you defer your visit to the date suggested by Mr. Sorenson, the superintendent of the warehouse, when you can see all the samples after they are laid out and are in the hands of the inspectors. I have written Mr. Sorenson to write you stating the most advantageous time for you to call, in event you can make just one visit to the warehouse. A copy of my letter to him is enclosed herewith.



For a number of years cereals and dried and canned fruits have been purchased in Chicago in the fall, usually in September. This year the date was advanced by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in order to have the contracts filled earlier. An earlier delivery, you will understand, is advantageous to schools opening about the first of September; and in some of the northwestern reservations, where roads are bad later in the fall, an earlier delivery is especially advantageous. I think it advisable for you to make inquiry of Mr. Sorenson and of any of the inspectors who may be present as to whether the earlier date of letting this year has worked to restrict the bidding or is likely to be conducive to any higher prices. The conditions this year, of course will be an unsatisfactory criterion on account of the effect of the European war on the prices of food stuffs in this country.

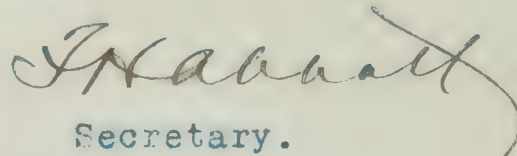
In order that you may have the matter before you, I am also enclosing a copy of my report on the San Francisco letting, and ask you to read again the paragraph in which I recommend that cereals, dried fruits, etc., now purchased in the fall in Chicago, be purchased in future in San Francisco. If you see any objections to transferring the fall letting to San Francisco, in the light of information obtained by you at this letting, it would be well to consider the same before we make a final recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior. My view is that it will be an

E. F. A. - 3.

economy to the Government to have the San Francisco letting in the fall and buy there the articles which this year will be purchased at Chicago, but I am fully aware that the question is a debatable one.

The questions which I have just suggested are the only ones of policy which will arise in connection with this letting, the other points being merely to note the work of the inspectors who pass upon the samples and see that the quality of the goods purchased is satisfactory. Three or four hours at most will enable you to cover the situation fully. You will find Supt. Sorenson a most competent man, and he will have things so systemized that you will waste no time at all.

Sincerely yours,

  
Secretary.

Enc: Chicago Porposal,  
San Francisco Proposal.  
Copy of letter to Sorenson.



1444 Astor Street,  
Chicago, Ill., August 21st, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Lake Geneva, Wis.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

*Answered*  
*8/25*

I believe you will be deeply interested in the matter I send you enclosed herewith, not only as a member of the U. S. Board of Indian Commissioners, but as the staunch friend that you are known to be of the American Indian. When you have read this data and this letter, you will not only have a good line on various persons and officials now connected with Indian Affairs, but will, reading between and also beyond the lines, be able to see that the Indian and his interests are no safer to-day than they ever have been, and that the late change of administration in Indian Affairs is very far indeed from what was promised or hoped for.

Senator Lane's letter herewith, which I received to-day, was a great disappointment. He is, as you doubtless know, a democratic member of the Joint Commission of the Senate and House appointed one year ago to investigate Indian Affairs generally. This commission followed the Graham-(House)-investigation of 1912-13 so closely as almost to dove-tail it. If the Graham investigation was made in good faith and had been thorough instead of distinctly political, and a good deal of a farce as to results, this Joint Commission of both houses would hardly have been authorized at all.

This latter body inspires me with no confidence. Mr. Lane is a physician and I believe a good man, but you can see for yourself the hopeless tone of his letter with reference to the possibility of accomplishing any good for the Indians. As the white man is over-reaching him more and more all the time, the outlook for "Poor Lo" is full of new dangers. I have no doubt whatever from what I know and hear of late, that the Indian and his property is in peril in many points in the Indian country. I know of crooks in the Indian Service whose only interest in the Indian is to rob and degrade him, and for more than a year I have been sending to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells abundant proofs - in some cases sworn proofs - of charges made by myself and other trustworthy persons, showing graft or gross maladministration.

I have, of course, received the usual perfunctory official acknowledgements - but not a thing we complained of has been remedied! The most important thing that the Joint Commission did that I have yet heard of was to recommend that Mr. Sells' salary be increased from \$5000.00 to \$7500.00 per annum and that his term of office should be fixed at 6 years.

When a member of the majority side of this Joint Commission confesses , as Mr. Lane does, his inability to do anything for the Indians, it is no wonder that the Republican minority - Senator Townsend and his colleagues - are powerless. The Indian Rights people seem to have been hypnotized into the belief, much too soon I think, that the Commissioner is all O.K. Their field investigator, Mr. Sniffen, is up in Alaska this summer and their Washington Agent has to stay down there while Congress is in session to keep tab on Indian legislation.

I recently sent complaints that I had received from the Indian country to Arthur C. Parker (s Seneca Indian) of Albany, N. Y., who is Sec. and Treas. of the Society of American Indians, and a few days ago I had a letter from him deploring his society's inability to employ an investigator to look into the many complaints that reach him from Indians all over the West. They have no funds he said to hire agents or attorneys. He works without salary, and his society, which is for Indians especially, is yet too young and poor to do what they ought and want to do. I sent Mr. Parker's letter to the Indian who appealed to me as the only reply I could make to him.

The letters of Chairman Vaux and Mr. Moorhead of your Board which I enclose, prove that they are not indifferent to their duties as United States Indian Commissioners. The appropriation allowed your Board is miserably inadequate to do anything whatever with, and those who criticize the Board for alleged inactivity should bear that fact in mind. There are three or four what I would call sore spot reservations that I would like very much to visit at once and get the facts about. In one case I have information that leads me to believe that a raid on the valuable timber of a New Mexico reservation is likely to occur and which might be headed off if taken in time. I have offered to send Commissioner Sells what I know about this case, but he has not replied to my letter. An Indian wrote me the other day that the Agent of his reservation and the three Government farmers employed to instruct and help Indians in making and gathering a crop where all of them now - in harvest ~~time~~ - away on vacations!

That sort of thing explains why some Indians nearly starve every winter, and why the issue of rations to them must continue indefinitely. I am without means to make the trip to the four reservations I referred to, namely Jicarilla and the Pueblos near Santa Fe, New Mexico, Uintah - Ouray in Utah, and Red Lake, Minnesota. It would take about 6 or 7 weeks and cost about \$300.00. Now, if you, Mr. Ayer, would put that amount against my time and best effort I will undertake to make this trip of investigation, leaving here next week. I would have no trouble at all about getting on these reservations and, without ~~my object~~ being known to anyone, finding out what the real conditions are - or pretty close to it.-



I lived nearly a year on an Indian reservation and possess the necessary tact and discretion required to find out what I want to know from the various sources of information on and surrounding such places. I would report in writing and in detail what I found only to you, and no one else save my wife should know of my mission. I would visit these reservations, —on only one of which I am known,—merely as a citizen interested in the life and welfare of Indians, which is really the fact, and perhaps carry a camera to get photographic data.

I believe the result of such a direct inquiry would be of real value and that my findings, properly attested, would be found worthy of official action by your board. I am able to give the time necessary for this job now because my work (soliciting new business for banks) is, owing to present conditions, dead as a door nail.

I think I heard some time last winter that you had visited Wenominee reservation last fall. If, for any reason, you are interested in that place and want to know more about it, I have a complete record covering the entire subject of the Neopit undertaking, including a report of about 30 pages made by former Superintendent of Logging in the Indian Service J. R. Farr (which he gave me a long time ago) strongly advising against the plan of operation then proposed; a copy of a report by the Indian Agent who was there before Mr. Nicholson, also opposing the plan, and all the testimony taken by the Graham Committee bearing on affairs at Wenominee. I shall be glad to give you all this matter, either to read or to keep, if you want it.

Concerning correspondence about Indian Affairs I have always felt that it was perfectly proper and honorable to pass on to a third party anything I had on a humanitarian subject like that, whom I knew to be sincerely interested in the problem, and I have therefore not hesitated to send you the letters accompanying this, knowing that they go to a man whose heart is in the right place.

I am sending you this matter by registered mail to avoid any risk of losing it, and hoping to hear from you soon. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

*A. F. MacColl*

*P.S. - You will probably recall  
an interview I had the  
pleasure to have with  
you at your office here  
a year ago last fall*

*A.F.M.*

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

August 22, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I enclose herewith copy of paragraphs relative to my recommendations on the San Francisco lettings. We have not a full copy of the San Francisco Report to send you, but I believe these pages will be sufficient for your purpose.

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*

Secretary.

Enc. Copy S. F. Recommendations.

*E. F. S.*



# C O P Y

## Recommendation Relative to San Francisco Letting

(2) That if there be a letting in San Francisco next year, the following list of articles be purchased at said letting

### SAN FRANCISCO LETTING

(Amounts and Prices approximated.)

Is any date between May 15 and June 1 satisfactory for purchasing supplies in San Francisco?

| ARTICLE          | QUANTITY     | UNIT PRICE | VALUE     |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| Barley, pearl    | 12,000 lbs.  | .02        | 240.00    |
| Beans, white     | 325,000 "    | .04        | 13,000.00 |
| " pink           | 160,000 "    | .04        | 6,400.00  |
| Salmon, canned   | 1,000 doz.   | .75        | 750.00    |
| Hard bread       | 100,000 lbs. | .045       | 4,500.00  |
| Raisins          | 21,000 "     | .05        | 1,050.00  |
| Rice             | 86,000 "     | .04        | 3,440.00  |
| Salt, coarse     | 120,000 "    | .005       | 600.00    |
| " fine           | 150,000 "    | .0125      | 1,875.00  |
| Sugar            | 345,000 "    | .05        | 17,250.00 |
| Corn meal        | 150,000 "    | .02        | 3,000.00  |
| Cracked wheat    | 25,000 "     | .02        | 500.00    |
| Hominy, pearl    | 55,000 "     | .02        | 1,100.00  |
| " grits          | 40,000 "     | .02        | 800.00    |
| Rolled oats      | 60,000 "     | .02        | 1,200.00  |
| " " (compressed) | 5,000 "      | .06        | 300.00    |
| Dried apples     | 100,000 "    | .07        | 7,000.00  |
| " peaches        | 100,000 "    | .05        | 5,000.00  |
| " prunes         | 115,000 "    | .05        | 5,750.00  |
| Canned corn      | 4,000 doz.   | .675       | 2,700.00  |
| " apples         | 1,000 "      | 1.30       | 1,300.00  |
| " blackberries   | 800 "        | 1.00       | 800.00    |
| " peaches        | 800 "        | 1.30       | 1,040.00  |
| " plums          | 500 "        | 1.10       | 550.00    |
| " tomatoes       | 4,000 "      | .85        | 3,400.00  |
| " No. 3 cans     |              |            |           |
| " tomatoes       | 1,500 "      | 3.00       | 4,500.00  |
| " No. 10 cans    |              |            |           |

Copy - 2.

|                   |                   |      |            |
|-------------------|-------------------|------|------------|
| Flour, unbleached | 5,000,000 lbs.    | .02  | 100,000.00 |
| " whole wheat     | 30,000 "          | .02  | 600.00     |
| " graham          | 35,000 "          | .02  | 700.00     |
| Bran              | 400,000 "         | .01  | 4,000.00   |
| Shorts            | 150,000 "         | .015 | 2,250.00   |
| Ground feed       | 500,000 "         | .015 | 7,500.00   |
| Oats              | 1,750,000 "       | .015 | 26,250.00  |
| Polled barley     | 700,000 "         | .015 | 10,500.00  |
| Leather, kid      | 250 "             | 1.50 | 375.00     |
| " calkskin        | 300 "             | 1.25 | 375.00     |
| " harness         | 7,000 "           | .40  | 2,800.00   |
| " kip             | 100 "             | 1.00 | 100.00     |
| " lace            | 163 sides         | .25  | 750.00     |
|                   | (20 sq. ft. each) |      |            |
| " sole            | 20,000 lbs.       | .40  | 8,000.00   |
| Oil, Neat's foot  | 300 gal.          | .70  | 210.00     |
| " Cylinder        | 4,000 "           | .20  | 800.00     |
| " Engine          | 5,000 "           | .20  | 1,000.00   |
| " Kerosene        | 42,000 "          | .10  | 4,200.00   |
| " Lard            | 600 "             | .65  | 390.00     |
| " Linseed         | 18,000 "          | .50  | 9,000.00   |
| " Lubricating     | 1,000 "           | .12  | 120.00     |
| " Sewing machine  | 2,500 bottles     | .02  | 50.00      |
|                   | 2 oz.             |      |            |
| " Gasolene        | 60,000 gal.       | .30  | 18,000.00  |

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#### ARGUMENT:

(a) Approximately one-third of the Indian population of the United States is nearer San Francisco geographically than to other warehouse cities;

(b) Theoretically it makes no difference where samples are submitted and bids opened. Experience of the last three years in the Indian Bureau demonstrates that in practice it does make a difference and that the awarding of contracts in a city does in fact stimulate local interest in bidding, not only in the letting at the home warehouse but elsewhere;

(c) The list of articles recommended for the San Francisco



letting is suggested because those articles are either produced, manufactured or handled at an economic advantage or on terms of approximately economic equality by Pacific Coast dealers as compared with eastern dealers;

(d) The list suggested would amount in value to approximately \$300,000 a year, for annual contract, an apportionment of the business which would immediately appeal to Pacific Coast dealers as fair, even liberal, and would therefore stimulate a maximum of competition from said dealers, which in turn should result in lower prices to the Government.

(3) The proposed letting in San Francisco for the list of articles recommended should be between August 1 and August 25 of each year.

ARGUMENT:

(a) Cereals, dried and canned fruits and flour have for years been purchased in September. There can be no disadvantage in moving the date forward, and there is the advantage of earlier deliveries, which is an important factor on many reservations remote from railroad when roads get bad from fall rains,

(b) Beans can be purchased cheaper in August than earlier, provided a heavy new crop is in sight, as in that case dealers with a surplus of the old stock will sell cheap,

(c) All other items on the list can be purchased just as advantageously in August as earlier;

(d) Purchases made August 15 can be delivered October 15. That date is satisfactory for the articles enumerated.

(e) The dates above recommended were concurred in by leading San Francisco dealers.

(f) By awarding contracts on the above articles at the time recommended the usual fall letting in Chicago can be eliminated and San Francisco be given an annual letting at practically the same net expense to the Government as was entailed when that city had no letting. In other words, by shifting the fall letting to San Francisco from Chicago as recommended, the Government will have one less letting for Indian supplies than it will have this year.

(4) That an effort be made to increase competition in all parts of the country by eliminating where possible heavy or bulky or expensive samples and those difficult to pack and ship. For example: (a) Is it not practicable to substitute the Army and Navy specifications for ranges and plumber's supplies for the present Indian Office specifications which require heavy samples? From a cursory examination I believe it is, but have not investigated sufficiently to be sure. San Francisco hardware and stove dealers consulted recommend this. It is worthy careful consideration.

(b) Can not large pieces of furniture and large implements be adequately described if brands, cuts and drawings are required as is now the case with some agricultural implements, especially if the Indian Office reserves the right to require any bidder to submit a sample before accepting his bid and to require samples to govern deliveries.



Copy -- 5

Consultation with responsible dealers will be necessary to determine how far this matter may be safely carried. I suggest that the definite recommendations which come to our Board from San Francisco dealers and others on this subject be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and that it be recommended that he submit the same to warehouse superintendents for report after they shall have consulted responsible dealers in their respective cities relative to the same subject.

(5) That steps be taken to make the San Francisco warehouse more efficient both in the matter of handling the business which goes through it regularly and as a center for the dissemination of information tending to interest Pacific Coast dealers in bidding for supplies for the Indian Service.

(6) That every effort should be made by the Indian Bureau to complete the award of contracts to successful bidders at the very earliest possible date after the opening of bids. The delay last year, and this year in many lines, owing to the duplication of lettings, has been discouraging to successful bidders.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) F. H. Abbott.

Secretary.

August 25, 1914.

*has*  
My dear Mr. Kinney:

I have yours of the 19th and I thank you most sincerely for it.

You may rest very sure that I appreciate your confidence and shall always respect it.

Very truly yours,

Mr. J. P. Kinney,  
Forester Division,  
Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago, August 25, 1914.

Dear Mr. MacColl:

I have your letter and enclosures of August 21st:

The Commission is not expected to furnish any money or hire any Inspectors outside of ourselves and our Secretary, so it will be impossible for me to grant your request for the money to go west and I doubt very much whether you could get permission from the Indian Bureau to visit the reservations as it is strictly against the law to do so, and I am afraid you would have a good deal of trouble.

The Commission is active and trying to do what they can to help things out. I shall have my report on Menominee Indians published within a few months and I shall be very glad to send you a copy, and any papers that you have in regard to the early operations there, or reports, I would be very glad to have to put in my Indian Department of the Newberry Library if they are of no use to you.

I return the enclosures that you sent me.

Yours very truly,

Mr. A. F. MacColl,  
1444 Astor Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1914.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your personal note of August 18th relative to lumber conditions on the Menominee Reservation. To-day I have received a memorandum from Mr. Sells, having particular reference to the present law which controls the sale of this lumber.

I enclose a copy for your information.

Cordially yours,



Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Enc. 19697.



**INCLOSURE**

1969

**FROM**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,**

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.**

Asst. Comm.  
E B M  
\*JHC\*

AUG 22 1914

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In compliance with your informal request, you are advised that the report of Hon. E. A. Ayer on the Menominee milling operations has been given very careful consideration by this Office. While Mr. Ayer was in the City recently Mr. Kinney, of the Indian forest service, conferred with Mr. Ayer in connection with the question of procuring necessary legislation to meet administrative difficulties arising under existing law, and to place the project on a more businesslike basis.

The principal objections to existing legislation are found in Section 3 of the Act of March 28, 1908, (35 Stat. L., 51), which requires that the manufactured products of the Menominee mills "shall be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, after due advertisement inviting proposals and bids, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe."

This provision of law has made it difficult for the Menominee mills to dispose of its products in



competition with other mills not so restricted by legislation.

There have been many complaints made regarding the conduct of the Menominee milling operations practically ever since its inception, and there are undoubtedly changes that should be made to place the operation on an economical, profitable and businesslike basis.

There is now being drafted in this Office legislation amending existing law. Mr. Ayer has been shown a tentative draft of this legislation and he has expressed his approval of it. It is probable that I shall have this legislation perfected so as to include it in the estimates for the Indian Service for the next fiscal year, or else submit it to the Department as a separate bill to be transmitted to the Congress not later than the beginning of the next session.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Cato Sells  
Commissioner.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,

Secretary of the Interior.

1444 Astor St

Chicago Aug 25/14

Hon. Edward E Ayer

US Board of Indian Commissioners  
Lake Geneva, Wis.

My dear Sir.

I wish to add a word to my communication sent you last Friday, which is, that if I can make the trip outlined, it will be necessary for me to start at once, in order to get back here about Oct. first to resume personal occupations.

If, for any reason you are not interested in what I proposed, will you kindly return the matter I sent you, as there is still time to submit it to another person I have in mind who might be willing to back my trip to the Indian country?

Very truly yours

A. F. MacColl



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Neopit, Wis., Aug. 25, 1914.

Edw. Ayer,

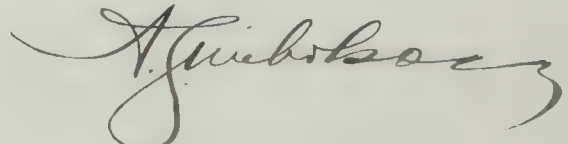
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

By request of secretary of your board, I am sending you data on Indian Reservation, resources, area, etc., which he writes is to be printed in report. Copy is also being sent him.

This matter can be blue penciled as you wish. If any information desired lacking, write me.

Respectfully,



Superintendent.

Inc.

MEC.



*see letter to F H Abbott  
9/11*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

The Menominee Indian Reservation, situated in North East section of State of Wisconsin, comprises 10 townships of land, 360 square miles. Its area is covered with a heavy stand of virgin forest estimated roughly at one and a half billion feet of timber, principally Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods, such as Birch, Maple, Elm, Oak, Basswood, etc. The estimated value of forest stand alone is about eight million dollars.

The forest is distributed in two parts, that along the east portion of Reserve being of open nature, Pine and Norway, while the western part has a very dense stand, principally hardwoods, Hemlock and scattering Pine stands. The soil runs from a light sandy loam to the heaviest soil, enabling diversified farming to be carried on, such as market gardening, straight lines of agriculture and dairying and stock raising as a considerable portion of Reserve is good grass land.

The Menominee Indians originally occupied the greater part of the State of Wisconsin. They ranged from what is now the site of Milwaukee north along west shores of Lake Michigan to Menominee, North Michigan and west to the Wisconsin River and Black River. Along Green Bay and the Fox River valley were their principal settlements and on the shores of Green Bay they first met the white man, when Father Marquette, La Salle and the first French



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

descended the Great Lakes from the Canada settlement on exploration voyages of early days. On the Reservation at Keshena is now the successor of the first French Mission established by Marquette at Green Bay.

A woods Indian, the Menominee was a striking figure, of generally six feet and over in height, a giant in strength, few in numbers according to other great tribes, his bravery and fighting qualities enabled him to hold his own with surrounding tribes, Pottawatomies on south, Sauk and Fox and Winnebago on southwest, the great Dakota or Sioux natives to west and Chippewa on shore of Superior to north, with the Hurons to east of them.

Characteristically, their word once given could be relied upon, each in turn, French, English and the American nations made their treaties with them and were faithfully kept. They were a peaceful nation, seldom the aggressor, but mighty in their wrath, once on justified in taking the war path.

From early times they have been the white man's friend, ~~and for our country have given the lives of their sons in its defense.~~ In our Civil War, many soldiers were recruited from its bands and to-day here exists the only Indian G. A. R. Post in America.

Their pursuits are farming, lumbering and manufacture of lumber products. At Neopit is the seat of large milling plant industry, capitalized for one million dollars. It has a saw mill

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

with output of forty million feet yearly, a planing mill of twenty million capacity and carries a stock on hand of forty million feet lumber, also lath, shingles, etc. The town numbers about one thousand men, women and children, and here may be seen the advanced Indian living in his modern cottage surrounded with all the home comforts of modern life and partaking of the same social enjoyments as his white brother.

A modern Day school and Mission Day school furnish education to his children as does town life social instruction to his home, and the mill industrial education to himself and son.

At Keshena is the seat of the Agency, head of administrative affairs, and two large boarding schools, Government and Mission, with combined capacity for 300 children. Scattered out from Keshena for a radius of twelve miles is a scene of agricultural progress, Indian farmers whose efforts vary from farms of 5 to 80 acres, cleared, fenced and in various stages of <sup>improvement</sup> ~~farming~~.

The tribal funds on deposit in Treasury of the United States are approximately two million dollars, gathered from fruits of their own toil <sup>and</sup> in sale of their timber products.

The tribe numbers about 1700 souls. Statistics show about 575 able bodied males, age 18 years and over. Labor figures for the Reserve show of this <sup>adult</sup> number an average of 264 Indians continuously employed the year round, earning in wages \$91630.47 not including subsistence. <sup>x</sup>)



(Copy)

San Juan School,  
Shiprock, New Mexico,  
August 26, 1914.

Hon. F. H. Abbott,  
C/o Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I am sending you herewith a poster advertising our Navajo Fair.

You are cordially invited to bring your family, friends and neighbors and the whole Board of Indian Commissioners, and attend this celebration which is going to be the most successful Fair we have ever held.

These Indians are more prosperous than they have ever been before and they have taken more interest in the success of the Fair than I have ever known them, and they are making preparations to bring in bigger and better exhibits than usual.

You will have an opportunity of seeing the finest collection of Navajo blankets and other Indian products ever brought together at one time. You must not miss it.

I shall expect you.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. T. Shelton.

Superintendent.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia

August 26th  
1914

*Received  
8/30*

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Commissioner Ayer:-

I am very glad indeed to learn that you will be able to look after the lettings in Chicago which are just going on at this time.

I have been out of the city for a few days and am only back at my office this morning. Matters have piled up somewhat during my absence. I have received a letter from Mr. Abbott under date of August 15th and a copy of which I believe he has sent to you, as I am informed by a subsequent letter that you were desirous that Senator Lewis' name should not be mentioned in connection with the matter. I shall of course observe this request.

I am enclosing you the original letter which I have received from Secretary Lane in which he sets forth his views as to the position of our Board respecting publicity. I would call your attention particularly to the closing words of the paragraph commencing on the 4th line of the second page of his letter. This does not seem to agree at all with what Mr. Lane said to you as reported in Mr. Abbott's letter to me.

*Please return me the Secretary's letter.*

Abbott has gone to Ottawa and I had a talk with him over the long distance phone before he left. He told me that you had had some talk with Mr. Sells which was not quite in line with what the Secretary had said to you. Possibly Mr. Lane's letter may have been colored by a subsequent interview with Mr. Sells.

Whilst I fully approve of trying to conserve our resources I do not feel that it would be proper for us to make any newspaper or other similar alliance in connection with the Canadian investigation. We certainly might be handicapped respecting it afterwards. I accordingly informed Mr. Abbott that I thought it was far better to carry on the work there entirely independently. I trust this may meet with your views also when you have given the matter more mature consideration.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

*George Vaux Jr*  
Chairman.

*Have you the date when you filed your memorandum report, & the supplemental March?*



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. FLETCHER, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

August 27, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Hon. Henry L. Myers, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, has requested that a copy of S. 6373, a Bill to provide for the payment for certain lands within the former Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, be sent to each member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in order that the Commissioners may make any suggestions for amendment which they think desirable.

Respectfully yours,

*W. E. Sumner*

Stenographer.

Enc: S. 6373.

63D CONGRESS,  
2D SESSION.

# S. 6373.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 22, 1914.

Mr. MYERS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

---

## A BILL

To provide for the payment for certain lands within the former Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That in all cases where lands within the former Flathead  
4       Indian Reservation have been reappraised at an amount in  
5       excess of the amount at which they were originally appraised,  
6       persons who have heretofore settled upon or entered such  
7       lands shall not be required to pay more for the lands so  
8       settled upon or entered by them than the amount at which  
9       such lands were originally appraised.

10       SEC. 2. That in all cases where lands within the former  
11       Flathead Indian Reservation which were classified and ap-



1   praised during the years nineteen hundred and twelve and  
2   nineteen hundred and thirteen by the commission appointed  
3   for that purpose under authority of the Act of June sixth,  
4   nineteen hundred and twelve, have been appraised at an  
5   amount in excess of the amount at which similar lands were  
6   appraised by the Flathead Commission of nineteen hundred  
7   and seven and nineteen hundred and eight, persons who  
8   have heretofore settled upon or entered such lands shall not  
9   be required to pay more for the lands so settled upon or  
10   entered by them than the highest amount specified by the  
11   Flathead Commission of nineteen hundred and seven and  
12   nineteen hundred and eight for lands of like character and  
13   similar classification.

14       SEC. 3. That in all cases where patents shall be issued  
15   for land paid for under the foregoing sections of this Act  
16   there shall be transferred, from any funds belonging to the  
17   United States not otherwise appropriated, to the credit of  
18   the Indians for whose benefit such lands are disposed of,  
19   such an amount as shall equal the difference between the  
20   amount so paid under said sections and the amount at  
21   which the lands so paid for have been appraised or reap-  
22   praised by the commission of nineteen hundred and twelve  
23   and nineteen hundred and thirteen.

33<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, }  
2<sup>d</sup> SESSION. } S. 6373.

---

## A BILL

To provide for the payment for certain lands  
within the former Flathead Indian Reser-  
vation, in the State of Montana.

---

By Mr. MYERS.

---

AUGUST 22, 1914.—Read twice and referred to the  
Committee on Public Lands.





# Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALTA

THE QU'APPELLE, REGINA, SASK.

THE PRINCE RUPERT, PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

\* UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Thursday, Aug 27, 1914,

A.T. FOLGER, RESIDENT MANAGER.

Hon Edward C. Ayer,  
Chicago.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I was received <sup>today</sup> officially by  
Mr Duncan C. Scott, assistant  
Superintendent General of Indian  
affairs, with the most delightful  
courtesy, at my suggestion he  
kindly consented to review all  
my official reports before they  
go in with a view of securing  
absolute accuracy of statement.  
I am looking forward to a few weeks  
of the most helpful work I have  
ever done in Indian affairs.

I gave Mr. Scott your address  
and he will send you all his reports  
that are available, a few of the  
earlier reports are not available.  
Sincerely, A.T. Folger

1444 Astor St

Chicago Aug 26th 1904

Hon. Edward E Ayer

Simon Lake Wis.

Recd 8/29

Dear Mr Ayer.

Replying to your letter of yesterday:

My proposal was made to you more as an individual than ~~to you as~~ a member of the Board of U.S. Commissioners. I knew the Board had no funds to pay the expense of investigating anything anywhere.

It is no longer difficult to get onto Indian reservations - most of them now are "open reservations" - that is, where Indians have been allotted, the surplus of their lands are, at least partly, open to homesteaders, and their more valuable areas are appraised and <sup>are</sup> being sold <sup>from time to time</sup> at public auction (together with the allotments of deceased Indians) to anyone who has the money to buy. There are thousands of white settlers on many reservations, and they, and commercial travelers and tourists come & go quite freely in such territory.

I know this, as a former official and because I saw it. I merely wish to inform you about this phase of your objection - not to attempt to alter your decision - which I accept.

It may be that at Menominee and at some other Reservations where the Indians have been plundered and their property mismanaged by incompetent or corrupt officials, the presence of an American citizen interested in finding out things might be resented and his right of way blocked. That has been done. But it was not so much new information I was after, as a chance to confirm some matters I already have, which



2

inspired me with the idea I put before you. I have been on this job ever since I was dismissed from the Indian Service - for doing my duty - by that political "has been" and <sup>former</sup> official bully, Walter L. Fisher. I knew everyone of any account connected with Indian Affairs under the last administration from Fisher down, and I have no hesitation in saying that - with few exceptions - they were - and those of them who still hold office are - the meanest and most corrupt bunch of rogues I ever had the misfortune to meet or observe. One of the sort I refer to seems to have sought and found refuge as Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners. I would not say these things if I did not have sufficiently convincing proofs in my possession to <sup>make good</sup> ~~prove~~ my assertions.

I am sensible, of course, to even surmise the nature of ~~the~~ your <sup>forthcoming</sup> report on Menominee, but I will venture frankly to say that I do not see how from the information ~~that~~ and data I have <sup>on the subject</sup> it can be any thing but a hearty condemnation of that entire crazy and corrupt transaction. It was too glaring a case of official bungling and graft even for Valentine, Abbott and all the rest of them, with the means they had to whitewash it, while they <sup>ruled and were</sup> ~~in~~ in charge of the Bureau - to successfully explain away or cover up. The Menominee money was <sup>gone</sup> ~~lost~~ <sup>squandered</sup> - ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> their timber also was no longer ~~standing~~ <sup>standing</sup> where it stood - Let me quote



you an extract from a Report of the  
Supt. in Charge, of that reservation, to Francis  
E. Loupp, Commr of Indian Affairs, dated and  
sent from Keshena Wis, August 10th 1906:

"Logging operations furnish the Indians profitable occupation  
the greater part of the year. Indian Contractors (some of  
whom are women) concluded their work in a successful  
manner and finished the season with a reasonable  
profit after paying their labor and supply bills in full.  
Twelve and one half million feet of pine and hemlock  
logs were banked on the various streams running through  
their reservation, which were sold for \$289,500, the  
most satisfactory price ever received for their logs, thereby  
increasing their tribal fund \$189,500. In addition  
to the usual amount of logs cut each year under the  
logging act of 1890, they will handle this year on the  
blow-down district, as provided for by act of  
Congress (Public No 327) in contradiction to the recom-  
-mendation of this Office to sell the timber on stumpage.  
This is a large undertaking for these Indians and cannot  
help but result in a considerable loss to them. In-  
dividual Indians may profit by this method of  
logging the "down timber", but the tribe will be a heavy  
loser."

This Man's warning to the Bureau was  
unheeded - probably he was scoffed at - He was  
transferred to some other distant part of the country  
at all events, and the Nesbit scheme was put into  
operation under willing and ignorant tools. Result?  
A loss of between \$500,000. to \$1,000,000. to the Menominees!



former

It

adverse

1 Supt. of Logging Farr, whose long report on this operation I have, did his best to save these Indians, but the academicians of the Indian Bureau, who learned the lumber business at Yale and Cornell — whose trees grew only in books — headed by Leupp & Valentine, were too strong for Farr, and finally, for his attitude in this and several other cases very similar, he was dismissed, after 12 years of faithful service to the Indians, by Walter L. Fisher on charges absolutely baseless and without merit.

(I have the entire record of that case.) While serving at Washington as private secretary to Comr. Valentine he one day requested me to call several of the best accountants employed at the Bureau and all of the officials then in the service who had been connected with or who knew anything about "Menominee," to get together, to see if it were possible to get up (I might say, concoct) some sort of a financial statement ~~that would~~ covering operations at Neopit, that would ameliorate — sweeten up a bit the cold, raw, hard facts of the case and ~~make~~ make the proposition look as if it were not such a horrible failure.

I got about 10 men together, and explained (not in the foregoing words however) what was wanted. After a long parley, one man only had nerve enough to say he thought he could do it. He was willingly allowed to tackle the job, <sup>nobody wanted it</sup> but I left Washington for detail before he handed ~~the~~ the result of his labors to Valentine. Of course such a statement would have been useless to the Bureau — if it was truthful!



5

However I heard that Mr Valentine was so pleased over the job this fellow did, that <sup>he</sup> gave him some sort of a (probably) useless mission that took him to Ashland Wis, where it appears, this expert bookkeeper got on a drunk and, I was informed, arrested by the Ashland police in a disorderly resort.

Although the Investigation of the Graham Committee of 1911-12 concerned the White Earth, Minn, reservation Indians, and the despoilment of their timber by the so-called "Lumber Trust," a good deal concerning "Menominee" crept into the testimony, which I <sup>have</sup> read carefully. So that, for a man who has not been ~~actually~~ at Menominee I am pretty well posted about it — perhaps more so than many who have been there. Now Mr Ayer what certainty have, or had you, that the Supt. (Nicholson) whom you met up there gave you the real facts? I don't know Mr Nicholson, but I do know that the average Indian Service reservation agent — if the facts were damaging to his superior officer — would not hesitate a second to lie, deceive and suppress the truth! Major McLaughlin, the oldest Inspector in the Indian Service, told me that the Menominees were made to lose \$800,000. The Indian Bureau and Forestry Service between them were responsible, and my own feeling is that those Indians have a well grounded claim against the US government for damages. The incompetence of many of those academic lumbermen at Washington was something unbelievable — almost. In a real forest, truly, those fellows ~~would be~~ <sup>would be</sup> Babes in the Woods and put 'em in half a mile from a clearance and they



would be lost!

I am not at all a politician, and am not influenced that way one jot in the interest I have taken in Indian Affairs. I am a Republican, but like many others, bolted last time. I hate crooks - Republicans or Democrats, and I expect to be a watchful critic of the present administration of Indian Affairs, and jump on them hard if the occasion arises. A week or two ago announcement was made in the press of the attainment of their freedom from government control of the Cherokee Nation, and considerable attention was called to the fact that a final pro rata of tribal funds enabled each member of the tribe to draw \$15.<sup>00</sup>, among whom was U.S. Senator Robt L Owen of Okla., - a slightly mixed blood Cherokee - also a mighty active Democrat as you know. It was too bad, I thought, that the newspapers who, in that connection, made flattering references to Senator Owen, failed to mention (of course because they did not know) that his few drops of Cherokee blood ~~was~~ enabled him to draw out of the tribal funds of those Indians, as far for services as attorney in 1905 + 1906 of no less a sum than \$208,738.<sup>23</sup> - an amount equal to the salary of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 40 years! Lucky Cherokees, say I - to get free of such graft and grafters, and may other Indian tribes soon gain their freedom and citizenship. Pardon this long story. I wrote it for your possible benefit and because I wish you well + hope you have not been imposed upon.

Very truly yours

A. J. MacColl



Miss Kate Barnard,  
Commissioner

Miss Estelle Blair,  
Asst. Commissioner

Dr. R. C. Meloy,  
Inspector



27

Oklahoma City, Aug 27-14.

S. C. Blair

Mr. Edward E. Ayers,  
Railroad Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Esteemed Friend and Comrade:

I am writing you because I am in trouble and Mr Abbott told me to write you if I needed advise or assistance before those friends who have been safeguarding this movement return from Europe, where they are delayed by this unexpected War. The gentlemen I refer to are the same whom Mr Abbott brought to my Office, and who volunteered in the interest of humanity to raise funds to assist me in the Fight for Justice for the hundred thousand ignorant and helpless Indians of Oklahoma. I am sure Mr Abbott has told you who they are,--if he himself knows. Aside from Mr. Fisher of your city, I do not know the others myself, and that constitutes my difficulty just now.

The situation is this. Politics had taken a very forboding turn as viewed from the standpoint of human progress in Oklahoma. The three great corporate interests of the state had each put out a Candidate for Governor and they were supplied with campaign funds ranging from \$40,000.00 to \$200,000 respectively, and the large group of powerful men who were organized to loot and rob the Five Civilized Tribes of the 740,000 acres of hard pine timber: the 640,000 acres of rich coal and asphalt; and the millions of payments from the federal government; together with oil & gas lands containing fabulous wealth; had aligned themselves with each of the contending candidates and put up campaign funds for each. The program included as you know the abolishment of the Department of Charities; the wrecking of the two Indian Offices in Oklahoma; and a desperate effort to get control of the non-partisan; non-political Board of Indian Commissioners at Washington.

It was shown to me that if I entered the fight against this wicked Plan to rob a helpless ignorant people, that the combined pressure we could bring against the Plan both at Washington and at home, might save the destiny of this nation to something better than hunger and rags in the evening of their National Life.

I therefore agreed to enter this fight against all the tremendous odds providing the men who planned with me could raise \$10,000.00. I said I would undertake the fight if they could raise but \$8,000 but I warned them that it was hazardous to undertake to control Public Opinion over so large an area with so small an amount. If you have ever had any experience in advertising you are sure to bear me out in this. We have seventy-six counties to cover with our message and two million and a half souls to reach. Still I know the confidence all Oklahoma has in my efforts for the common good.



good, and with my standing I calculated I could carry the fight through to success on ten thousand;- possibly on eight. You can see this was a conservative estimate in a campaign where Public Opinion was torn by fake-dissentions set forth by tons of campaign literature issued from the Headquarters of Candidates above referred to.

But I got down the map of Oklahoma and located every political nerve center, and every organization having dominant political power, and planned how to reach and capture it. No general ever planned for War more carefully than I planned this battle. And no business man ever studied the whims and idiosyncrasies of his Public more carefully than I did mine.

The Object was to control the legislature and strengthen the Department of Charities by reinstating its Legal Bureau. ( This Legal Bureau was created by the legislature and invested with special authority to safeguard Indian minors, orphans etc. This would give us a permanent Fighting Base on the scene of Political Spoils. It would also conserve my strength at home and enable me to cooperate with the Board of Indian Commissioners at Washington in tgeir fight yo protect Indians against Strategy in Legislation intended to shut out all avenues of honest effort in behalf of these unfortunates at home and abroad. With this Object in view we set out to make the Indian Question the dominant issue in the Oklahoma campaign.

Now our plan has been working well and just aa we are preparing to enter the fight in the open;-just when I was about to take the stump. and after I had planned to have prominent men and women from out of Oklahoma help,- I learn with dismay that Mr. Fisher has not returned from Europe that only a little over six thousand dollars were actually collected, that the balance is "subscribed" up to eight thousand dollarsm that the subscribers are men of high moral character and unquestioned integrity;-- But I dont know WHO they are.

Six thousand we have used in preparing the field; Now am I to harvest the crop? If it were only corn or potatoes the thing would not be matter so much regret but this is a harvest of the Human Mind involving the Destiny of a Nation. Tell me what to do .

Worse still I have entered a written contract with my attorney and am liable for a thousand dollars on his account. He has been investigat& ing the neglect of full-bloods minors and orphans to furnish us with facts sufficiently glaring to stagger the Soul of the home voter. He will bring suits in September and October which will open the x eyes of doubters and be the strongest possible human factor in influncing Public Opinion.

But these contracts put me in a delicate position and I am hoping that you can get with Mr Abbott and figure out some way help me raise funds to tide ne over till Mr Fisher returns. Mr. Abbott writes he think a New York man will help ~~uen~~ when he returns September 23d. He also says I must come to the Mohonk Conference and tell my story and that he knows those good men and women will help. But I a almost sick with the worry over HOW to get funds to maintain the Work and cover my obligations NOW.

#### CRISIS IN WORK.

If I must stop the Work during the next sixty days for lack of funds, we will lose the lgislature and if my Department is not reinstated by that Body the politicians will consider ne beaten and my influence with them will be broken. This is one of the most serious phases of the Crisis confronting us now for I am sure it was the fear the



Oklahoma Delegation entertained of my threatened appearance at Washington which made them desist from their Plan to wreck the Board of Indian Commissioners. Our Oklahoma Senators and Congressmen do not desire trouble with me until they have first been able to discredit me at home.

This they can never do till I am beaten in an open issue. They cannot beat me unless you men fail me now. I have the Fight in hand but all is lost if I cannot raise funds. Those Contracts too involve me personally. I wonder if there are not four or five good men and women up there who would subscribe collectively a couple of thousand dollars to sustain this Fight for Justice to the Unfortunate till Mr. Fisher returns.

I realize this request is awkwardly and bluntly made ; but it is also the most awkward moment in my own life. My father was a Pioneer who never knew anything about being dependent upon the action of others in financial matters and personally I don't care for solicitors; but I supposed the money was in the bank and of course Mr Fisher could foresee no such an unprecedented state of affairs as reign in Europe and detain him there today; nor the unhappy results to myself who proceeded in perfect Faith and underwrote contracts recklessly depending upon the high integrity of those involved.

And now I am addressing you in this crisis, not because I have the least claim to do so; but rather because of the high estimation in which Mr. Abbotts conversations have taught me to esteem you; because also of your possible acquaintance with those who esteem a movement dedicated to ethics and ideals ; but mainly because your known interest in the unfortunate people for which this Battle is waged would cause you to feel more keenly and deeply an abiding interest and sympathy in we who in an adjoining state are battling to uphold Principles maintained by you. Perhaps also the real reason I write you is because we are each but a leaf in the universal book of life and our united effort at this moment may write something worth while and beautiful on our two life-pages, and the inscription too may spell food and shelter for a hundred thousand of our kind.

Sincerely and anxiously,

*W. F. Brown*  
*Silvius Plume*  
*Colorado*



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

## NIGHT TELEGRAM

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73bnth 35 night gvt 11:07pm

Un-Baltimore Md Aug 28-14

Edward A Ayer

Railway Exchange Bldg Chicago Ill

Will arrive Chicago from Muskegon via Goodrich boat Monday morning

Will meet you at your pleasure that day Wire 77 Clinton Street Muskegon

Nich

*[Signature]* Petersen Supt

6.00 AM



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY



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To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatd message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE MESSAGES.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED message rate, at which amount this message, if sent as a REPEATED message, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.  
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.



Lake Geneva, Wis. August 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sorensen:

I was taken sick the night I left you in Chicago and have been in bed ever since, but nothing serious. I am only resting up.

I thank you for your courtesy to me and I want to see more of you and shall when we get back to Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Frank Sorensen,

Indian W/H  
1603 P. Canal St  
Chicago Ill

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin  
August 29, 1914.

Dear Father Ketcham:

I hope the time never will come while we are both alive that so much time will go by without our meeting each other. I have been lonesome for you for six months and I want to stop it and both of us agree never to let it occur again. Your letter of February 17th in regard to Nicholson and the Indian lands at Menominee, I have before me. I saw Nicholson recently and I feel very sure, Father, that he is friendly and wants to be perfectly fair to the Catholic Missions, and he says that your titles never were good there but there should be no difficulty in perfecting them and making it so that they would be in perfect shape and in fathering that interest he had already suggested to Father Inglehardt to get a petition from the Christian Indians on the reservation, which is a large majority, ~~to set~~ aside a special part for that purpose. He says they need two acres in front of the hospital to make their opening on the street proper but outside of that the land should certainly be assigned to you, and that some arrangements could be made where you would be perfectly willing to let them have this.

I am going to make some further recommendations on the Menominee Reservation and will make that amongst them, with great pleasure.

You know, I am profoundly impressed with the work of your people on the reservation and there ought to be every possible thing done to further their interests. The one thing I feel very serious about in



8/29

your schools and the other two is that there should be a small manual training school for the boys and girls, teaching the boys the rudiments of handling tools and the girls how to mend, make dresses, cook and all the instruction necessary to make a good house wife. It seems to me that there is where the proper education to carry them through life ought to be begun. What arrangements could be made to have you do this in the two schools in Menominee?

I am making preparations to have my report on Menominee published and, of course, will see that you get copies when it is.

I do wish that you could come out any time in September and make us a visit at our country home. By the way, there is going to be an Indian Fair at Kesina the 17th, 18th and 19th of September. Mrs. Ayer and I are going up by automobile. You come here and go up with us. It will be a splendid opportunity to talk over all of your affairs on the Menominee Reservation on the ground.

Mrs. Ayer joins me in kindest regards.

Your devoted friend,

*Edward Ayer*

Rev. Father Wm. H. Ketchum,  
Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions,  
1326 New York Ave., Washington, D.C.

Chicago, August 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have your kind letter and the card asking for some maps of the war territory. I will have them sent from Chicago the first of the week.

I have written Father Ketcham in regard to the affairs of the reservation in line with your and my talk the other day and invited him to come to Lake Geneva and come with me to the Fair where we can talk things over at first hand and settle any difficulties that may arise.

I did not speak to you about my recommendation of having some boys in the Wisconsin Agricultural College to be eventually useful on the reservation. What do you think about it. Please advise if you have any boys in your high schools there and haven't you got boys at outside schools that would have attainment that would get them into the Agricultural College and take a post course. Please think it over and let me know more fully when I come up to the Fair.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Nicholson, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt. Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Wisconsin.



Chicago, August 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Moorehead:

I was very sorry you could not be with us at Atlantic City, although I think you were cooler where you were, but I think the work will be satisfactory and there seems to be a little better feeling in Washington. I am in hopes that we will get on all right. They certainly did good work for us in the Senate.

I found your letter after I got home and there was no use of writing to you about the collection for the Field Museum as it was too late and it was impossible for us to do anything for it anyway.

Mrs. Ayer and I both shall be at Mohonk this fall and expect to see you there.

I have been asked by Mr. Sells to look into the matter of a bank and stores at Menominee and other small matters there, which I shall do at my convenience.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead,  
Andover, Mass.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin  
August 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. MacColl:

I have your two letters here of August 25th and August 26th.

The papers you speak of were returned with a letter from Chicago.

I am <sup>a</sup> ~~but~~ little surprised at the tone of your letter of the 26th relative to your remarks on Mr. Fisher. I have lived within four doors of Mr. Fisher for twenty years and I never knew of him being in politics ~~un~~ all until he was called upon to sacrifice an enormous practice and take the position of Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Taft. I am sure all the neighbors will agree with me in regard to his character and ability.

I am sorry to hear you say that all except a very few of the six thousand employes of the Indian Bureau are such a set of rascals. I must confess, in my encounters with them I do not agree with you.

Your query about my being able to intelligently inspect the Menominee Indian Reservation, of course, is probably well taken, but I have had fifty years experience in the lumber business and many years experience with Indians. What you say about the starting of the mill and the proposition there by the Forestry Bureau was undoubtedly correct. There was certainly very bad mismanagement by incompetent men. As the charges against the Menominee Reservation had all been thrashed out by two Committees up to the time of the occupation of the post by Mr. Nicholson and the charges were all against him and his administration, I didn't go behind it, of course, but went back to the time of his accepting the post. I had the Commissioner of Indian Affairs send one of their woods men, who happened to be Mr. Kinney, up with me. I took one of my own best managing wood men from the South, my Vice President & Secretary, a woodsman and



experienced bookkeeper from my office, and my own stenographer, and went onto the reservation. We examined every forty acres of land that had been cut over under Mr. Nicholson, examined the yards, storehouses, mill, railroad and took much testimony before Mr. Nicholson was ever asked a word, and I think quotations from a report made in 1906 or anything up to 1912 would not be germane to this investigation. Of course, I shall be obliged to pay very little attention to your views on the subject of the Menominee or remarks upon it as you have already stated you have never been there or knew anything about it only from hearsay. The testimony was taken from everybody under oath and it was certainly satisfactory to the Department. To be perfectly frank with you, Mr. MacColl, I do not see how you could possibly make an unprejudiced report on anything pertaining to the <sup>individuals</sup> ~~Indians~~ connected with Indian affairs, when from your own statement you believe the whole bunch to be a mess of rascals, or to go into any Reservation intentionally prejudiced.

Very truly yours,

Mr. A. F. MacColl,  
1444 Astor Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin  
August 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. MacColl:

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I am but little surprised at the tone of your letter of the 26th relative to your remarks on Mr. Fisher. I have lived within four doors of Mr. Fisher for twenty years and I never knew of him being in politics at all until he was called upon to sacrifice an enormous practice and take the position of Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Taft. I am sure all the neighbors will agree with me in regard to his character and ability.

I am sorry to hear you say that all except a very few of the six thousand employes of the Indian Bureau are such a set of rascals. I must confess, in my encounters with them I do not agree with you.

Your query about my being able to intelligently inspect the Menominee Indian Reservation, of course, is probably well taken, but I have had fifty years experience in the lumber business and many years experience with Indians. What you say about the starting of the mill and the proposition there by the Forestry Bureau was undoubtedly correct. There was certainly very bad mismanagement by incompetent men. As the charges against the Menominee Reservation had all been thrashed out by two Committees up to the time of the occupation of the post by Mr. Nicholson and the charges were all against him and his administration, I didn't go behind it, of course, but went back to the time of his accepting the post. I had the Commissioner of Indian Affairs send one of their woods men, who happened to be Mr. Kinney, up with me. I took one of my own best managing wood men from the South, my Vice President & Secretary, a woodsman and



experienced bookkeeper from my office, and my own stenographer, and went onto the reservation. He examined every forty acres of land that had been cut over under Mr. Nicholson, examined the yards, storehouses, mill, railroad and took much testimony before Mr. Nicholson was ever asked a word, and I think quotations from a report made in 1906 or anything up to 1912 would not be germane to this investigation. Of course, I shall be obliged to pay very little attention to your views on the subject of the Menominee or remarks upon it as you have already stated you have never been there or knew anything about it only from hearsay. The testimony was taken from everybody under oath and it was certainly satisfactory to the Department. To be perfectly frank with you, Mr. MacColl, I do not see how you could possibly make an unprejudiced report on anything pertaining to the <sup>individuals</sup> ~~Indians~~ connected with Indian affairs, when from your own statement you believe the whole bunch to be a mess of rascals, or to go into any Reservation intentionally prejudiced.

Very truly yours,

*Samuel J. May*

Mr. A. F. MacColl,  
1444 Astor Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.  
TIME FILED

M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

CHECK  
Ayer & Lord Tie

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

August 29th, 1914.

*Wm M.*  
Peterson, Superintendent,

77 Clinton St., Muskegon, Mich.

Message received. Edward Ayer not very well. Would like to have you go to his summer home, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, on your arrival. Call up his office, Chicago, Monday, for further information.

J. A. Faber, Secretary.

Government Business.



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

IN  
CONNECTION  
WITH

# THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



**THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.**

**EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.**

## **THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)**

**TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT

August 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sells:

In the Saturday Evening Post I saw a very interesting account of the life of General Hugh Scott - a man who has had more experience amongst the Indians and a more varied one than any ten men in America, probably, and that I have the honor of being an intimate friend of his. Seeing this article put me in mind of the fact that at the end of the last administration it was General Hugh Scott who recommended Mr. Abbott as Commissioner of Indian Affairs if Mr. Taft was elected, saying that he had known him a long time and considered him honest and able. I do not think I have thought of this in our interviews in regard to Mr. Abbott. Of course, I felt very much relieved when you said to me in the last interview in your office that you considered him honest.

By the way, I asked Mr. Kinney if he would not say to you that I would like to have a copy of the legislation contemplated regarding the Menominee Reservation and prices. I guess he must have forgotten it. If you would kindly send me one I would like it very much.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Cato Sells,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.





# Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALTA.

THE QU'APPELLE, REGINA, SASK.

THE PRINCE RUPERT, PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

\* UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Sunday, Aug 30, 1914.

A.T. FOLGER, RESIDENT MANAGER

Dear Commissioner Ayer;

Mr. Snow is keeping me informed regarding the printing of your report. I shall be prepared to read the proof whether the printing is done in Chicago or Washington. I have a personal feeling of pride in that report and I want to see it put up right and without a single typographical error.

I am off tonight with Mr. Scott's private secretary for four or five days among the Indian reserves in Ontario and Quebec then after one day here the last of the week I shall be off for a month or more in the western provinces. You shall have my complete itinerary as soon as it is definitely arranged. Meanwhile you can reach us through the Washington Office.

Yours,

I am perfectly delighted with the prospect of a study that is sure to result in helpful suggestions for our administration. Mr. Scott is giving me absolute carte blanche everywhere, sending his best men with me, giving me letters to others, preparing desired memoranda and records, personally spending unlimited time with me informing me

(over)

about legislative and administrative methods, frankly discussing the weak as well as the strong points of their system.

Incidentally I have succeeded in interesting him in Newberry Library.

Besides all available reports you will receive two volumes containing all the Canadian Indian Treaties.

As I proceed, any other volumes which I think will interest you I shall try to secure for you.

This, I feel, is going to be the most valuable piece of work of my life, and it is going to have the best ~~than~~ I've got. I am saying this because of the large part you have had personally in making it possible.

My very best regards to Mrs. Ayer and to Mrs. Johnson.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago.

Sincerely yours,  
J. H. Abbott



Lake Geneva, August 30, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I received yours of August 25th with the annual report of the fiscal year and I thank you very kindly.

Mrs. Ayer and I are looking forward with the greatest pleasure to meeting you all on the Indian Reservation.

Very truly yours,

*Edmond T. Ayer*

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Superintendent, Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Wis.

Lake Geneva, August 30, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Vaux:

I have yours of the 26th of August enclosing the letter from Senator Lane.

I went into Chicago and saw the bids opened and was to return two days afterwards to view specimens, etc. I was received very nicely and courteously by Mr. Sorensen. I was taken sick and have been on my back in bed every day since until today. It was therefore impossible for me to carry out the full requirements.

Mr. Lane said practically to me just what Mr. Abbott wrote you in his of August 15th. Foolishly, I said in my next interview with Commissioner Sells that I told him what the Secretary had said. He immediately went off the handle and I saw that he was not pleased at all and you are probably right. Undoubtedly it accounts for Secretary Lane's partial change of views. I think Secretary Lane, personally, is splendid and I think his letter to you is all right from the modified standpoint and puts us in a position according to this letter where we can appeal to him at any time. I also think that our reports should always be made as reports of the Commission as he suggests in the last paragraph.

I think you are perfectly right about not having any publicity about our Canadian efforts. I received a letter from Mr. Abbott on his arrival and reception in Canada, which seemed to be cordial, and I think it was an awfully good scheme that you sent him up there.



I will try to look up the dates of my depositing my Menominee Reports. It certainly is in Mr. Abbott's office in Washington as they were distributed from there, not by me personally.

Enclosed find Mr. Lane's letter.

Very truly yours,

*Edward E. Ayer*

Mr. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,  
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
1606 Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lake Geneva, August 30, 1914.

Dear Senator Ashurst:

I think perhaps one of the reasons there is so much opposition to our Commission in Congress is that our Commission furnishes information to the Secretary of the Interior and it necessarily is tied up for some time in the Indian office before coming to the public. Of course, I presume it could be gotten out any time, or portions of it, before your Committee if necessary, but that would be furnishing knowledge only to the Committee itself.

My report on the Menominee Indian Reservation has gone through the Department and they have given me permission to publish it, which I shall soon and will be sure to see that you get a copy and every one else in connection with your Committee.

Of course, my dear Senator, we expect the enmity of every crook in the United States who is working the Indian from the State of Washington to Florida and from Maine to Arizona, and we certainly get it, but we get a good deal that you will agree with me that we are not entitled to. Our being called a set of "pap suckers" by the Chairman of the House Indian Committee is an illustration of what I mean. In reading carefully the testimony before your Committee, which I have done, I was a little surprised at the day the vote was taken and the sum of \$25,000 was set as the expenses of our Commission, at the remarks of the Commissioner of Indian affairs in regard to the Assistant, Mr. Merrit.



who he said felt concerned. I don't know why he should. He should be, at least, one of the last men on earth to be putting anything in the way of the Indian Commission, and that evidently he had been interested or he would not have been so badly concerned at our getting more money than we had asked for, and you will bear me witness that the Commission itself made no effort to influence individuals at all or to use any personal influence. I was, of course, interested in the Commission being properly taken care of and there are no two men on earth that I would appear to for a personal favor any quicker than I would to you and Senator Lewis, but Senator Lewis, I don't think, ever knew that I was on the Commission and you know certainly that I never took any personal action in the matter. I want to say, my dear Senator, that your success has given me intense satisfaction. That one of my old boys in Arizona in the early days could hark away from shoving lumber to the United States Senate is most gratifying. I appreciate it more, perhaps, than most men from the fact that I landed in San Francisco with 25¢ eighteen years of age in 1860 and went to work sawing wood with a buck saw for my breakfast and with no assistance except my own, which I well know has been the same case with you. I have certainly partially made good.

I have been especially attracted to every member that I have seen of your Senate Committee. I think they are all splendid, earnest, honest gentlemen, and I am more than glad that my country is represented in this way.

Your devoted friend,

Senator Henry C. Ashurst,  
Washington, D. C.

(Wyoming Hotel)

Edmund C. Ayer

Lake Geneva, August 30, 1914.

My dear Mr. Dockweiler:

I used to say that you were a mighty good fellow and if you will positively promise that no such amount of time as this shall ever pass again while we are both alive that we do not meet, I will forgive you and go on loving you.

Mrs. Ayer and I started for Europe the middle of February where we took our automobile in Paris, ran south to Rome, Naples, Sicily; spending a month in Sicily; back to Rome, on north through Perugia, Florence, Ravenna, Venice, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Rottenburg, Baden-Baden, Strassburg, Colmar, over the passes into France and into Paris. It was in May that we made the last part of this trip, as you will see, through the parts of Europe that are being now so awfully devastated. What an awful, awful war it is, Mr. Dockweiler, and how perfectly unnecessary. If it don't have the effect of knocking the crowns off of two or three heads, it will all be in vain, after all.

I have had a very comfortable life here at Lake Geneva since returning the 10th of June, only going East once to Atlantic City to meet Messrs. Vaux, Smiley, Elliot, Abbott, and Phillips who Mr. Smiley brought with him. We had a comfortable and interesting meeting at Atlantic City. Returning to Washington I had a very pleasant and interesting interview with Senator Lane and also an interesting meeting with



Mr. Sells.

There is one thing that I shall never lay up against you, surely, and that is for your love for Mr. Lane. He is just as fine as they make them and I want to say to you, however much in the future your love is enhanced, that I shall be a close second.

Mrs. Ayer and I are going to Mohonk and sincerely hope to meet you there and I hope the time will come when I can entertain you in Chicago and at Lake Geneva.

Your devoted friend,

*Edward E. Ayer*

Mr. Isidore B. Dockweiler,  
Los Angeles, California.

Chicago, August 31, 1914.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

In reference to our stock possibilities on the Fort Apache Reservation, I wish to say that we have a leased area of almost 1,000,000 acres at the present time.

These permits take care of a little over 20,000 head of cattle and 52,000 head of sheep. The cattle pay a minimum grazing tax of \$1.50 per head, and the sheep 30 cents per head. As much as \$2.10 is paid on one range for cattle, and 40 cents for sheep, but those ranges were ones on which there was sharp competition at the time the bids were opened.

The Reservation is approximately 50 by 75 miles, and contains about 1,500,000 acres. Of this area only about 6,000 acres are tillable, practically all the rest being grazing land, although some of it is not very valuable for that purpose.

The Indians have at present between 7000 and 8000 head of cattle, and probably 5000 or 6000 head of horses which are of very little value and really encumber the ground by keeping off cattle that would otherwise be grazing. If the whole reservation were devoted to Indian cattle, we would be able to support, at the very least, 30000 head, and in my opinion, by handling the work carefully, keeping watch of the ranges, and respecting the annual capacity of each range, this governed by the local rain fall, it would be possible to take care of very close to 50,000 head.

The Indians sold, through the Agency, 1118 head of cattle during the past year, bringing in something over \$41,000.00. This amount was pretty well scattered among the members of the tribe, although there are three or four Indians, of course, who are better off than the others. In my opinion,



it is entirely possible for cattle to be handled for these Indians in such a way that they will be entirely self-supporting and well supported from that industry.

The principal body of timber lies along the north and east sides of the reservation, that along the north side, about 70 miles south of Holbrook, being the most valuable. It is in that locality that the proposed sale area lies, the amount of that being 3,684,000 feet. There are altogether along the north line, probably, 2000,000,000 feet available for saw timber. That in the southeast is almost inaccessible except to some kind of transportation brought in from Clifton.

If it could be arranged to have the Government advance from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, taking the timber as security, and put the Indians into the stock business, I am very firmly convinced that with careful and competent management, the tribe could be made, within five years, entirely self-supporting, the very small area of tillable land -- only about 1800 acres being under irrigation, -- makes it impossible for independence to be attained through raising crops.

Yours very sincerely,

*Wm. Peterson.*

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
1515 Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.

*Any further information  
I can give will be very  
cheerfully furnished.*

*Wm. P.*

Handwritten



Chicago, August 31st, 1914.

My dear Mr. Ayer:--

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These permits take care of a little over 20,000 head of cattle and 52,000 head of sheep. The cattle pay a minimum grazing tax of \$1.50 per head, and the sheep 30 cents per head. As much as \$2.10 is paid on one ranch for cattle, and 40 cents for sheep, but these ranges were ones on which there was sharp competition at the time the bids were opened.

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Yours very sincerely,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ills.

*Signed Wm M Peterson  
supr. Fort Apache Indian  
Agency  
White River, Ariz.*

*Note*

*Mr Peterson afterwards  
mailed another letter  
to Mr Ayer*



TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,  
NEOPIT, WIS.  
NET CASH.  
INSPECTION AND  
TALLY AT MILL  
FINAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS

NEOPIT, WIS. Aug. 31, 1914.

WHITE PINE  
NORWAY PINE  
BASSWOOD  
ROCK ELM  
SOFT ELM  
BIRCH  
MAPLE  
HEMLOCK  
OAK  
ASH  
SHINGLES  
LATH

My dear Mr. Ayer, -

Running over the proposition for a general store in this Reserve with headquarters at Neopit, and branch at Keshena, I find at Keshena one trader's store owned by Jerome Lawe; store building perhaps worth at outside \$500.00. This building would not be of much service, being too small for the purpose. The stock of supplies carried would not be valued at over \$300.00. There is another store building at present vacant that could be secured for \$1000.00.

At Neopit is a general trading store of the Neopit Mercantile Co. Building possibly worth \$3000.00, stock \$5000.00. The general store of Peter Lookaround, building worth \$6000.00, stock \$5000.00. Several other small stores in town, but do not think interference would be much, as they are dealing principally in confectionery, tobacco, bakery, etc.

Summing up, we have this situation to eliminate;

|                               |                |          |       |                     |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------|---------------------|
| Jerome Lawe, trader, Keshena, | store building | \$500.00 | stock | \$3000.00           |
| Peter Lookaround "            | Neopit         | "        | "     | 6000.00 " 5000.00   |
| Neopit. Merc. Co "            | "              | "        | "     | 3000.00 " 5000.00   |
|                               |                |          |       | 9500.00 \$10.300.00 |

say a first investment of \$20,000.00 to be fair to every interest. Re-organization would probably demand increased and more varied stock with enlargement of Keshena's present facilities, including what is not now carried, hardware

and Agricultural implements and supplies. This would make a preliminary first outlay in buildings of \$9000.00 using Lookarounds store for general dry goods and groceries, meats, etc., Neopit Merc. Co Building for implements, hardware and furniture, carrying a stock in same valued at say \$12000.00, while at Keshena could be utilized a present empty building for dry goods and groceries and warehouse addition for hardware implements, etc. making, say \$2000.00 for buildings and \$6000.00 for stock. Summed up investment would be,

|                   |           |       |            |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| Buildings, Neopit | \$9000.00 | stock | \$12000.00 |
| " Keshena         | 2000.00   | "     | 6000.00    |

or at the

outside a total investment of \$30,000.00

*15* ← The territory and custom for which this business would have the ~~monopoly~~ of the trade would be the Reservation members of the tribe, 1700 now members 300 non-members, and employees 600, married employees' families, increasing numbers of persons say 300, making a total of 2900 persons. It is safe, I think, to assume that the average expenditure for subsistence and supplies would be \$3.00 monthly or \$100.00 per year, cash. This for 2900 persons would mean a gross receipt of \$290000.00 per year, out of which could be figured an average of 20% profit on all costs, leaving a net profit of \$24000.00, and still furnish supplies to inhabitants here for considerably less than present costs. *belong to the tribe. This fact alone would...* Another feature of the store that must be figured largely on account of its economic value is the in-



centive to the Indian to work in order to have credit at the store. Of course, there would be some bad accounts that would not be collected for the usual thirty days, as in spite of all carefullness, some Indian receiving credit would fall down on his obligations to pay, but barring death, even these could be collected in time, and in case of death, in-as-much as the debt would be for merchandise used by <sup>the</sup> Indian, his tribal share could well stand the burden, as it was for his benefit.

The proposition of a general store for benefit of residents of the reservation ~~looks good~~. It is thoroughly in line with present day co-operation purchasing combinations that seem to be the spirit of the times for the mutual benefit of all concerned. There seems to be no good reason why the Indian should be compelled to go off the Reserve, pay double price and thus handicap his simple efforts to be self-sustaining, by carrying a load of debt in the shape of purchase of subsistence or implements for work at an exhorbitant price, when the United States, his guardian, could purchase and supply him at a reasonable price.

+

3rd  
11  
This whole proposition, however, hinges on the question of its being permitted to do business, with reasonable removal of Government restrictions. Too much system would be its death knell, and yet, there must be reasonable check to avoid possible loss and proper accounting of the business. ~~This is a long subject of much importance~~ Properly workde out, this proposal would result in an untold advantage in every direction.

Saving to the Indian, encouragement to improve and progress. Profit to the tribe, in which each would materially benefit. One single feature would be to encourage him to patronize his home stores, which would remove necessity for his going to town, with its many temptations to fall from grace. *to be printed*

*This*

Respectfully,

*A. G. Johnson*  
Superintendent.

Hon. Edward. E. Myer,  
Railway Exchange Building.



Chicago, August 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have volumes 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the Proceedings of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

Will you kindly get me No. 3 and send it out?

Very truly yours,

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, September 1, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Your splendid letter of August 30th from Ottawa was telephoned to me and I can't tell you what pleasure it gives me to know that you are going to get some valuable information there and are doing such fine work in getting reports for the Newberry Library.

I am going to get bids here within two or three days on the printing of the Report and will keep your office posted in regard to it.

Very truly yours,

Dict. over 'phone  
from Lake Geneva

Edward E. Ayer

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.





THE INDIAN - A HISTORY

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS, September 2, 1914.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,

Lake Geneva, Wis.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have written to your Chicago address and enclosed note to the amount of \$500, signed for six months, which will be met when due. Many thanks for accomodating me. I think the book will have a good sale. I hand you page of proof which will interest you. This is just a sample, and the numbering should not be 204, as it is part of the introduction.

Shall hope to see you at Lake Mohonk as Mrs. Moorehead is going to accompany me.

My book will be strong but not denunciatory of individuals. The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners have each given me full authority to use data and to quote from their reports and they have kindly instructed the agents and superintendents to help me; all of which is very kind of them.

If your report on Menominee investigations is either published, or is available, I shall be glad to refer to same briefly in the forthcoming book, if you have no objections. That is, I would be glad to say whatever you wish regarding conditions there if same can be done without either saying too much or involving you in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

Warren K. Moorehead

This is going to be a great book, and I know you will be pleased with it. Thanks for order. You will also receive 2 complimentary copies.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOF, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

Sept. 2, 1914.

Hon. Edw. F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Abbott has made some changes in the memoranda sent in by Mr. Nicholson. Enclosed is a copy of the revised pages. When you have decided just how much, if any, of this material you wish to use, the foreword for your report can be gotten up in this office should you wish that work done here.

Very respectfully,

*M. E. Brown*

Stenographer.

Enc: Nicholson memoranda.



MEMORANDUM FROM MR. NICHOLSON:

The Menominee Indian Reservation, situated in Northeast Wisconsin, comprises 10 townships of land. Its area is covered with a heavy stand of virgin forest estimated roughly at one and a half billion feet of timber, principally Pine, Hemlock and hard woods, such as Birch, Maple, Elm, Oak and Basswood. The estimated value of forest stand alone is about eight million dollars.

The forest is distributed in two parts, that along the east portion of the reserve being Pine and Norway, while the western part has a very dense stand, principally of hard woods with scattering Hemlock and Pine. The soil runs from a light sandy loam to the heaviest soil, suitable for diversified farming, dairying and stock-raising.

The Menominee Indians originally occupied the greater part of the State of Wisconsin. They ranged from what is now the site of Milwaukee north along the west shores of Lake Michigan to Menominee, North Michigan, and west to the Wisconsin River and Black River. Along Green Bay and the Fox River valley were their principal settlements and on the shores of Green Bay they first met the white man, when Father Marquette, La Salle and the first French descended the Great Lakes from the Canada settlement on early voyages of exploration. On the Reservation at Keshena is now the successor of the first French Mission established by Marquette at Green Bay.

A woods Indian, the Menominee was a striking figure, generally six feet and over in height, a giant in strength. The Menominees were few in number as compared with other great tribes, but their bravery and fighting qualities enabled them to hold their own with surrounding tribes: - the Pottawatomies on the south, the Sauk, and Fox and Winnebago on the southwest, the great Dakota or Sioux tribes to the west, the Chippewa on the shores of Lake Superior to the north, and the Hurons to the east of them.

Their word once given could be relied upon. Each in turn, French, English and Americans, made treaties with them which they faithfully kept. They were a peaceful nation, seldom the aggressor, but mighty in their wrath when they once took the war path.

From early times they were the white man's friend. In our Civil War, many soldiers were recruited from the Menominee Tribe and today here exists the only Indian G. A. R. Post in America.

Their pursuit were farming, lumbering and manufacture of lumber products. At Neopit is the seat of a large milling plant, capitalized for one million dollars. It has a sawmill with an output of forty million feet yearly, a planing mill of twenty million capacity and carries a stock on hand of forty million feet of lumber. The town numbers about one thousand men, women and children, and here may be seen the advanced Indian living in his modern cottage surrounded with all the home comforts of modern life and partaking of the same social enjoyments as his white brother.



Mem. Nicholson -- 3.

A modern day school and mission day school furnish education to his children, and the town life, social instruction to his family, and the mill, industrial education to himself and son.

Keshena is the head of administrative affairs and contains two large boarding schools, Government and Mission, with combined capacity of 300 children. Scattered out from Keshena for a radius of twelve miles is a scene of agricultural progress, Indian farmers whose efforts vary from farms of 5 to 90 acres, cleared, fenced and in various stages of improvement.

The tribal funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States are approximately two million dollars, gathered from fruits of their own toil in sale of their timber products.

The tribe numbers about 1700 souls. Statistics show about 575 able-bodied males, age 18 years and over. Labor figures for the Reserve show of this number an average of 264 adult Indians continuously employed the year round, earning in wages \$91,630.47, not including subsistence.

# WESTERN UNION

Form 260



RECEIVERS NO.

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Charge Ayer & Lord Tie Co

## TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms  
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Chicago September 3 1914

Miss Kate Barnard  
Silver Plume, Colorado

Mr Fisher now in Chicago

Edward E Ayer



## ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

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Telephonic delivery permissible. Day Letters received subject to express understanding that the Company only undertakes delivery of the same on the day of their date subject to condition that sufficient time remains for such transmission and delivery during regular office hours, subject to priority of the transmission of regular telegrams.

### NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to midnight for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night telegram rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible. Mail delivery, postage prepaid, permissible.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

ADDRESS ONLY THE  
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
WASHINGTON.

SEP -3 1914

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

In compliance with your request of August 29, I am enclosing herewith a tentative draft of legislation amending existing law regarding the Menominee Indian mill operations. I am enclosing this draft for your personal consideration, and request that you consider it as a tentative draft only.

It is probable that there will be included in the estimates for the Indian Service for the next fiscal year an item of legislation amending section 3 of the Act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), which requires that the manufactured products of the Menominee mills "shall be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash after due advertisement inviting proposals and bids, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe." I believe you will agree with me that this is the principal objection to the existing Menominee legislation. There are probably other changes that should be made to place the operation on an economical, profitable and businesslike basis.



\* 2 \*

There is enclosed a copy of a letter dated August 15, from the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which explains the reason why a copy of the proposed legislation herewith has not heretofore been furnished you in accordance with your informal request.

Very truly yours,

  
Commissioner.

ENCLOSURE

69332

FROM

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.



(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

Bureau of Mines Building,  
Washington  
August 15, 1914.

Hon. Cato Sells,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

Commissioner Ayer, who has just left this city for his home, asked me to write and say to you that he had a very satisfactory conference last night with Mr. J. P. Kinney regarding proposed legislation and rules and regulations for the sale of timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and that as a result of the common understanding reached, he will not care to have the matter submitted to him further unless you wish to have an additional expression of opinion from him, in which event he will be very glad to have you write him at any time.

Cordially yours,

F. H. Abbott

Secretary.

A BILL

To provide for the conducting of timber operations on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be cut, manufactured and sold such dead and living timber and its by-products upon the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin as can be profitably marketed: Provided that not more than forty million feet of living timber shall be cut, manufactured or sold in any one year, and all logging shall be done with a view to the production of future forest crops on all lands not considered more valuable for agricultural use than for forest purposes.



Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be built, equipped and operated such sawmills, logging railroads, buildings and other appurtenances as shall be needed, in addition to the saw mill plant, erected under authority of the Act of March twenty-eight, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page fifty-one), and the Act of March three, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page one thousand seventy-six), at Neopit, Wisconsin, in order to utilize the forest resources of the Menominee Reservation to the best advantage, and the Secretary shall employ such skilled foresters, superintendents, foremen, cruisers, rangers, guards, loggers, scalers and other labor as shall be necessary for the carrying out of the purposes of this act as to the marketing of the timber crop now existing, the protection of the forests and the production of future crops. The Secretary of the Interior, in so far as

practicable, shall at all times employ none but Indians upon said reservation in forest protection, logging, driving, sawing or in otherwise preparing timber products for market. With the approval of the Secretary contracts may be made with Indians or whites for the performance of specified jobs, for piece work, or for the accomplishment of any work where the expense to be incurred is ascertainable and well defined; but no such contract shall be sub-let or assigned to any other person, either Indian or white, and any attempt of a contractor to assign his contract or to evade the requirements of this provision shall terminate and annul such contract or agreement.

Sec. 3. That the lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, piles, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp-wood and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation shall be sold under such rules and reg-



ulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The net proceeds of the sale of all forest products shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians. Such proceeds shall bear interest at the rate of four percentum per annum, and the interest shall be used for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of the funds of the tribe of Indians located upon said reservation, the expenses of the operations herein provided for, including the erection of sawmills, logging camps and other necessary buildings, the purchase of sawmill and logging equipment, the building of roads and improvement of streams, the construction of railroads and the purchase of equipment therefor, and all other

necessary expenses, required for the protection, preservation, reproduction and harvest of the forest crops upon such reservation.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell or exchange such portions of the sawmill and other machinery and equipment now on hand or hereafter acquired as shall in his judgment from time to time become unnecessary for or not adapted to future operations. The terms of such sales shall be fixed by the Secretary, and after the payment of the costs and charges of sale the net proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the same manner and for the same purposes as the net proceeds from the sale of forest products.

Sec. 6. Any person, employed as an artisan or laborer in connection with the operations authorized by this act, who shall be injured in the course of such employ-



ment shall be entitled to receive compensation for the injury sustained in accordance with the provisions, terms and conditions of an act approved May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, entitled "An Act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment", (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and fifty-six) and amendments thereof: Provided, That all payments because of injuries sustained in the operations authorized by this act shall be made from the funds of the Menominee Tribe of Indians in the same manner as other expenses herein authorized.

Sec. 7. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

1444 Astor St

Chicago Ills Sept 3/14

Hon. Edward E Ayer,

US Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Lake Geneva Wis.

My dear Mr. Commissioner.

I try to acknowledge receipt of  
your letter of August 29th, and I  
regret to note in it that you got  
the impression that I had questioned  
your ability to make a satisfactory  
investigation at Menominee. I assure  
you that I had positively no intention  
to make any such suggestion, for I  
believe you could do such a job  
well and honestly. If you will  
refer again to what I said, I am  
quite sure you will find that  
the query I made was "What  
Certainty have you that the  
Superintendent - or some one else  
there



will give you the truth and not try to mislead you or something to that effect. I did not know when I wrote that you had been accompanied on your examination by a number of experienced and reliable men in your own employ.

I cannot agree with you that the data I have on Menominee is, as you say, merely "hearsay". For instance - the report I quoted from in my former letter is official. The report covering over 20 pages <sup>former</sup> of Supt. of Logging, Tarr, to the Com<sup>r</sup> of Indian affairs, is also an official document. The Sworn testimony taken only two years ago by the Graham (House) Committee concerning Menominee is serious matter. I have other data besides on this subject which I consider reliable. I am inclined to think that the entire business is a hopeless job - not the fault of any -

one man, or of half a dozen men - but of a very bad "system" - and that the Indians must pocket their loss.

You say you think I am too "prejudiced" to conduct an investigation on an Indian Reservation properly. If you had been through my experience with Indian Affairs and officials I am certain from what I know of you that you would be filled not only with distrust and pessimism, but with a kind of "prejudice" that I will call righteous indignation. However I did make an investigation of the Uintah - Ouray reservation in Utah.

It covers 20 pages - giving names, dates, amounts, transactions, office records, references, check numbers, and every detail necessary to confirm the entire statement. Attached to this report I pasted my affidavit affirming the truth of its contents. Needless to say no part of this report - so far as I know - has

has ever been questioned let alone disproved,  
and there were those who would have been  
very glad to discredit it I assure you.

Talking about making "sacrifice" to  
render public service, I am a poor man  
but have spent fully one year of time  
- I don't mean off and on - but a year  
of time out of the last  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, and  
nearly one thousand dollars actual money  
in my Indian crusade and work.

I think you ought to have, and I should  
like to send you, copies of my data on  
Menominee, and some other - much other  
interesting and important Indian matter  
which I have, that would cover about  
100 typewritten pages or more. It would  
take a week or ten days with a stenographer  
& typist to get this data in shape ~~and~~  
to send you, and would cost pro-  
bably \$50. If you want to have this  
done, and will send me a cheque for  
the amount named tomorrow, I will  
begin the job at once and have it ready  
to send you by the end of next week.

Yours very truly  
A. J. MacColl



Chicago, September 3, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I wish you would kindly have all the papers that come for me from Canada marked "Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago", so they will go directly to my library.

I am glad you feel so elated over your Canadian trip and I think it will be a splendid trip all the way through.

Very truly yours,

Dictated over 'phone  
from Lake Geneva.

Edward E. Ayer.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Sept 4, 1914

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
REPORT ON  
FORT TOWN, BLACKHAWK and PLATHEAR  
IRRIGATION PROJECTS  
MONTANA.



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Irrigation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Indian Service.

Flathead Agency,  
Jocko, Montana,  
September 4th, 1914.

Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of July 13th, 1914, the Commissioner appointed by you to report upon the present condition, and future policy to be followed in reference to the irrigation projects on the Fort Peck, Blackfeet and Flathead Reservations, met at Poplar, Montana on August 10th, 1914.

The members of this Commission are all men who have been connected with the Indian Service as Superintendents of Indian Reservations and Engineers on irrigation construction work for a number of years and from daily contact with Indians are in a position to supply first hand information from personal experience especially in reference to Indian character, habits, and peculiarities. Several days were occupied in going over the various irrigation units, of the Fort Peck Project including those constructed, partly constructed, and proposed.

The Commission met with about thirty Fort Peck Indians who can hardly be considered fair representatives of the tribe. We listened to what they had to say and obtained their views in regard to the benefits derived from irrigation, the value of lands irrigated, and those dry farmed etc.

Some of these Indians objected to initiating construction on new units until it has been demonstrated that those constructed or in course of construction are successful.

Practically all the Indians who spoke stated that irrigation would increase crop yields and enhance the value of their lands and some stated that in their opinion the land would permit a charge of from \$30 to \$35 per acre for irrigation construction.

Their principal objection to the present policy was that it hypothecated the proceeds from the sale of surplus land in the construction of irrigation units and leaves no funds with which to meet the necessary expenses incidental to beginning farm operations on a self-supporting basis.

Another objection stated, was that the Indian funds being expended as under the present policy leaves nothing available for the support of the old and sick who will probably never receive any benefits from money which they feel should be available when needed. This objection cannot be given much weight inasmuch as provision is now made for the support of the old and indigent members of the tribe.

The following gives a brief description of the various units, showing the present condition, areas allotted and unallotted under each unit, cost to date, cost to complete, water supply, and other engineering data. All engineering data herein presented was obtained from the Reclamation Service Records.

The Fort Peck Indian Reservation lies along the Missouri River.



in Northeastern Montana in Valley and Sheridan Counties. The elevation of the irrigable area ranges from 1900 to 2100 feet above sea level. The temperature ranges from 40 to 100. The average rainfall on the irrigable area for the past 17 years is 14.38 inches. The minimum is 9.82 inches and the maximum 28.34 inches. It might be stated here that the maximum as given is the only year in the 17 years in which records were kept that the rainfall exceeded 17.87 inches. The mean annual rainfall during the growing season for the above period of 17 years is as follows:-

| <u>April</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>August</u> |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0.98         | 2.01       | 3.04        | 1.59        | 1.30          |

The irrigation season covers the period from April 1st to August 15th, or 137 days.

The duty of water is estimated by the Reclamation Service to be between 1 and 2 acre feet per season.

The Major part of the soil on the irrigable area consists of heavy clay and loam.

The principal products are hay, grain and vegetables and the principal markets are local.

Land values vary from \$10 to \$15 per acre for dry farm lands and from \$50 to \$75 per acre for improved irrigated land. The above prices are those prevailing on lands adjoining the reservation.

The units of this Project as proposed by the Reclamation Service are as follows:

- 1 Big Porcupine Unit,

- 2 Little Porcupine Unit,
- 3 Poplar River Unit,
- 4 Big Muddy Unit,
- 5 Missouri River Gravity Unit,
- 6 Galpin Bottom Pumping Unit,
- 7 Milk River Pumping Unit.

Big Porcupine Unit.

This unit lies in the southwest corner of the Reservation. The water for irrigation is to be taken from the Big Porcupine Creek. The average annual runoff of this stream for the past four years (1909 to 1913) inclusive, being 17,200 acre feet.

This unit is now under construction, the main canal being practically completed with the exception of the structures and diversion dam, none of which have been built. The lateral system is now being constructed. The first part of this unit contemplates the irrigation of 4120 acres of allotted land and 1887 acres of unallotted land. An inexpensive diversion dam will be required to divert water into the canal. The canal has a bottom width of 9 feet, water depth of 3 feet, side slopes 2:1 and a 1-1/2 foot freeboard. The grade of the canal is 0.0005 or 2.6 feet per mile. The capacity of the canal is 104 cubic feet per second.

The second part of this unit on which no construction work has been done, contemplates the irrigation of 2230 acres of allotted land and 630 acres of unallotted land.

To make this a thoroughly practicable irrigation scheme, storage of flood waters is necessary. There is a feasible site for a storage of 9600 acre feet but the cost of construction will be high.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1914 on the Big Porcupine unit was \$43,000.00. The estimated cost for completion of the



first part of this system is \$115,000.00. The estimated cost to extend the lateral system to cover the second part of the unit is \$30,000.00. The estimated cost of a 9500 acre foot storage reservoir is \$203,000.00. Total estimated cost of completed unit \$368,000.00 or \$40 per acre.

### Little Porcupine Unit.

The water for this unit is diverted from the Little Porcupine Creek through a feed canal 7000 feet in length having a capacity of from 250 to 300 cubic feet per second. This feed canal supplies water to a storage reservoir having a capacity of 3300 acre feet. The distribution system from the storage reservoir will irrigate 2400 acres of allotted or unallotted land. The main lateral leading from the Reservoir has a capacity of 35 cubic feet per second. This entire system is now completed and a few of the allottees irrigated their land this season. There are 23 miles of canals and laterals in this unit. The total cost of the unit to June 30, 1914 was \$52,600.00 or a unit cost of \$22 per acre.

The minimum runoff recorded for Little Porcupine Creek is 3300 acre feet and occurred during what is considered an exceptionally dry year. The maximum runoff as recorded was 16,000 acre feet.

### Poplar River Unit.

This unit contemplates the irrigation of 28,000 acres of land of which 11,000 acres are allotted to Indians.

The average annual runoff from this basin for the past four years was 89,600 acre feet from the 3000 square miles of water shed.

The maximum runoff recorded was 153,000 acre feet which is abnormal. The minimum was 43,000 acre feet during the irrigation period of a dry year.

The minimum discharge during the irrigation season in what is termed the driest year since records have been kept was 18 cubic



feet per second, at times, during the months of June, July and August when a maximum irrigating head is necessary to save crops.

We understand that about 19 years ago there was an abnormally dry year and at this time the river was entirely dry in the month of June.

The low water supply as shown above will probably irrigate all the land the Indians will place under cultivation during the next year or two giving ample time for the completion of the reservoir if funds are available. However, storage will be necessary to make this an entirely successful unit.

A storage reservoir is proposed at an estimated cost of \$460,000. This proposed reservoir has a capacity of 31,000 acre feet and will supply water for three canals. Canals "A" and "B" on the west side of Poplar River and Canal "C" on the east side. Canal "A" No construction work has been done on Canal "A" the estimated cost of which is \$112,000. When completed this canal will irrigate 10,200 acres of which 580 acres are now allotted, the remainder being unallotted Indian land.

A permanent water supply will necessitate the construction of the storage reservoir proposed by the Reclamation Service. Canal "B" This canal diverts water from the Poplar River by means of a diversion dam 300 feet in length. The canal has a capacity of 73 cubic feet per second and is 12 miles long. The bottom width of the canal is 8 feet, water depth 3.5 feet with a 1-1/2 foot free board. This canal, laterals and structures are now completed and will irrigate 5860 acres, of which 2560 acres are allotted to Indians. The total expenditure to June 30th, 1914, on Canal "B" was \$81,000.00 or a unit cost of about \$14.00 per acre without storage.

In addition to the above it is contemplated to supply water to the old Agency ditch from Canal "B" and the cost of this additional work is estimated at about \$6,000.00.

As stated under the general head "Poplar River Unit" there will be times of shortage in the water supply unless the storage reservoir is constructed.

Canal "C". The headgate for Canal "C" is located on the east side of Poplar River about two miles below the diversion for Canal "B".

No diversion dam is necessary, the floor of the canal headgate being 3.5 feet below low water mark in the river. Canal "C" has a bottom width of 8.5 feet with a water depth of 4 feet. The grade of the canal is 0.0002 or a fall of 1 foot per mile. The capacity is 100 cubic feet per second. It will irrigate 8730 acres of which 5330 acres are allotted. The main canal is completed, the lateral system 98% completed, and the structures 50% completed.

The expenditures to June 30th, 1914, on Canal "C" were \$163,000 and it is estimated that \$15,000 will be necessary to complete this portion of the Poplar River Unit. The unit acreage cost will be approximately \$20.50 without storage.

The construction of the storage reservoir is considered necessary to secure a permanent water supply.

#### Missouri River Gravity Unit.

This is by far the largest proposed project on the Fort Peck Reservation and was the first one contemplated by the Reclamation Service.

No construction work has been done but the entire unit has been surveyed and topographically mapped.



The proposed canal will be 110 miles long and have a capacity of 630 cubic feet per second.

The estimated cost of the entire system is \$2,695,000.

No diversion dam or storage will be required.

There will be approximately 8,500,000 cubic yards of excavation required in the construction of the main canal and lateral system.

The Missouri River carries quite a large percentage of silt and this question enters to a large extent in the plans contemplated by the Reclamation Service. We understand the present design provides sluiceways at suitable points along the upper portion of the canal by means of which it is intended to flush back into the Missouri River the greater portion of the deposit which is much more pronounced near the head of a canal than elsewhere on the system.

Under the proposed system there are 37,923 acres of allotted land, 15,400 acres of unallotted Indian land and 15,960 acres of allotted timber land.

The estimated acreage cost as above outlined, without including the allotted timber land is approximately \$50. The irrigation of the land now classed as timber land will reduce this cost to about \$40 per acre. It will probably not be necessary to provide for the irrigation of all these timber allotments for many years.

The Missouri River Gravity Unit unlike the other units of this Project, has an abundant supply of water and from the water-right stand-point it is not deemed necessary by this Commission that immediate steps be taken towards its

construction.

The Reclamation Service filed a notice of appropriation of 1000 cubic feet per second on October 17th, 1913. In order to protect the water right under this filing it will be necessary to begin construction within 3 years from that date.

However, when we consider the fact that 62½% of the total number of Indian allotments are under this unit and also that a great many of the Indians who have allotments under other units now live on the lands covered by this unit, it being considered a more desirable location on account of its proximity to the railroad and the timber along the Missouri River, it is our opinion that it will be only a short time before it will be necessary to construct this system.

At the present time a large number of the Indians are attempting to raise crops by dry farming but according to their own statements, they not only can raise double the crops with irrigation but are sure of a crop every year. Under the present conditions they average about one crop in three years and that one crop is considerably less than it would be with an efficient irrigation system.

#### Big Muddy Unit.

Big Muddy Creek forms the east boundary of the Fort Peck Reservation and the Big Muddy Unit is proposed to irrigate the land along the west side of the Creek with water diverted from the channel of this stream.

The mean runoff as obtained from incomplete Geological Survey records during the period from 1909 to 1913 was 22,300 AF.



The record per month, in acre feet, during the irrigation season of 1910 is as follows:

| <u>April</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>August</u> |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 2790         | 227        | 583         | 147         | 33            |

The maximum flow recorded for this stream is 1100 cubic feet per second and the minimum flow is 0.

Storage will be necessary. Two feasible sites have been surveyed, one on Smoke Creek, having a capacity of 5000 acre feet and an estimated cost of \$87,600 and the other on Wolf Creek with a capacity of 4500 acre feet and an estimated cost of \$146,000.

This unit will irrigate 16,000 acres of land of which 13,300 acres are allotted.

No construction work has been done on this unit.

The estimated cost of the canal and lateral system is \$325,000. The total estimated cost of the system complete with two storage reservoirs is \$558,600 or an acreage cost of approximately \$35.00.

The Reclamation Service has filed notices of appropriation on Big Muddy and tributaries amounting to 6250 cubic feet per second dated November 14th and 15th, 1913. For the reason that this is a boundary stream and subject to appropriation by white settlers on the east side of the creek who have already filed notices of appropriation covering many times the flow of the stream, it is deemed imperative that construction work be started on this project before Nov. 14th, 1916, in order to protect the Indian title to this water.

The Galpin Bottom Pumping Unit and the Milk River Pumping Unit are two pumping projects on which no construction work has

been done and which need not be considered at this time.

Water Rights.

Sec. 4846 of the Montana Civil Code provides as follows:

"Appropriation by the United States --- That the Government of the United States may by and through the Secretary of the Interior, or any person by him duly authorized to act in that behalf, appropriate the water of streams or lakes within the State of Montana in the same manner and subject to the general conditions applicable to the appropriation of the waters of the state by private individuals: provided, such appropriations shall be held valid for the period of three years after the filing of the notice of appropriation thereof in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the appropriate county, but such appropriation shall be null and void after the period of three years unless prior to the expiration of such period the work of constructing the canal or ditch by which the same is to be diverted shall have been commenced: and be it further provided, that if at any time prior to the expiration of the aforesaid period of three years the Secretary of the Interior or a person by him duly authorized to act in the premises, files a notice with the County Clerk and Recorder in the county in which the original appropriation notice was filed, announcing an abandonment by the Government of the United States of the irrigation project for which the water was appropriated, then and in that event the appropriation shall become null and void. (Act approved Feb. 27, 1905)"

The law applying to the appropriation by a private citizen differs from the above as shown in Sec. 4847 of the same code.

"Notice of Appropriation --- Any person hereafter desiring to appropriate water must post a notice in writing in a conspicuous place at the point of intended diversion, stating therein: 1. The number of inches claimed, measured as hereinafter provided. 2. The purpose for which it is claimed, and place of intended use. 3. The means of diversion, with size of flume, ditch, pipe or aqueduct, by which he intends to divert it. 4. The date of appropriation. 5. The name of the appropriator. Within twenty days after the date of appropriation the appropriator



shall file with the County Clerk of the county in which such appropriation is made a notice of appropriation, which in addition to the facts required to be stated in the posted notice, as hereinafter prescribed, shall contain the name of the stream from which the diversion is made, if such stream have a name, and if it have not, such a description of the stream as will identify it, and an accurate description of the point of diversion on such stream, with reference to some natural object or permanent monument. The notice shall be verified by the affidavit of the appropriator, or some one in his behalf, which affidavit must state that the matters and facts contained in the notice are true."

Sec. 4848 of the same code relative to beginning work to perfect the appropriation.

"Diligence in appropriating". Within forty days after posting such notice the appropriator must proceed to prosecute the excavation or construction of the work by which the water appropriated is to be diverted, and must prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to completion."

Sec. 4849.

"Effect of Failure". -- A failure to comply with the provisions of this title deprives the appropriator of the right to the use of water as against a subsequent claimant who complies therewith, but by complying with the provisions of this title, the right to the use of the water shall relate back to the date of posting the notice."

Under Sec. 4846 of the Montana Civil Code given above the Reclamation Service under authority of the Secretary of the Interior has made the following appropriation and the filings have been recorded as provided in the law.

Filings on Big Muddy Creek.

|                                   |             |            |                  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 1000 C.F.S.                       | filed on    | Nov. 15th, | 1913.            |
| 750 " " "                         | "           | Nov. 15th, | 1913.            |
| 750 " " "                         | "           | Nov. 14th, | 1913.            |
| 750 " " "                         | "           | Nov. 14th, | 1913.            |
| Smoke Creek a branch of Big Muddy | 1000 C.F.S. | Nov. 14th, | 1913.            |
| Wolf " " "                        | " " "       | 2000 " " " | Nov. 15th, 1913. |

On Poplar River which rises north of the Fort Peck Reservation the following notices of appropriation were filed.

|      |        |      |     |       |
|------|--------|------|-----|-------|
| 350  | C.F.S. | Oct. | 30, | 1913. |
| 700  | "      | "    | "   | 22,   |
| 1000 | "      | "    | "   | "     |
| 5000 | "      | "    | "   | "     |

A filing on 500 C.F.S. of the Little Porcupine was made on Oct. 31, 1913. This project is now completed and title perfected as far as construction proof. The final proof by beneficial use however, rests with the Government and the allottees.

A filing of 500 C.F.S. was made on the Big Porcupine Creek on Oct. 13, 1913. This project is under construction and construction proof is now being made.

A filing was made on Little Wolf Creek, a small stream west of Poplar River, for 250 C.F.S. on Nov. 20, 1913.

On the Missouri River a water filing was made on 1,000 C.F.S. for the Missouri River Gravity Unit under date of October 17th, 1913.

Until the water question gets into the courts it will not be definitely known whether or not the decision in the case of Winters versus United States will apply to the streams of this reservation.

The Little Porcupine and Little Wolf creeks are the only streams entirely within the boundary of the Reservation, the other streams with the exception of the Missouri River, having their sources north of the reservation and are subject to appropriation by settlers.

The Big Porcupine and the Big Muddy Creeks are boundary streams, the first on the west and second on the east side of the Reservation. These streams have been over-appropriated by white owners living on adjoining land.

While many appropriators have undoubtedly lost their rights by failure of construction proof, it is quite possible that they may reappropriate and acquire prior rights if the Government



does not perfect its right under the filings made by the Reclamation Service.

Now that this Reservation is open for settlement those settlers taking land may appropriate and beneficially use the water of these streams and their various branches and finally acquire a water right, to the detriment of the Indians.

Comments on completed work.

The Commission visited the units completed and those under construction. The location work was all done along economical lines and the canals and structures designed in accordance with approved engineering principles. The excavation work was all done by Indian labor and was done in a satisfactory manner. The cost of the work to June 30, 1914 including all surveys, preliminary plans and estimates, construction work, and all over-head charges including Washington and Chicago Office as well as the Supervising Engineer's Office charge, was \$396,610.69.

The total expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were \$114, 113.25 which was sub-divided as follows.--

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Project over-head charge, .....         | \$9,294.04  |
| Washington Office " .....               | 2,307.61    |
| Supervising Eng'rs Office charge, ..... | 1,666.37    |
| Chicago Office " .....                  | 342.57      |
| Total Over-head Charge, .....           | \$13,610.59 |
| Construction and other charges, .....   | 100,501.66  |

The percentage of all over-head charges to tal expenditure is 11.9%. The project over-head charge is 8.15% of the total expenditure.

It should be noted that of the Chicago Office Charge of \$342.57 about 90% was due to the purchase of supplies for the mercantile store which is selfsupporting and to date has an accumulated profit of \$9,705.28.

There are 17270 acres of irrigable allotments under the various units that are completed and in course of construction. Of this acreage there were about 765 acres irrigated in 1913 by Indian allottees.

We also find the irrigable area not allotted under different units now under construction to be 19130 acres.

The work of construction begun by the Reclamation Service on this Reservation should be completed at the earliest possible date in order that the allottees may be enabled to derive some income from their irrigable lands and also to save the water rights by construction work and beneficial use.

In addition to completing the units under construction we respectfully recommend that work be initiated on Big Muddy Unit, at once in order to save for the Indian land the use of the water of Big Muddy Creek, which in our opinion is in very serious danger of being lost to the Indians.

The Indians should be encouraged by being furnished farming equipment and competent instructors. Also they should be required to move to and live on their allotments wherever practicable. The Superintendent should be firmly supported by the Department in his endeavors to compel able-bodied Indians, who have equipment, to cultivate their land or to become engaged in some useful occupation, in order to conserve the interest of thousands of dollars invested in his behalf.

Of the irrigable allotments on the Fort Peck Reservation, 63½ are under the proposed Missouri River Gravity canal and 325 irrigable allotments under the proposed Big Muddy Unit, which is in the extreme eastern part of the Reservation,



the Big Muddy Creek being the eastern boundary. The land just off the reservation adjacent to the Missouri River and Big Muddy Creek has been settled by homesteaders and it is therefore imperative that at the proper time, steps be taken to protect the water rights of the Indians under these two proposed units. It is understood that the Reclamation Service has filed on the water in the Big Muddy but unless work of construction is begun within 3 years from the date of filing, the water right of the Indians will be lost. The settlers east of the Reservation along the Big Muddy Creek have posted notices of the appropriation of the water in said stream but as yet have not perfected their title. They are given but 40 days under the Montana State Law to begin work of construction in order to retain their water right.

It is a known fact that it requires a capital of from \$1,500.00 to \$2000.00 for a homesteader to successfully begin operations on land in this western country. An Indian who has practically no experience cannot be expected to farm his land without either capital, implements, or competent instruction.

In order that the Indians may establish themselves ix on their irrigable allotments it will be necessary that they be properly equipped for farming. It is our opinion that a portion of the funds derived from the sale of surplus land should be made available for the purchase of such stock, equipment, etc., as is needed. Also it is our opinion that in order to effect the sale of this surplus land it will be necessary to have the present homestead laws in so far as they apply to non-irrigable Indian land, opened to entry on this reservation, so amended as to eliminate the requirements as to residence and to allow a filing to be made on 320 acres instead of 160 acres as

now provided by law, otherwise the lands opened to settlement on the Fort Peck Reservation will not be filed on by homesteaders and as a result there will not be enough money derived from the sale of the surplus lands to pay for the work that is now in course of construction. Neither will any funds be available with which to equip the Indians for their work.

Aside from furnishing proper implements, seeds, etc., it is absolutely necessary that the Superintendent be given competent farmers who have had experience in irrigation and who are competent instructors in methods of farming irrigable lands.

A reimbursable appropriation of at least \$100,000.00 should be made available at an early date in order that the Indians may be equipped for this work as soon as water can be had for irrigating their allotments.

#### Conclusion and Recommendations.

That the Big Porcupine Unit, also the A, B, & C canals of the Poplar River Unit be completed at the earliest moment possible; Also that sufficient work be done on the Big Muddy Unit to insure the holding of the water rights, against adverse filings by settlers residing on the other side of the stream.



Also we recommend that \$100,000 be made immediately available as a reimbursable fund to provide seed, stock and farming equipment that these allottees may have an opportunity to successfully undertake farming operations.

### Blackfeet Irrigation Project.

The commission arrived at Browning on August 19th and proceeded to go over and view the work done and proposed by the Reclamation Service.

The trip of inspection over the Blackfeet Reservation covered a period of four days by automobile.

After viewing the work done and proposed to be done by the Reclamation Service on this reservation, the Commission made a trip over the northern part of the reserve through some of the best of the grazing land both allotted and unallotted with the idea of being able to report intelligently on the condition of the grazing land. Before going any further into detail, we wish to give the Office an idea as to the location of the Blackfeet Reservation.

The Blackfeet Irrigation Project is located on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Teton County, Montana. This reservation is situated in the northwestern portion of the state and extends from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains on the west for 50 miles to the east, and from the Canadian border on the north for 50 miles to the south.

The western end of the reservation is very mountainous and joins the Glacier National Park. Going east from these mountains the reservation flattens into an open rolling country, which is traversed by numerous streams having their origin in the snow and glaciers of the mountains. From these streams it is planned to irrigate the adjacent land. The mean annual runoff of the various streams is given below.



|                              |                        |                  |          |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Cut Creek at Cut Bank        | 971 sq. miles drainage | 179,500 acre ft. | 1905-13. |
| Two Medicine River at Family | 368 sq " "             | 343,000 acre ft. | 1907-13. |
| Badger Creek near            | " 224 " " "            | 179,000 acre ft. | 1907-13. |
| Birch Creek                  | " Dupuyer 155 " " "    | 115,700 acre ft. | 1907-13. |

The elevation of the lands to be irrigated is between 3500 and 4000 and it slopes to the south and east. The temperature ranges from 44 to 100 degrees. The mean rainfall on the irrigable area is about 12.8". The mean average rainfall in inches for the period from 1909 to date on the irrigable area during the irrigation season is as follows:

|              |            |             |             |               |                  |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| <u>April</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>August</u> | <u>September</u> |
| 0.74         | 1.53       | 2.59        | 1.45        | 0.80          | 1.52             |

The most of the water for irrigation is used during a period of 90 days from May 1st to August 1st. The duty of water is estimated to be about 2 acre feet measured at the land.

The soil of the irrigable area ranges from a rich sandy loam to a heavy clay and in some instances contains considerable sand and gravel. The main product of the reservation will be hay, and some grain and vegetables. The products will be disposed of in the local market. The Great Northern Railway traverses the irrigable portion of the Reservation.

The following information was obtained from the Reclamation Service records at the Browning office.

The project is composed of the following units.

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
|                | North Canal        |
| Cutbank Creek, | South Canal        |
|                | Carlow Flat        |
| Two Medicine,  | Seville            |
|                | South Branch Canal |
| Badger Creek,  | Piegian Canal      |
| Birch Creek    | Fisher Flat        |

Cutbank Unit:

No construction work has been done on any of the Cutbank Unit. The North Canal of this unit covers 9,000 acres of unallotted land within the Reservation and the estimated cost is \$20 per acre. This proposed canal also covers 11,000 acres of land outside the Reservation Boundary.

The proposed South Canal covers 18,000 acres of which 2100 acres are allotted. The estimated cost of this work is \$20 per acre. To make the Cutbank Unit a success, storage will be necessary. It is proposed to divert water from the South Canal to the proposed Guardipes Reservoir site where there is a feasible storage for 37,000 acre feet. From this reservoir a canal can be built to cover the Carlow flats and this canal can be emptied into Cutbank Creek above the headworks of the proposed Cutbank North Canal.

The mean annual runoff of Cutbank Creek from 1905 - 1913 was 179,500 acre feet. The drainage area is 971 square miles. The Reclamation Service has recorded filings for 1,000 cubic feet per second. Date of filing is May 7th, 1910. New filings are to be made prior to the opening of the Reservation in order to protect the Indian water rights. Cutbank Creek is a boundary stream and numerous filings have been made by settlers outside the Reservation boundary.

Two Medicine Unit:

This system as originally designed was intended to supply 29,000 acres, 24,600 acres of which are allotted to Indians.

As at present constructed, however, it would be impossible for the main canal to properly supply water to more than about 8,000 acres. The lateral system has been constructed sufficiently large to supply the entire area but turnouts and small laterals have been built only to each 40 acre tract of allotted land. 130



miles of laterals are constructed. All structures in the lateral system are of timber and will probably have to be replaced within ten years. The carrying capacity of the main canal at present is 100 second feet and as much of the canal section is in gravel and sand stone the loss from seepage will be very great. After having water in the canal only a few months there a great many places where the seepage water has appeared below the canal to such an extent that drainage will be necessary at once to save the bottom land along the stream below the canal. Practically all the upper portions of the canal was very heavy hillside work and through very porous material. The headgate is constructed sufficiently large to supply 350 second feet and it is proposed to enlarge the main canal to this capacity at some future time. This enlargement will probably have to be done with steam shovels and will be expensive.

The headgate and crossing under the G.N. Railroad are of reinforced concrete. All other structures are of timber and constructed to present canal capacity only. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$75,000 will be required to complete the Two Medicine canal system to full capacity.

The mean annual runoff of Two Medicine river from 1907 to 1913 was 343,000 acre feet. The maximum and minimum discharges recorded during the irrigation season over a period of seven years were 7,500 second feet maximum, and 50 second feet minimum. From the available hydrographic data it was apparent that storage was necessary. A storage reservoir has been completed at the Lower Two Medicine lake about 4 miles from Glacier Park station

on the C.N. Railroad. This storage is completed to first development and will store 13,000 acre feet. By the addition of automatic shutters the surface of the lake can be raised 4 feet giving an additional storage of 3,000 acre feet.

The outlet and spillway portion of the dam is constructed of reinforced concrete. The remainder of the dam is constructed of earth with a heavy layer of hand laid riprap on the face. The total cost of this storage was \$134,849.95. The general expense charged to this storage amounted to 19.8% of the total. This general expense is distributed as follows.---

|                                 | Total Cost.        | % of cost.  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Administration,.....            | \$14,304.35        | 13.2        |
| Engineering,.....               | 1,870.91           | 1.7         |
| Supervision,.....               | 2,483.70           | 2.3         |
| Timekeeping,.....               | 1,153.32           | 1.00        |
| Camp Expense,.....              | 5,338.12           | 4.9         |
| Depreciation General,.....      | 317.31             | .3          |
| Travel,.....                    | 827.89             | .7          |
| Cleaning up after construction, | 16.00              | .01         |
| Unused lumber,.....             | 125.91             | .1          |
|                                 | <u>\$26,437.21</u> | <u>24.2</u> |
| Total cost of dam,.....         | \$134,849.95       |             |

Percentage of General expense is based on actual cost of construction work which is \$108,412.74.

The total cost on the Two Medicine Unit including storage reservoir is \$528,892.46.

In addition to the work completed or under construction, there is another proposed storage at Spring Lake for the South Branch canal. This system will have to be supplied through the Two Medicine main canal. The capacity of this proposed reservoir is 30,000 acre feet at an estimated cost of \$125,000. The South Branch canal will be approximately 15 miles long and will irrigate 15,000 acres of which 500 acres are allotted. The estimated cost of this system is \$20 per acre including storage.

Another canal known as Lateral "K" to irrigate 4,000 acres of which 1,000 acres are allotted was proposed but if these allot-



tees agree to accept allotments under other systems the present plan is to abandon this lateral. About 12 allottees used water from the Two Medicine system during the season of 1914.

The total estimated cost of the complete unit as originally planned is \$760,000 for 48,000 acres or approximately \$16 per acre. The total expenditure to date is \$528,892.46.

If no funds are made available for further work the present condition of the system will deliver water for only about 6,000 acres. This would make the unit cost for the area amount to \$88 per acre for the acreage for which the canal as at present constructed will supply water. The distribution system has practically all been completed with the exception of turnouts and some small laterals, to cover 29,000 acres in the Seville Flat. However, the main canal must be enlarged before an ample supply of water can be delivered to the entire area in this flat. The Badger Division consists of the Piegan Flat and Fisher Flat units.

The Piegan Flat main canal diverts from Badger Creek and has a capacity of 45 second feet. It is about 9 miles in length. The canal is located in very coarse gravelly material. It is designed to serve 3,000 acres about 2,000 acres of which are allotted. Seventeen miles of V shaped laterals have been constructed. Turnouts are constructed for that area which is allotted only. The soil of this tract is rather low grade - being mostly rocky and coarse gravel.

All the structures of this unit are constructed of reinforced concrete and concrete pipe. No storage is planned

for this unit. The mean minimum discharge of Badger Creek from which the supply is obtained is about 125 second feet which is in excess of the capacity of the canal. The mean runoff of the creek from 1907 to date is 179,000 acre feet. The total cost of this Unit is \$21,570.87 or \$7 per acre. No land has been irrigated under this unit.

Badger - Fleher Unit:

This system, to irrigate what is known as the Fisher Flats, requires the diversion and storage of Badger Creek water in the Four Horns Reservoir. The water from the outlet of the Four Horns Reservoir will follow a coulee a distance of four miles thence emptying into Blacktail Creek just above the diversion of the Fisher Canal.

The diversion canal from Badger Creek to the Four Horns Reservoir has been completed to first development with the exception of the crossing at Whitetail Creek. This crossing will be a 62 inch wood stave pressure pipe 1,050' in length. The estimated cost of this structure is \$8,000. The headgate is of reinforced concrete and was constructed to final capacity. The canal has been excavated to carry 100 second feet, the final capacity is to be 165 second feet. This canal will enable the Badger Creek water to be carried directly through the Four Horns Reservoir and Blacktail Creek to the Fisher Canal.

To supply immediate needs the outlet from the Four Horns Reservoir will be excavated to drain the reservoir. This will require an outlet gate to withstand a head of 12 feet. The reservoir at this elevation will store 4,000 acre feet and the



cost of this work is estimated at \$12,000. Before any use can be made of the Fisher Canal it will be necessary to excavate the outlet to Four Horne Reservoir and with this 4,000 acre feet storage and such additional water as can be taken from Badger Creek about 8,000 acres in the Fisher Flats can be irrigated. The Fisher Canal is 30 miles long. The capacity as at present constructed is 220 second feet and the proposed final capacity is to be 370 second feet. There are 104 miles of laterals and sublaterals partially completed at the present time. It is proposed to irrigate 30,000 acres of land of which 16,000 acres are allotted. About \$40,000 will be required to complete construction to irrigate the allotted land so far as the present construction will permit. When completed the system will require additional storage, and to supply this the capacity of the Four Horne Reservoir can be increased to 30,000 acre feet.

All structures in the Badger-Fisher Unit as at present constructed are of reinforced concrete and steel. The total estimated cost is \$568,000. The total cost to July 31st, 1914, of this unit was \$307,884.32. Water supply data for Badger Creek is given under description of Piegan Unit.

With the present available funds it will be possible to complete enough of the system to insure a supply of water sufficient for approximately 8,000 acres. If no further work is authorized the unit cost on the land that can be supplied will be approximately \$38 per acre. If the entire Unit can be completed at the estimated cost of \$568,000 the unit cost will be approximately \$19 per acre.

#### Birch Creek Unit:

The proposed Birch Creek Canal is designed to irrigate 3,500 acres, 1,750 acres of which are allotted as irrigable and 1,700

acres allotted as grazing land. Canals constructed by the Indian Department years ago cover a part of the irrigable allotments. The capacity of the proposed canal to cover the entire area is 45 second feet.

Water rights decreed by the courts allow  $41\frac{2}{3}$  second feet of the flow of Birch Creek for the irrigation of Indian lands. Practically all the remainder of the flow of Birch Creek is claimed by the Conrad-Valiers Ditch Co. on the south side of the creek.

No construction work has been done on the Birch Creek Unit and very little of the land under the old Indian ditch is being irrigated. Summary of expenditure to July 31, 1914, on entire Blackfeet project is \$900,552.26. Of this amount \$110,144.11 is carried under the head of general expense, subdivided as follows:

|   | July 31, 1914.      |
|---|---------------------|
| Salaries Engineering,.....                  | \$17,337.53         |
| " Clerical,.....                            | 29,398.42           |
| Leave, Annual and Sick,.....                | 3,099.16            |
| Travel,.....                                | 5,670.43            |
| Stationary,.....                            | 3,309.09            |
| Livery,.....                                | 3,852.90            |
| Office Supplies and Expense,.....           | 2,615.64            |
| Telephones,.....                            | 655.94              |
| Settlement,.....                            | 9.50                |
| Photography,.....                           | 1,020.90            |
| Furniture and Fixtures,.....                | 886.93              |
| Camp Maintenance,.....                      | 8,727.71            |
| Proportion Chicago Office Expense,          | 1,828.59            |
| Directors Office Expense,.....              | 16,088.35           |
| Expert Engineering,.....                    | 331.31              |
| Supervising Eng's Office Expense,           | 13,845.70           |
| Injuries under Act May 30, 1908,..          | 1,466.01            |
| Total,...                                   | <u>\$110,144.11</u> |
| Percent of total cost of project to date,-- | .12230.             |

The Reclamation Service plan for the expenditure of the present appropriation of \$50,000 is as follows:

Excavation of Four Horns Outlet and construction of temporary outlet gate for storage of 4,000 acre feet--\$12,000.  
Whitetail inverted siphon on Four Horns Supply canal 8,000.



|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Two large chutes and 40 turnouts on Fisher Flat system, | \$10,000. |
| Twenty miles of small laterals on Fisher Flat system,-- | 1,600.    |
| 25,000 cubic yards of excavation in larger laterals     |           |
| on Fisher Flat system, -----                            | 5,000.    |

With the balance it is proposed to construct farm turn-outs and a drainage system for draining two lakes in the Fisher Flats. This drainage work will require the excavation of about 35,000 cubic yards of earth.

The proposed expenditure of the present appropriation of \$50,000 as outlined above is in our judgment the most feasible method of expending the money available. Upon the completion of the work as outlined above it will be possible to irrigate about 16,000 acres or approximately one third of the allotted irrigable land. It is estimated that \$370,000 will be required to complete the system now partially constructed, to such an extent that practically all of the irrigable allotments can be supplied with water. The estimated cost of the entire Blackfeet Project as outlined by the Reclamation Service is approximately \$2,123,000.

#### Water Rights:

Under the Birch Creek Decree we are safe as far as appropriation is concerned, but beneficial use should be made in order to perfect title.

Under Two Medicine sufficient work has been done to hold the appropriation for a year or two, but in order to make final proof the Spring Lake and Four Horns reservoirs should be completed.

No work as yet has been done on the Cut Bank System. This stream is a boundary stream for nearly 15 miles and many filings have been made. It will therefore be necessary to initiate work on this system if the appropriation is to be saved for the land in this unit.

In the past all filings of notice of appropriation of water for the benefit of Indian lands have been made by the Supervising Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service. According to the understanding of this Commission the Act of 1907 states specifically that filings must be made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. We would recommend that in the future all filings of notice of appropriation of water for Indian land be made in strict conformity with the Act of 1907. Also that all filings that have lapsed from lack of construction proof be immediately refiled in accordance with the above statements.

We found enrolled on this reservation, according to the census of June, 1914, 2642 Indians; this, of course, includes full-bloods and mixed-bloods. These Indians live almost entirely on their grazing allotments and along the streams and lakes. They are natural herdsmen and some of them are now owners of many horses and cattle. Nature has endowed their environments for stock purposes with an abundance of water, grass and natural protection against winters as the reservation is broken and affords good winter range for stock.

As this Board has been instructed to report upon the future policy for the prosperity, welfare and happiness of these people, as well as conserving the vast amount of money that has been and will be expended for irrigation purposes here, we believe it is our duty not only to report on the irrigation, but also upon the general conditions and industries of these people. It appears that there are about 123,000 acres of irrigable land on the reservation, 78,000 acres of which are unallotted. The larger part of the land that is subject to irrigation lies east of the meridian between ranges 7 and 8 and is in the district that these



people propose to have opened to settlement, thus retaining the best part of their grazing land in order that they may pursue the only industry that they know and the principal industry that is now practiced by those in this section of the country, namely, the stock industry. We have before us Senate Bill 5484, which provides for the opening to homestead entry of the land above mentioned, east of the meridian between ranges 7 and 8, and have made a careful examination of this bill and, in our opinion, we believe it to be for the best interest of the Indians that said bill should be enacted into law.

The Act of March 1, 1907, which provides for the survey, allotting, appraisement and opening to settlement of the surplus lands of the Blackfeet Reservation would be, in our opinion, a detriment to these people, inasmuch as this would destroy the opportunity for grazing tribal herds. Lands lying south and east of the project adjacent to the boundary line of this reservation that have been homesteaded and plowed have, in many instances been deserted, giving place to obnoxious weeds which have taken the place of the native grass, much to the detriment of range conditions.

We earnestly urge the passage of Senate Bill 5484, as introduced by Senator T. J. Walsh, of Montana, or a similar bill which will amend the Act of March 1, 1907, which originally provided for the opening of the surplus lands of the Blackfeet Reservation to settlement. However, to make this opening a success it is deemed advisable to eliminate the residence clause of the present homestead laws as applicable to the opening of lands on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

The members of this Commission realize that the Blackfeet Reservation has been in the past wholly a stock raising country and probably the greater portion should remain the same in the

future. We believe that it is highly essential that the Indian retain possession of his irrigable land and be permitted to lease if he so desires in order that the water right to the land may be perfected by beneficial use. We do not believe that this locality will at any time in the near future become an entirely successful country for diversified farming either dry land or irrigated, but it is our opinion that in any ordinary season a fairly good crop of hay may be grown on the irrigable land covered by the constructed and proposed irrigation systems.

We realize that the bill providing for the opening of the surplus land of this Reservation to settlement also provided that the money spent by the Reclamation Service on the Reservation shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of the said lands. This Commission approves the provisions in the Act of August 1, 1914, in which the construction charges for irrigation works be apportioned among those benefited, this to apply to allottees as well as to entrymen. After this land shall have been opened to settlement, that is, the land east of the line between ranges 7 and 8 there will yet remain enough grazing land to care for at least 35,000 head of cattle, and it is recommended that steps be taken to purchase cattle for these Indians.

Of the lands under the Blackfeet Project, 78,000 acres are unallotted land and 45,000 acres are allotted.

The construction charges should constitute a lien on the land benefited and not hypothecate the tribal funds, and appropriations should be made accordingly.

This will leave the tribal funds available for the purchase of farming equipment and cattle as well as for the relief of old and indigent Indians.



If the land on the east side of the Reservation is thrown open to entry as provided in the proposed amendment to Bill S-5484, 63rd Congress, 2nd Session, this surplus irrigable land will be taken up by homesteaders. For this reason the future annual appropriation should be sufficient to protect all water appropriations by diligently prosecuting construction work so that beneficial use can be made on all irrigable land on this Reservation.

This is an extremely important matter and should be borne in mind when estimates for future appropriations are being prepared for Congress.

### Flathead Irrigation Project.

After completing the inspection work on the Blackfeet Reservation the members of the Commission proceeded to the Flathead Reservation by way of Kalispell and Flathead Lake, arriving at Polson, Mont. on Aug. 27th.

The Flathead Indian Reservation is an agricultural country located on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains in the west central part of the State of Montana in Flathead, Missoula, and Sanders Counties.

Ranges of mountains on the east and west sides of the Reservation are covered with valuable timber and between these ranges lie the valleys and low table lands suitable for both agriculture and grazing. These lands are fertile and adapted to the raising of small grain, fruit, timothy, alfalfa and clover.

Five days were occupied in traveling over the Reservation by automobile and inspecting the various irrigation divisions.

Each of the various canal systems, constructed and proposed as well as the most important of the storage reservoirs was visited. A very thorough study of farming conditions, both dry land and irrigated was made and all possible data along these lines were obtained by the members of the Commission. The Flathead Irrigation Project is scattered over a wide territory and is very peculiar in that the greater part of it is connected.

A large tract of land in what is known as the Mission Valley lying between the Jocko-Mission watershed and the ridge south of Polson, has a very limited water supply in the northern portion. There are several streams in the southern portion having quite large runoffs and feasible storage reservoir sites. Also there are some rather extensive reservoir sites in the northern portion of this tract. The proposed system when completed will consist



of a series of storage reservoirs, some on the streams having large runoffs and the others in the northern portion of the tract where no local water supply is available. Therefore, a feeder canal will extend from the Jocko River to St. Mary Lake Storage and from the outlet channel from St. Mary Lake another feeder canal runs northward to the crest of the ridge just south of Flathead Lake. This canal is now constructed from Post Creek, which is the natural outlet channel of McDonald's Lake, to the Pablo Reservoir. The object of this large feeder canal is primarily to furnish water to the storage reservoir in the northern portion of this tract of land, but it will also be used to furnish water to numerous tracts of land lying adjacent to the feeder canal and above the canals leading from the storage reservoirs.

From the storages known as Kicking Horse, Nine Pipe, and Pablo Reservoirs an intricate distribution system spreads the water to the farm units and allotments.

The systems in the Mission Valley have been divided into several divisions by the Reclamation Service viz: Mission, Post, Crow and Pablo. The Polson Division is partly in the Mission Valley but the greater portion is on the land sloping toward Flathead Lake.

The other Divisions in the Project are the Jocko, Camas, and Big Arm. The Polson and Big Arm Division are proposed pumping units.

The total area included in the Reservation was originally 1,300,000 acres. Of this amount 152,000 acres have been classed as irrigable by the Reclamation Service. The acreage is subdivided as follows: 97,000 acres allotted Indian Land, 48,000 acres entered by homesteaders, 2,000 acres open to entry and

5,000 acres State Land.

The Flathead River flows in a general south-westerly direction through the Reservation. The average annual runoff of this river at Polson, Mont., where the river leaves the Flathead Lake, was from 1908 to 1912 inclusive, 8,293,000 acre feet. None of this water can be used for irrigation except by pumping. The sources of water supply for the completed and proposed irrigation divisions are the Flathead River and its tributaries the most important of which are the Jocko and Little Bitter Foot Rivers and Mud, Crow, Post, Mission, Dry, Finley, Agency, Big Knife and Valley Creeks and a large number of smaller creeks.

The length of irrigation season is from May 1 to Sept. 30 or 153 days. The duty of water has been estimated at 1.5 acre feet per acre. The average elevation of the irrigable area is 3,000 feet above sea level. The range of temperature on irrigable area is from 30 to 96 degrees. The average annual rainfall at St. Ignatius Montana is 16.24 inches and this is probably much larger than the rainfall on the greater portion of the irrigable area especially on those divisions at a distance from the mountains. The character of soil on the irrigable area varies from light sandy loam to heavy clay. On the eastern side of the Reservation adjacent to the mountains much of the land is being dry farmed successfully. The lands lying along the Flathead River and that west of the river has an insufficient rainfall and dry farming has not proven successful. In the opinion of this Commission no diversified farming without irrigation can be successful.

While fairly good grain crops are now being raised by dry farming methods east and south of the Flathead River it is probable that the crop yield could be doubled by the application of water,



and in consequence the value of the lands would greatly increase.

The irrigation scheme divides the land east of the Flathead river into various units but nearly all of these will be connected inasmuch as it is contemplated to carry surplus waters from one stream to another in order to reach suitable storages. None of the storage supply canals at present constructed will be utilized wholly as carrying canals. Numerous turnouts will be installed to irrigate land directly under the canals. During the season of 1914 a total of 5505 acres was irrigated from completed canals. All engineering data presented in this report were obtained from the records of the Reclamation Service.

#### Polson Division:

The Polson Division contemplated the irrigation of 6,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of the town of Polson which is located at the outlet of Flathead Lake.

This division was designed as a pumping system from power developed at the Newell Power Plant. This land lies on each side of the Flathead River and slopes toward Flathead Lake.

The area proposed to be irrigated consists of 5,500 acres of allotted land and 500 acres of farm units.

Two small storages are included in the plan.

Some construction work has been done on the left bank of the Flathead River and this canal can now be supplied by dropping water over the divide from Pablo Feeder Canal.

The present undeveloped condition of the greater portion of the land under the Pablo division permits the use of a portion of the supply for the irrigation of the lands bordering Flathead Lake and adjacent to the town of Polson. It is probable that this gravity supply will be ample for several years and will permit of

the development of this land prior to the completion of the proposed power development.

The land under this system is very productive when irrigated and its close proximity to the town with its shipping facilities makes this unit a valuable one. At the close of the fiscal year 1914, there were 1,200 acres under completed works and of this amount 56 acres were irrigated during the season of 1914.

The total expenditure to July 31, 1914 was \$14,823.79. The estimated cost of the completed unit is \$463,232.80 or \$77 per acre.

#### Crow Division:

The Crow Division comprises a body of land between Crow and Mud Creeks and a narrow strip of land east of Crow Creek that is above the feeder canal for the Kicking Horse Reservoir. This proposed division will receive its water supply from the feeder canal running from Post Creek to Pablo Reservoir, and also from the storage supply of the Pablo Reservoir.

There are 14,000 acres in this division of which 13,000 acres are allotted land and 1,000 acres in farm units.

The natural flow of the streams diverted into the Pablo feeder canal will supply a sufficient quantity of water for the early portion of the irrigation season. The proposed storage at McDonald's Lake will furnish water during the latter part of the season for the upper portion of this division and the Pablo storage will take care of the lower portion.

Practically the entire area covered by this system is excellent farming land, much of which is now being dry farmed with fair success during the more favorable seasons.

No construction work has been done. The estimated cost of this division is \$133,000.00.



Pablo Division:

The Pablo Division is intended to supply water for the large territory included between Mud Creek and the Flathead River as far north as the ridge bordering the southern end of Flathead Lake. The approximate area included in this tract is 40,000 acres. This acreage is one half allotments and the other half farm units.

The water for this division is supplied by the Pablo Feeder Canal which carries water from Post, Crow, Mud, and numerous smaller streams running westward from the Rocky Mountain Divide. There is also a possible diversion of a number of small streams running into the east side of Flathead Lake to add to the Pablo Reservoir Supply. This feeder canal as at present constructed extends to Post Creek which is the natural outlet of McDonald's Lake. It is proposed to extend this large feeder canal to intercept the outlet of St. Mary's Lake.

The combined low water flow of all the streams intercepted by the Pablo Feeder Canal is insufficient for the needs of the completed division. There are several storages available above the feeder canal. The most important of which are McDonald's Lake Reservoir Site, Mission Reservoir Site, McConnell Reservoir Site and St. Mary Reservoir Site. Of these possible sites the McDonald's Lake and St. Mary Lake are the largest and probably the most economical for immediate construction. When the entire chain of feeder canal and storages is completed the construction of a feeder canal from the North Fork of the Jocko River, and other branches if found necessary, will be an important factor in supplying St. Mary Lake Reservoir and the Pablo feeder canal to full capacity. In this connection it must be also remembered that the Pablo feeder canal will be required to carry the water

to be stored in numerous other reservoirs for other divisions on the Project.

At the end of the fiscal year 1914, the Pablo division was completed to cover 8,000 acres. The total cost to July 31st, 1914, was \$522,958.38. The estimated cost of the completed division is \$1,590,309.69 or approximately \$40 per acre.

#### Mission Division:

The Mission Division covers the land below the proposed feeder canal along the foot of the mountains and between Post Creek on the north and the ridge between the Mission and Jocko Valleys on the south.

Water will be supplied to the land by several canals taken from Mission and Dry Creeks but the low water flow must be supplemented by storage waters from Mission, McConnell or St. Mary Reservoir.

The total runoff of these streams is more than will ever be needed for this division although the low water flow is insufficient and storage must be resorted to. Also the surplus runoff will be needed farther north and must be stored in Kicking Horse, Nine Pipe and Pablo Reservoirs.

There is a proposed canal from Mission Creek which will divert water about three miles north of the north west corner of the National Bison Reserve.

This canal will cover approximately 510 acres along the left bank of the Flathead River just above the town of Dixon.

The estimated cost of this canal is \$15,000. The proposed canal will cover some land inside the Bison Reserve and will also cover the land on which is now located the new Agency.



The land under this proposed ditch is all allotted and in its present condition without irrigation is of very little value.

Aside from the needs of the Indian allottees it is essential that irrigation water be supplied to the lands reserved for Agency use.

We recommend that steps be taken toward the construction of the system at an early date.

The total acreage included under the Mission Division is 23,000 acres of which 21,500 acres are allotted and 1,500 acres farm units.

The irrigable area under completed works June 30, 1914, was 6,000 acres.

The total cost to July 31st, 1914 was \$23,268.61.

The estimated cost of completed division is \$484,100.75 or \$21 per acre. The division is 4.8% completed.

The land under this system is very fertile and with irrigation produces excellent crops.

During the season of 1914, 915 acres were irrigated by Indians, 22 leasees and 225 acres by white owners or leased from whites.

#### Post Division:

The Post Division consists of that district lying between Post and Crow Creeks and the Flathead River. It contains 30,000 acres of irrigable land, of which 17,500 acres are allotted to Indians.

The water supply for this division is obtained mainly from Post Creek with an additional amount obtained from surplus wet-

ers not needed in the Mission Division. The mean annual runoff of Post Creek is about 75,000 acre feet. Of this amount it is contemplated to store 34,500 acre feet in Nine Pipe and Kicking Horse reservoirs. These reservoirs are situated in the eastern end of the division and from them canals and laterals have been run to deliver water to the land to the west and south. In addition to the above a canal has been constructed which takes out of Crow Creek and waters the land adjacent to the Flathead River. The water for this is obtained partly from the natural flow of Crow Creek and later when needed from the Lower Crow Creek Reservoir which has not yet been constructed.

Canals and laterals have been built to cover 31,700 acres of land. There are now irrigated 149 acres by Indians, 3 acres by Lessees and 2066 acres by Whites.

The estimated cost of this division is \$46,971.52 or a unit cost of \$33 per acre. The division is now 33.8% completed.

The division contains 27.35 miles of main canals and 104.11 miles of laterals.

#### Jocko Division:

The Jocko Division lies in the southern part of the Flathead Reservation in the vicinity of Schley, Arlee, and Flathead. The water supply is derived from the Jocko River and its tributaries. The water supply of these streams is sufficient for all the irrigable land under them leaving sufficient inflow below the points of diversion together with the return flow to supply the land below along the Flathead River in the vicinity of Dixon.

The North Canal diverts water from the Jocko River above the mouth of Pig Knife Creek. This canal will irrigate 6,000 acres. The capacity at the head is 130 C.F.S. This was made so that water could be carried across the Jocko River in the



vicinity of the Jocko Agency as soon as the old water rights are settled and the Indians brought under the new system. The canal capacity for the 6,000 acres however, is only 90 C.F.S. The south side of the Valley will be irrigated largely from Finley and Big Knife Creeks. The incomplete records of the mean annual runoff from these streams for the years from 1909 to 1913 was 14,509 and 7,107 respectively, a total of 21,616 acre feet. This amount has proven to be insufficient for the land on the south side of the river and the supply must be supplemented by fluming 40 cubic feet per second from the North Canal across the Jocko River as stated above.

Reavis Creek will also supply water for some bench land along the Flathead River west of Dixon. No work has been done however, on this part of the division.

This division is 63% completed and could irrigate 8,500 acres during the season of 1914. However only 2,744 acres were irrigated, divided as follows: farmed by Indians 1,414 acres, farmed by lessees of Indian land 1,150 acres, lands owned by whites 180 acres.

The total expenditures to July 31, 1914 were \$105,552.76. Total estimated cost of completed division is \$167,480.75, or an estimated cost of \$10.50 per acre.

#### Big Arm Division:

This division lies along the western shore of Flathead Lake and contains 3,000 acres of land, 2,000 acres of which are allotted to Indians. The water for this land is to be pumped from Flathead Lake by means of electric power transmitted from the proposed power development on the Flathead River near Newell Tunnel a distance of 8 miles.

Nothing had been spent on this project up to July 31, 1914. The estimated cost of this division is \$78,000 or \$26.00 per acre.

This is a very desirable land for fruit on account of the climate being tempered by the proximity of Flathead Lake.

Canas Division:

The Canas Division lies in the western part of the Flathead Reservation along the Little Bitter Root River and Sullivan Creek. The total irrigable area in this division is 20,000 acres of which 2,000 acres are allotted.

The general plan of this unit is to store water in Little Bitter Root Lake and Hubbard Reservoirs both off the Reservation. However, all rights have not as yet been secured from corporations holding these lands. Additional storage may be provided in Big Draw and Dry Forks Reservoirs, both on tributaries of the Little Bitter Root River.

The annual runoff from the Little Bitter Root near Marion Mont., beginning April and ending in December varies from 6,640 acre feet in 1910 to 3515 acre feet in 1913. It, however, usually goes dry in August and would supply very little water during irrigation season without storage. Storage at Little Bitter Root Lake would be very cheap if the right of way is secured as the proposed dam will be 10' high, built of earth, a total yardage of 4,000 cubic yards and when completed would store 6,000 acre feet probably the entire flow of the river at that point. This in addition to the natural flow could not be depended upon to irrigate more than 3,000 to 4,000 acres of land unless supplemented by additional storage at the Hubbard Reservoir site.



The mean annual runoff of the Little Bitter Root at Hubbard for months ranging from April to December from 1909 to 1913 is 18,590 acre feet. During some of the years however, the records were kept for a period of only seven months.

The minimum annual runoff was 13,332 acre feet and the minimum flow only 7 cubic feet per second. The natural flow of the stream at this point could not be depended upon to irrigate more than 1,000 acres after July 1st.

This reservoir could be constructed with a capacity of 20,000 acre feet but with the cheaper storage in the Bitter Root Lake mentioned above, it is doubtful if it will be necessary to construct it, canal to its fullest capacity unless the Lake above mentioned cannot be secured for reservoir purposes. There are two other reservoir sites on the tributaries of Little Bitter Root River. The Big Draw Reservoir on Sullivan Creek with a capacity of 9,330 acre feet covering an area of 301 acres with a proposed earth dam 35 feet in height. This Reservoir would irrigate 1,000 acres not feasible to irrigate from the Little Bitter Root River direct, besides furnishing water for bottom land along the Little Bitter Root River.

The canal to irrigate the greater part of this area would divert water from the Little Bitter Root river about three miles south of the North boundary of the Reservation in order to cover the high bench land along the river.

It may be possible to irrigate some land in the vicinity of Camas Prairie by storing water in Dog Lake or in a marsh east of Dog Lake. Very little investigation has been made of this water supply. It is doubtful if more water can be developed

at this point then will be required for the Indian allotments. The land in this division is badly in need of water and little can be accomplished by dry farming methods. The estimated cost of this division when completed is \$677,000 or \$33.85 per acre.

#### Reservoirs Flathead Irrigation Project:

The following is a brief description of the storage reservoirs under construction and proposed:

##### Big Draw Reservoir:

This proposed reservoir is located on Sullivan Creek and is to be used to supply water for the Camas Division. The dam is to be of the earth type and 35' in height with a total length of 3,600 feet, unless it is found that the runoff from the water shed is insufficient to fill a reservoir of that capacity. The total capacity of this reservoir will be 9,330 acre feet, the estimated cost being \$95,000 or a little more than \$10 per acre foot.

##### Dog Lake Reservoir:

It is thought possible that this lake may be used to store water and divert it into the land in Camas Valley. It is also possible by constructing two small dams at a Marsh east of Dog Lake to store water for irrigation. The amount of water is limited and it is doubtful whether there will be more than enough water for the allotted lands. The capacity of the Dog Lake Reservoir, with a loose rock and earth dam 35 feet in height and 2250' in length will be 3,200 acre feet at an estimated cost of \$66,800 or about \$20 per acre foot. Very little investigation work has been done on this proposed reservoir.

##### Dry Fork Reservoir:

The purpose of this proposed reservoir is to conserve the surplus waters of the Little Bitter Root River and serve the lowlands near Camas Hot Springs. The estimated cost of this reservoir is \$52,000. With an earth dam 33 feet in height



it will have a capacity of 1918 acre feet or a unit cost of a little more than \$26.00 per acre foot.

Hubbart Reservoir:

The location of this reservoir site is on the Little Bitter Root River about one mile north of the Reservation. This reservoir should be constructed after the Little Bitter Root Lake described below is completed. It can be developed to any extent but it is doubtful if it will be necessary to construct it to a capacity of more than 20,000 acre feet, this will require a dam of loose rock and earth 118 feet high, the estimated cost being \$167,000 or about \$8.00 per acre foot. The right of way for this reservoir has not as yet been acquired by the Government.

Little Bitter Root Lake:

This proposed reservoir site lies several miles north of the Reservation on the Little Bitter Root River near the vicinity of Marion. This lake with a dam 300' long and 10' in height will store 6,000 acre feet at an estimated cost of \$6,000 or \$1 per acre foot.

Kicking Horse Reservoir:

Kicking Horse reservoir is located on the prairie about 4 miles south of Ronan and will be supplied with water from Post Creek and will be used in supplying water to the Post Division. The capacity of this Reservoir with an earth dam 31 feet high will be 6,800 acre feet at an estimated cost of \$160,000 or about \$23 per acre foot.

Nine Pipe Reservoir:

This reservoir like Kicking Horse reservoir is located on the prairie and is supplied with water from Post Creek through a feeder canal. When this reservoir is completed with an earth dam 38' in height it will have a storage capacity of 15,100 acre feet, its present capacity is 5,000 acre feet and \$51,641.41

have been expended. The total cost of this reservoir when completed will be \$131,609.62. This reservoir will supply water for the Post Division.

Pablo Reservoir:

This reservoir is located on the prairie south of Poleon. The ultimate capacity with an earth dam 46 feet in height will be 29,600 acre feet. The present capacity is 5,000 acre feet at a cost of \$185,583.82. The total estimated cost is \$746,888.53. It can be supplied with water from the feeder canal and by pumping when necessary from Flathead River.

Lower Crow Creek Reservoir:

This proposed reservoir will be located on Crow Creek and will store the early runoff from this stream and surplus waters from the Mission Division and will furnish water to the Post Division. The capacity of this reservoir will be 9,485 acre feet with an earth dam 92 feet in height. The estimated cost of this storage is \$126,000 or about \$14 per acre foot.

McConnell Reservoir:

This reservoir will be filled from Dry Creek below St. Mary Lake in high water. This is not a very satisfactory site. With a dam 45 feet high it will have a capacity of 2,000 acre feet at an estimated cost of \$39,425.43 or a unit cost of about \$19.50 per acre foot.

McDonald Lake:

This is a natural lake on Post Creek and by constructing a dam of loose rock and earth 57 feet high it will store 10,200 acre feet at an estimated cost of \$192,000 or an estimated cost of \$19.00 per acre foot.

Mission Reservoir:

This site is on the head of Mission Creek and will act as an equalizer between Nine Pipe and Kicking Horse reservoirs and supply water to the Mission Division. The capacity of this



reservoir with a dam 80' high will be 8,300 acre feet at an estimated cost of \$230,339.71 or a unit cost of about \$29 per acre foot.

Poleon Reservoir:

This reservoir site is located about 1½ miles south west of the town of Poleon. The supply of water can be furnished to this reservoir temporarily from the feeder canal but ultimately by pumping from the Flathead River. It will supply water to the land about Poleon now irrigated from a branch of the main feeder canal. This reservoir will have a capacity of 1,700 acre feet with a dam 85' high. The estimated cost will be \$68,000 or \$40 per acre foot.

St. Mary Lake:

This is the most feasible of all the proposed reservoirs. It is a natural lake near the head of Dry Creek. It will be tapped by a tunnel 60 feet below the present water surface and with a dam 58' high will store 25,000 acre feet. A feeder canal can be constructed from one or more of the forks of Jocko River to not only supply this reservoir in part but will pass water through it into the main feeder canal. The estimated cost of this reservoir is \$209,000 or a unit cost of \$8 per acre foot.

Twin Reservoir:

Twin Reservoir site is located about 5 miles southeast of the town of Poleon and will be filled from the feeder canal, by cutting through a divide it will supply water to the Poleon Division. This is a small reservoir and with a dam 30 feet high will store 937 acre feet. The estimated cost is \$18,400 or a little more than \$19.00 per acre foot.

In our opinion the St. Mary Reservoir should be the next storage reservoir developed inasmuch as it is the cheapest storage in point of cost per acre foot and also will better serve the needs of the Project for the immediate future.



FLATHEAD PROJECT. MONTANA

RESERVOIRS.

| Reservoir.              | :<br>:Capacity | :Present<br>:Capacity: | :Estimated<br>:Cost. | :Cost to<br>:July 31, '14 |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Big Draw                | : 9,330:       | 0                      | : \$25,000.00        | :                         |
| Dog Lake                | : 32,000:      | 0                      | : 66,800.00          | :                         |
| Dry Fork                | : 1,918:       | 0                      | : 52,000.00          | :                         |
| Flathead Lake           | : 1,800,000:   | 0                      | *: 640,733.43        | :                         |
| Hubbart                 | : 20,000:      | 0                      | : 167,000.00         | :                         |
| Kicking Horse           | : 6,800:       | 0                      | : 160,000.00         | :                         |
| Little Bitter Root Lake | : 6,000:       | 0                      | : 6,000.00           | :                         |
| Lower Crow Creek        | : 9,485:       | 0                      | : 126,000.00         | :                         |
| McConnell               | : 2,000:       | 0                      | : 39,425.43          | :                         |
| McDonald Lake           | : 10,600:      | 0                      | : 192,000.00         | :                         |
| Mission                 | : 8,300:       | 0                      | : 230,339.71         | :                         |
| Ninepipe                | : 15,100:      | 5,000                  | : 131,609.82         | : 51,641.41               |
| Pablo                   | : 29,600:      | 5,000                  | : 746,888.53         | : 185,583.82              |
| Polson                  | : 1,700:       | 0                      | : 88,000.00          | :                         |
| St. Mary Lake           | : 25,000:      | 0                      | : 209,000.00         | :                         |
| Twin                    | : 937:         | 0                      | : 18,400.00          | :                         |
|                         | : :            |                        | : :                  | :                         |

Capacities shown in acre-feet.

\*Includes power plant for 6,000 horsepower and pumps for using same.

Water rights.

Like the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reservations filings have been made by the Reclamation Service in behalf of the Secretary of the Interior on all streams thought necessary for the construction of the entire project. On only a few streams however, has sufficient work been done to protect the appropriation toward perfecting title. Many of the streams have been refiled on but owing to the fact that the Montana laws require that construction work begin before the expiration of three years it will soon be necessary to refile. This method of refileing, however, is not satisfactory as subsequent appropriators may acquire title in the meantime. Filings unless followed by construction are of little value. It is the opinion of this Commission that sufficient funds should immediately be made available so that construction proof may be made on all streams necessary for the ultimate development of this project, and in such amounts as to insure economic construction, and the title be perfected by beneficial use.

Under date of June 27th, 1912, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised the Superintendent of the Flathead Reservation that the Secretary of the Interior approved the recommendation that a committee be appointed, which should include the Superintendent of the Flathead Reservation, the engineer engaged in the Reclamation work and an Indian to be selected by the Flathead tribe for the purpose of determining the lands affected by appropriation of water and that all lands as irrigated should be determined and have a paid up water right.

A council of Indians was called and Alphonse Clairmont was unanimously elected as the Indian member of the Commission. Fred



C. Morgan Superintendent of the Flathead Reservation and E. F. Taber, Project Engineer were the other members of the Commission. Later, on account of other work requiring Mr. Taber's attention he was replaced by Mr. Foster Towle an Ass't Engineer. The Commission met on Sept. 9, 1913, at the Flathead Agency. After going over the irrigated lands and making a thorough examination of the canals and ditches they decided,

"That beneficial use shall be the measure and limit of the right to irrigation water and the capacity of all ditches as now constructed shall limit the water rights of appropriator or appropriators using ditches; that from a general consideration of the facts it has been determined that many of the appropriators have not sufficient water diverted and appropriated to irrigate all their lands and it will be necessary for them, when practicable, to obtain irrigation water from the system constructed by the United States for the purpose of irrigating portions of their allotments; that in the event water is obtained from the Government constructed irrigation system, or an exchange is made for the water rights found to be vested for a water right from the Government constructed irrigation system, all land covered by such change will be charged with the payment of its proportion of the annual operation, maintenance and betterment charges as fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Committee made findings on each of the following.

1. Name of appropriator.
2. Number and description of allotment.
3. Date of appropriation.
4. Location of point of diversion.
5. Area of land irrigated and exact location.
6. Paid up water rights on the Government constructed system for definite number of acres.
7. Partially paid up water right to the extent of a definite percent of the cost per acre for a water right under Government constructed system."

Under date of Jan. 15, 1914 the Commission submitted its report in two volumes, one containing the testimony taken, the other the findings of the Committee as to rights of individual allottees, together with maps.

Relative to a ditch constructed by the Government in 1893 and other ditches constructed at Government expense prior to the work done by the Reclamation Service the conclusions are as follows.

"It is also determined that a claim for water rights in the new system based upon use from the old Government ditches will fail for lack of ownership in the ditch, through which such claims would have to be established; and it is therefore concluded that if all the water rights properly claimed through ditches privately constructed be protected, equity will be done".

In other words the Committee concluded that those Indians who irrigated their lands through ditches constructed at their own expense, have a paid up water right to that part of their various allotments shown by the testimony and maps to have been irrigated and that these Indians irrigating from these canals constructed at the expense of the Government prior to that work being done by the Reclamation Service are not entitled to a paid up water right under those ditches that will eventually be irrigated under the new and more comprehensive system now being constructed.

This Commission agrees with the findings and conclusions of the Committee as given above and recommends that they be approved at an early date so that the construction work may be completed on this division.

We further recommend that, if necessary the Indians irrigating land from the old ditches be requested to change to the new system and to abandon their old ditches except as they may be needed in connection with irrigating lands under the system. The testimony and hearings have been completed on all divisions but owing to the time required to make necessary surveys only the report on the



Jocko Division has been submitted, and it is respectfully recommended that the Commission appointed by Office letter of June 27, 1912 be instructed to continue the investigations and report on all unfinished work in the same manner in which the Jocko Div. was handled.

Power Development:

The power possibilities on the Flathead River from Flathead Lake to Dixon are very great ranging from 43,000 H.P. to 100,000 H.P. at the Newell Dam Site depending on the height to which the lake is raised, or if all the power be developed between the Lake and Dixon it may be increased to 180,000 H.P. Even this could be increased to 260,000 H.P. by raising the Lake an additional 10 feet. It is doubtful however, if the water supply would always be sufficient to fill the Lake to this height.

The general plan for utilizing this power has been tentatively adopted as follows. The river has a rapid fall at the Newell Dam Site, falling 55 feet in 2,800 feet. A tunnel 1700' in length has been constructed from the upper to the lower point, with the exception of a few feet at the upper end, which with a small diversion dam will develop a head of 69 feet. The tunnel is about 11' x 11' through solid rock and unlined. The development of the 69 foot head will furnish 6,000 H.P. or sufficient for furnishing the present need for pumping purposes. The work now done will work into the scheme of greatest power development. The power developed can be utilized in filling Polson and Pablo Reservoirs if the streams emptying into the feeder canal fail to supply sufficient water for irrigation purposes. It will also furnish the power for pumping in the Big Arm Division and the land adjacent to the Lake on both sides of the Flathead River in the vicinity of Polson.

The expenditures on this development to July 31, 1914 were \$95,733.43. The estimated cost of the entire development of the first 6,000 H.P. contemplated is \$640,733.43.

The water power of this stream is a necessary problem for future development.

It is important that sufficient development be carried on and the rights of the Indians to this power protected by construction work or in some other manner.

This Commission has not gone into the matter of future development of this water power, except as it concerns irrigation, but invites your attention to the possibilities of outside parties acquiring title to land adjacent to the Flathead River and developing power to the detriment of the Indians.

This Commission understands that outside parties have already made filings on the Flathead River for power purposes. Relative to this matter refer to Superintendent Morgan's letter dated June 8, 1914, addressed to the Indian Office.

The value of the power propositions in Flathead River, which are estimated at over \$1,000,000; the expense already incurred in building a tunnel, and the necessity of developing power for pumping water on to Indian lands make it of utmost importance that steps be immediately taken to diligently prosecute the work in connection with power development to the end that the attempts of speculators may be frustrated and the rights of the Flathead Indians and the public be protected.



Proposed expenditure of the \$200,000 now available for construction.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Completion of structures on canals under contract<br>with Wilson Brothers, .....  | \$ 70,000    |
| Additional small structures for existing canals, .....  | 7,000        |
| Operating road on Pablo feeder canal, .....   | 2,500        |
| Excavation of canals for about 7,000 acres of land<br>Pablo Division, canal location completed, .....                             | 25,000       |
| Structures for last named canals, .....   | 42,000       |
| Canals and structures to be located immediately<br>for about 1500 acres additional land in Pablo<br>Division east of Horte, ..... | 13,500       |
| Survey and design, .....  | 18,000       |
| Operation and Maintenance, .....  | 20,000       |
| Steam Gaging, .....   | <u>2,000</u> |
| Total, .....  | \$200,000    |

Summary of expenditures on the Flathead Reservation  
to July 31, 1914.

FLATHEAD PROJECT. MONTANA.

August 31, 1914.

| Division<br>or<br>Feature. | :Irriga-<br>:ble ar-<br>:ea to-<br>:tal Pro-<br>:ject. | :Irriga-<br>:ble ar-<br>:ea un-<br>:der<br>:comple-<br>:ted<br>:works<br>:June<br>: 1914. | :Irriga-<br>:ble ar-<br>:ea in<br>:allot-<br>:ments.<br>:unite-<br>:<br>:<br>:<br>: | :Irri-<br>:gale<br>:area<br>:farm<br>:<br>:<br>:<br>: | :Cost to<br>: July<br>: 31, 1914. | :Estimated<br>: total<br>: cost. | :Percent<br>:com-<br>:plet-<br>:ed<br>:July<br>:31,<br>:1914. |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Canas,                     | : 20,000:  | : 0:  | : 2,000:  | : 18,000:   | : \$113.67:                       | : \$ 877,000.00:                 | : .016  |
| Big Arm,                   | : 3,000:   | : 0:  | : 2,000:  | : 1,000:  | : .00:                            | : 78,000.00:                     | : .000  |
| Polson,                    | : 6,000:   | : 1200:   | : 5,500:  | : 500:  | : 14,833.79:                      | : 463,232.80:                    | : 5.2   |
| Pablo,                     | : 40,000:  | : 8000:   | : 20,000:   | : 20,000:   | : 522,958.38:                     | : 1,520,309.69:                  | : 31.7  |
| Crow,                      | : 14,000:  | : 0:  | : 13,000:   | : 1,000:  | : .00:                            | : 133,000.00:                    | : .000  |
| Post,                      | : 30,000:  | : 21,700:   | : 17,500:   | : 12,500:   | : 333,934.69:                     | : 986,971.52:                    | : 33.8  |
| Mission,                   | : 23,000:  | : 6,000:  | : 21,500:   | : 1,500:  | : 23,268.81:                      | : 484,100.75:                    | : 4.8   |
| Jocko,                     | : 16,000:  | : 8,500:  | : 15,500:   | : 500:  | : 105,558.76:                     | : 167,480.75:                    | : 63.0  |
| St. Mary Storage,          | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 15,162.92:                      | : 352,173.35:                    | : :   |
| Drainage,                  | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : :                               | : 300,000.00:                    | : :   |
| Power Development,         | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 95,733.43:                      | : 640,733.43:                    | : :   |
| Telephone System,          | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 8,872.46:                       | : 27,004.75:                     | : :   |
| Buildings & Grounds:       | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 31,499.66:                      | : 86,408.94:                     | : :   |
| Stream Gaging,             | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 11,079.77:                      | : 19,072.83:                     | : :   |
| Survey & Design,           | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 199,847.74:                     | : 600,000.00:                    | : :   |
| Total                      | : 152,000:   | : 48,400:   | : 97,000:   | : 55,000:   | : 1,362,853.88:                   | : 6,605,486.81:                  | : 20.6  |
| Operation & Maint.         | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 44,733.95:                      | : :                              | : :   |
| Grand Total                | : :  | : :   | : :   | : :   | : 1,407,587.83:                   | : :                              | : :   |



The General Expense Item to June 30, 1914, was.

Flathead Project, Montana.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Washington Office, .....                  | \$ 21,291.80      |
| Chicago Office, .....                     | 2,345.10          |
| Expert Engineering, .....                 | 1,231.19          |
| Supervising Engineer's Office, .....      | 24,399.46         |
| Injuries under Act of May 30, 1908, ..... | 2,275.77          |
| Local Office, .....                       | <u>116,637.11</u> |
|   | \$168,170.43      |

FLATHEAD PROJECT, MONTANA.

Length of Canals.

| Division | Capacity<br>800 to<br>301 S.F. | Capacity<br>300 to<br>50 S.F. | Capacity<br>less than<br>50 S.F. |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Post,    | 2.74 mi.                       | 24.61 mi.                     | 104.11 mi.                       |
| Jecko,   |                                | 4.54 "                        | 71.35 "                          |
| Polson,  |                                |                               | 7.97 "                           |
| Pablo,   | 8.04 "                         | 36.53 "                       | 46.09 "                          |
| Mission, |                                | 6.93 "                        | 18.43 "                          |
| Total    | 10.78 mi.                      | 72.61 mi.                     | 247.95 mi.                       |



Inasmuch as there has at times, been a question raised as to the interpretation of the Act of May 29th, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 444-450) Par.6 Sec. 9) regarding the payment of construction charges for irrigation work on Flathead lands for which Indians have received patent in fee, we respectfully recommend that this matter be thoroughly reviewed and if it is possible to do so, to have legislation enacted similar to the ruling contained in Indian Office letter addressed to the Superintendent of the Flathead Indian School, under date of March 3, 1911. This would eliminate the possibility of further misunderstanding.

The following is a copy of Par.6 Sec.9 (35 Stat.L.444-450):

"The land irrigable under the systems herein provided, which has been allotted to Indians in severalty shall be deemed to have a right to so much water as may be required to irrigate such lands without cost to the Indians for construction of such irrigation systems. The purchaser of any Indian allotment, purchased prior to the expiration of the trust period thereon, shall be exempt from any and all charge for construction of the irrigation system incurred up to the time of such purchase. All lands allotted to Indians shall bear their pro rata share of the cost of the operation and maintenance of the system under which they lie."

The question has been raised by various persons as to the possibilities of irrigating the Indian allotments directly from the various streams without storage. It should be stated that the allotments were made some time before the irrigation plans were formed and are not all located favorably for irrigation direct from the streams.

In order to show just what might have been done the mean discharge of the various streams, taken from a record of several years is given herewith. The fact that the streams have their origin in the forest covered mountains makes the runoff come during the summer months when most needed.

| <u>Stream.</u>               | <u>June.</u> | <u>July.</u> | <u>August.</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Jocko River,                 | 35075 A.F.   | 24525 A.F.   | 15205 A.F.     |
| Mission Creek,               | 19330 A.F.   | 11603 A.F.   | 4841 A.F.      |
| Post Creek,                  | 14520 A.F.   | 11457 A.F.   | 5255 A.F.      |
| Mud Creek,                   | 877 A.F.     | 953 A.F.     | 583 A.F.       |
| Crow Creek,                  | 18700 A.F.   | 6800 A.F.    | 2500 A.F.      |
| Total (without Jocko River), | 53427 A.F.   | 30813 A.F.   | 13179 A.F.     |

The heaviest irrigation on this Reservation occurs during July. About 70% of the season's water is applied between July 10th and August 10th. The discharge of the streams is here given in second feet on those dates and is a mean obtained from records over several years.

| <u>Stream.</u>               | <u>July 10th.</u> | <u>August 10th Mean.</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Jocko River,                 | 520 C.F.S.        | 260 C.F.S. 390 C.F.S.    |
| Post Creek,                  | 230 "             | 83 " 155 "               |
| Mud "                        | 24 "              | 12 " 18 "                |
| Crow "                       | 187 "             | 48 " 117 "               |
| Mission "                    | 245 "             | 85 " 165 "               |
| Total (without Jocko River), | 686 "             | 228 " 455 "              |

The Jocko River will easily care for all the irrigable land under this system as there is a surplus of water. The acreage which can be served is 15,500.

Assuming that all the water of the various streams can be used and that 70% is needed between July 10th and August 10th these streams could supply a total of 39,000 acre feet. Assuming a duty of 2 acre feet this would supply water for 19,000 acres.

In addition to the above named streams there is water enough available in Little Bitter Root River to care for about 1,500 acres.

This gives a total acreage which can be supplied with water without storage of 35,000 as follows:

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Jocko River,              | 15,500 |
| Various Streams,          | 19,000 |
| Little Bitter Root River, | 1,500  |
| Total -----               | 36,000 |

This is but a small percentage of the total allotted land.



As has been previously stated, there are under this project 97,000 acres of allotted land, and 55,000 acres of land other than Indian, namely; homestead land, state land, and vacant land. It is the opinion of this board that, in working out the plan of properly distributing the waters having their sources in the tribal timber lands that the building of a comprehensive system sufficient in size to convey water to the homestead, as well as the Indian land, the most economic plan was followed to control the water supply, also to properly protect the Indians' water rights. The building of a system to have conveyed water to the Indians' lands only would eventually have been fraught with many complications, and the Indians would beyond doubt sooner or later have lost valuable water rights by homesteaders, not under the system, filing on and making a beneficial use of the water. The understanding of the homesteader that water would eventually be delivered to his land (however, no definite promise was made on the part of the United States as to date of delivery) enabled the United States, as agent for the Flathead Tribe, to dispose of practically all their surplus lands at the appraised value.

The Indians and whites under the various divisions on this Reservation are demanding continually that irrigation water be furnished for the allotments and homesteads taken as irrigable land at the earliest possible date as well as to be informed of the estimated costs. Under the present method of financing this project, it is absolutely impossible to accurately estimate the cost as it depends to a large extent on the rate of progress of the work, which progress is entirely governed by the annual appropriation, for example, if the annual appropriation be limited

to \$100,000 for this project it will take about 50 years to complete it, and in the meantime many of the Indians and homesteaders will be left in a destitute condition, while on the other hand if \$500,000 are made available each year for construction purposes, the work can be completed within a period of 10 years. It can readily be seen that the work extended over a period of 50 years will probably cost 50% more than if completed within a period of 10 years.

It is also our opinion that no injustice has been done the Indians on the Flathead Reservation in regard to irrigation matters except the hypothecating of their tribal assets for the payment of the system instead of attaching the cost of the system to the tracts of land irrigated, nor will an injustice be done provided future appropriations are of sufficient magnitude to permit of early completion of the irrigation systems. The removal of the objectionable feature as stated above will give an opportunity to assist the Indian by using a part of the tribal funds to starting him in farming operations and thereby enable him to make a beneficial use of the waters delivered to his land.

This reservation was opened May 2, 1910 to homestead entry and in some parts of the reservation, principally that part known as Camas Prairie and Little Bitter Root valleys is settled by homesteaders save a very few Indian allotments. We are of the opinion that the various units which are to furnish water to the parts of the Reservation allotted to Indians, should be pushed to completion as early as possible in order to protect the Indians' water rights and to encourage him in farming, but we do not favor the construction of ditches to cover Camas Prairie or the Little Bitter Root valleys, where the white man has practi-



cally all the land, unless the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 can be so amended as to provide that the cost of said construction be attached to each tract of land irrigated therefrom and the tribal assets not held for payment.

We find that these Indians are beginning to see that owing to the change of conditions by the opening of their reservation to white settlement the raising of stock is no longer a profitable industry but that they must depend upon their farming operations for a livelihood and we believe the time is here when they should be encouraged and assisted, both by furnishing them water as soon as possible and by devising some means whereby they can be supplied with proper equipment for farming. We find that there are 218,000 acres of timber land on the Flathead Reservation, 18,000 acres of which have been allotted to Indians and approximately 5,000 acres reserved for the use and benefit of the tribe. There should be further reserved for the benefit of the tribe 5,000 acres more making a timber reserve on this reservation of 10,000 acres for the exclusive use of the Indians. This would leave 190,000 acres remaining of timber lands.

The Act of 1912 which provides for the disposition of the surplus land on opened reservations, reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be classified or reclassified and appraised or reappraised, in such manner as he may deem advisable, the unallotted or otherwise unreserved lands within any Indian Reservation opened to settlement and entry, but not classified and appraised in the manner provided for in the Act or acts opening such reservations to settlement and entry, or where the existing classifications or appraisement is, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, erroneous."

It is the opinion of this Commission that this Act is an injustice and detrimental to the welfare of this tribe of Indians and is not conducive to good administration and should be repealed for the following reasons:

Practically all the timber on this reservation is on the sides of the mountains which form watersheds and in which mountains are the sources of the streams from which water is secured for irrigation. If these timber lands are opened to entry these watersheds would no doubt soon be divested of their timber, thus permitting the runoff from the various streams which furnish water for irrigation to occur earlier each year than it otherwise would and making additional storage necessary at a great expense in order to supplement the flow during the latter part of the irrigation season, and in view of this fact we believe and recommend that the surplus timber lands together with the timber on said lands on the Flathead Reservation not otherwise reserved or allotted be purchased and acquired by the United States at the original appraised value of the timber, the same having been appraised plus the value of the land to be appraised by a competent commission of three appraisers to be appointed by the President, and that said timber land be placed under the supervision of the National Forestry Service and be made a part of the National Forest Reserve, thus preserving the water supply for irrigation.

By the purchase of the surplus timber lands on this reservation by the United States and causing it to become a part of the National Forest the Indian property adjacent thereto will not be so greatly endangered by reason of the fact that the Forestry Reserve is equipped for the protection of the forests against fire.



It might be well to say that we do not believe such a step would meet the approval of the unscrupulous speculators, and those who think the Indian should apologize for being here, and who spend their time trying to foil the plans of the Superintendent in his efforts to better the condition of this tribe, therefore we believe it detrimental to good administration to add to the many duties of the Superintendent that of acting in the capacity of appraiser of these lands to be sold.

A further reason why this Act should in the opinion of this Commission be repealed is because of the fact that it affords the homesteader, not only prior to filing but even after he has filed and proven up and paid for a tract of land, an opportunity to make application for reappraisement of the land and in some cases they have availed themselves of said opportunity to the detriment of the best interest of the tribe, and in an effort to protect the Indians' interests the field officials incur the enmity of the so-called "wolves" who live by preying upon the Indians.

It has come to our notice that a great deal of annoyance has been caused some of the field employees of the Indian Service on many Reservations by reason of the fact that copies of reports and other correspondence have been obtained by parties in opposition to Indian Office policies.

In our opinion it is not in the interest of good administration to allow these reports and other correspondence of a more or less confidential nature relative to matters pertaining

to both whites and Indians to fall into the hands of persons who may use them to the detriment of those called upon to make such reports.

#### SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. We respectfully recommend that the irrigation units on the Fort Peck Reservation now under construction and also the proposed Big Muddy Unit be completed at the earliest possible date; that the cost of all irrigation work be chargeable to the lands benefited both allotted and unallotted and not be held as a charge against the tribal funds or in any other way hypothecate the tribal interests.

2. Inasmuch as 62½% of the Indian allotments are under the Missouri River gravity system which we consider feasible and the most valuable unit on the Fort Peck Project we recommend that this feature of the Fort Peck Irrigation scheme should not be lost sight of. While we do not feel justified in recommending immediate construction of this unit we are unanimous in stating that this construction will be a necessity in the near future and we believe that within a very short period of time the Fort Peck Indian will come to a full realization of the immense value of irrigation and will willingly consent to and demand the construction of the Missouri River Gravity Unit.

3. As the Act of March 1st, 1907 requires that water filings for Indian lands on Blackfeet Reservation be made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs it is recommended that filings be made on conformity with said Act.

4. As we believe Senate Bill 5484 regarding the opening of a portion of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, as introduced by Senator Walsh of Montana to be for the best interest of both entrymen and Indians we recommend the passage of same.



5. In order that the Blackfeet Indians' water rights may be perfected by beneficial use, we believe that he should retain his irrigable land and be permitted to lease it for cultivation, and the same is hereby recommended.

6. It is our opinion that the tribal funds should not be hypothecated to pay the construction charges to irrigate lands on the Blackfeet Reservation but that these charges should constitute a lien on the lands benefited and their tribal funds expended for cattle to graze on their non-irrigable lands.

7. We recommend that sufficient funds be appropriated annually to permit of the early completion of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Reservation. This will not only tend to safeguard the water rights but will materially reduce final unit costs.

8. We recommend the Act of 1912 which relates to the Classification and reclassification and appraisement and reappraisement of the timber lands on the Flathead Reservation be repealed as this Act, in our opinion, encourages entrymen to make application for the reappraisement of lands even after filing and making final proof, and in addition to this it will eventually mean the destruction of the timber which makes the mountains so valuable as watersheds and eliminates the necessity for additional storage of water for irrigation.

We do not believe the proposed amendment to Section 11 of the Act of March 3, 1909 which provides for the opening to entry the timber lands on the Flathead Reservation, should be enacted into law. Such a law would mean that the homesteader could divest the land of its valuable timber after filing and making his second payment with the results as stated above.

We earnestly recommend as being for the best interest of the Indians and in the interest of good administration that the United States purchase the timber lands on the Flathead Reservation, not otherwise allotted or reserved and that the same be made a part of the National Forest under the supervision of the National Forestry Service. By so doing the timber will be cut under proper supervision and the watersheds will be preserved, and the runoff of the streams having their sources in the mountains will not occur so early each year as to make necessary the providing for additional storage for irrigation and the Indian property adjacent to the forests will be more amply protected from destruction by fire, because of the fact that the Forestry Service is better equipped for this purpose.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. We respectfully recommend that inasmuch as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is held by the Secretary of the Interior directly responsible for the expenditure of all funds for the benefit of Indians on Indian Reservations, in the future no work be initiated, no plans prepared or any funds chargeable to Indian work be expended by the Reclamation Service except with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

2. We respectfully recommend that the Act providing for the opening of the Fort Peck, Blackfeet, and Flathead Indian Reservations, and for the construction of Irrigation systems thereon be so amended as to attach the cost of said construction to the lands irrigated under the system; using, however, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the share of the tribal fund of the individual allottees whose land is benefited thereby, remaining after purchasing seeds, stock and farm equip-



ment, to defray if necessary, his share of the cost of construction.

3. We recommend that future appropriations for irrigation work on the Projects on these three Indian Reservations be made by direct appropriation of any funds available in the Treasury of the United States and such funds be made reimbursable and the repayment of same to be held as a lien against the lands, benefited, both those held by allottees and entrymen and not hypothecate the tribal funds.

4. We also recommend that the annual appropriation for the completion of the irrigation projects on the Fort Peck, Blackfeet, and Flathead Reservations be of sufficient magnitude to insure the early completion of said projects.

Delay in securing large annual appropriations for each of these projects will not only jeopardize the water rights for these lands but will very appreciably increase the unit costs per acre.

Respectfully Submitted,

C. B. Lohmiller  
Supt. Fort Peck Reservation.

W. S. Hanna  
Supt. of Irrigation,  
Chairman.

Arthur E. McFatriage  
Supt. Blackfeet Reservation.

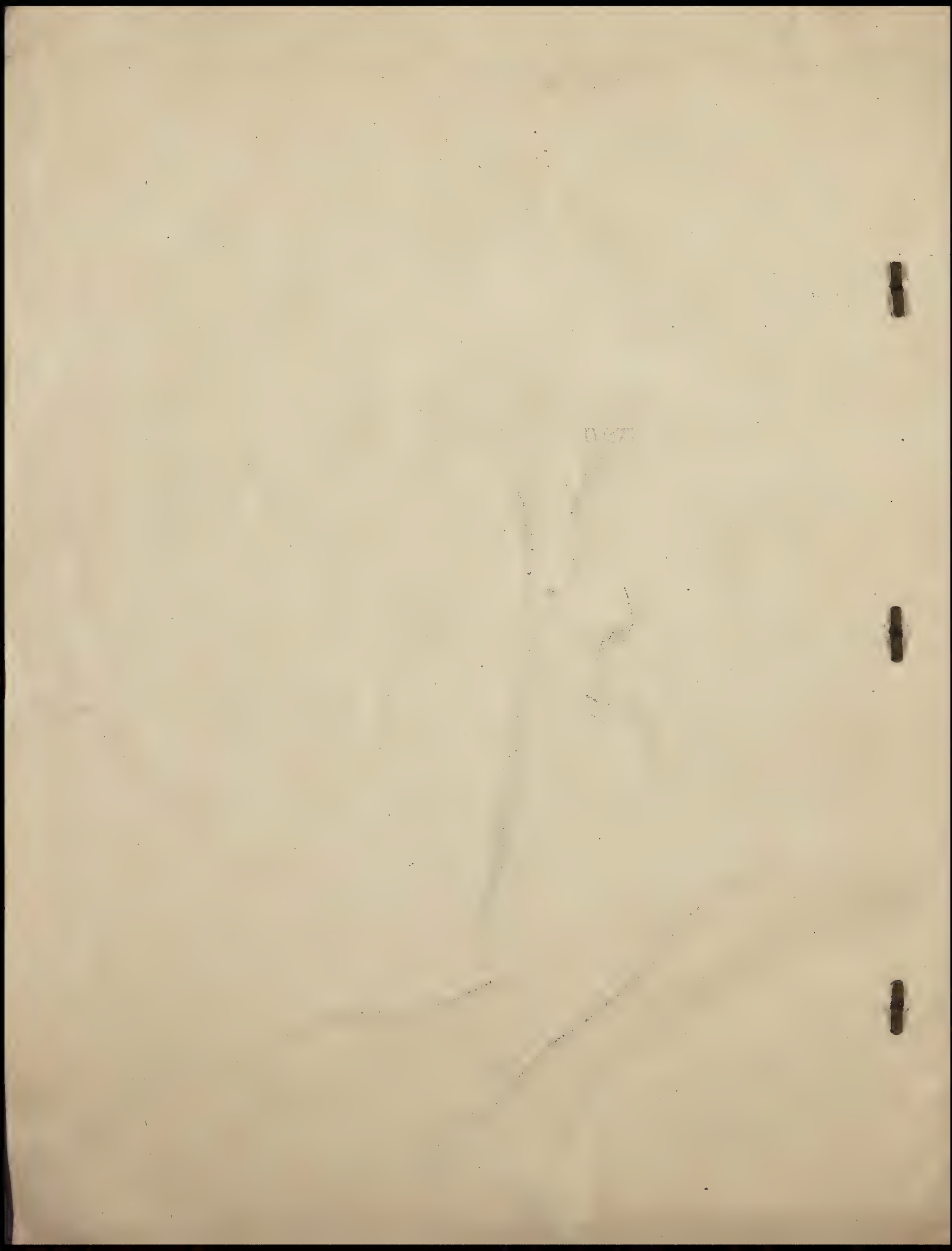
L. M. Helt  
Supt. of Irrigation.

Fred C. Morgan  
Supt. Flathead Reservation.

Henry E. Dietz  
Supt. of Irrigation.







United States Senate,

FILE NO. ....

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 4, 1914.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ills.

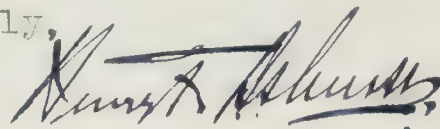
My dear Mr. Ayer:

It is with much pleasure that I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and I deem myself exceedingly fortunate to have won your commendation and kind words. I note that you have been reading the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. I have a large number of copies of these hearings and can send you from ten to fifty copies if you wish.

We have a very good committee. Each member is anxious to do something to repair the injustice which has been done the the Indian and to try to assist the Indian in becoming self-supporting, but, of course, each member has his own particular view as to how this should be done, and our views do not always agree as to how it should be done. I do not wish to make any invidious comparisons, but I believe the Committee on Indian Affairs is now generally regarded as one of the strongest committees of this Congress.

Senator Lewis thinks a great deal of you and always speaks of you in the highest terms. I hope when we make up the next Indian Bill we may have the benefit of your presence before the Committee. With kind personal regards,

Yours cordially,





**Executive Council**

REV. SHERMAN COOLIDGE,  
President  
Faribault, Minn.  
WM. J. KERSHAW,  
First Vice-President  
CHAS. E. DAGENETT,  
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# *The Society of American Indians*

## **A National Organization of Americans**

Organized at Ohio State University, April, 1911

### **MEMBERSHIP: ACTIVE, ASSOCIATE, AND JUNIOR**

ACTIVE: PERSONS OF INDIAN BLOOD ONLY

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SAM'L L. BONNIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Sept. 5, 1914

Dear Fellow American:-

One month from today the Society of American Indians will hold the opening session of its Fourth Annual Conference in the new Wisconsin State Capitol. The Governor of the State and other distinguished men will be present to welcome our Conference to Madison and to the University where most of our sessions will be held. Our welcome is emphasized by the preparations made by the State Historical and Archeological Societies and by the various social and literary clubs of Madison. Some pleasant surprises are in store. I mention these matters to indicate the splendid setting we have for our meeting. We feel that we need you with us and that you should lend the weight of your influence to the upbuilding of a strong and logical platform. Our program as so far formed is an attractive one and there will be brilliant speakers of both red and white races. The general theme is "To the American Indian let there be given -Equal Opportunities, Equal Responsibilities, Equal Education."

Our meeting last year in Denver was a distinct success and our platform has been a strong factor in Indian affairs. We still have much to achieve. Both races must come to a closer understanding and sympathy. There must be one uniform standard of education, ethics, responsibilities and rights. Both races have a great opportunity at Madison this year. Our high standards must be maintained. We should like to feel that you have made a special study of our principles as expressed in our official publication, "The Quarterly Journal." It is a unique publication and the sole organ of the American Indian race. If you would like to stand by those ideals you could scarcely perform a better service to the Indian, to the country and to humanity than by attending the Madison meeting. May we at least lean upon you for your active interest? You can do much if you will.

We are enclosing a reply card and would be glad to have you indicate thereon whether or not you will be able to be at the Conference. Our headquarters will be at the New Park Hotel.

Very sincerely,

*Arthur C. Parker*

Secretary-Treasurer.



# THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Montreal, Sunday, Sept. 6, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Ager:

I have had a perfectly wonderful day and have been wishing all day you were with me! Canada surely has a scheme of property control better for the Indians than ours - But that I shall go into fully later when I have observed more - I cannot refrain from just a few words to you about the remarkable manuscripts and other things I have seen. I went early this morning to the Caughnawaga Reserve of the Iroquois, <sup>numbering 2400,</sup> just across the St. Lawrence River from Le Chêne, about ten miles from Quebec. I attended mass (the Indians are practically all Catholic) saw the altar ornaments donated to the Jesuit missionaries for these Indians in 1668; saw and heard the Indians sing the Catholic hymns, translated from Latin into Iroquois. Then at the Priest's residence I saw in manuscript the original and only translation of the Iroquois language into a foreign language, a French-Iroquois dictionary, in two large time-faded volumes, the cumulated work of the Jesuit missionaries of three centuries - and just think of it!



This wonderful dictionary, still in the making, as the Iroquois coin new words to fit the new conditions being thrust upon them, words for example for street car, aeroplane &c, reposing on a wooden shelf in an old wooden building that could be up in an hour! Besides these two volumes of manuscript, the missionaries have the original manuscript from which was printed the music and the Iroquois translation of the Latin hymn book used by the Catholics and volumes of correspondence which now would have real historical value x

As you probably know, the Iroquois is still a living language x It is used exclusively in the official proceedings of the Council for the reserve at Kahnawake as well as of the Council of the Six Nations at Onswaken near Brantford x

The thought of the loss of this wonderful language & fully preserved in the two manuscript volumes of a dictionary caused me to suggest to Father Gras, who has the work in charge, that the volumes should be preserved in the Newberry Library & I believe he thought the suggestion a rather audacious one and he hopes to have



# THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Montreal,

these valuable manuscripts better protected  
when a concrete vault, now being constructed,  
is completed. However, I know I  
persisted long enough to impress him  
that in my judgment the Newberry  
Library was the one place in the  
world to preserve Indian manuscripts  
and I left him your name and  
address and secured from him a  
promise that any manuscripts or  
volumes which he could show  
would be sent to you - I do not  
know whether it would be feasible  
to copy or photograph these  
manuscripts - I do know, that  
you would be delighted to look at them &  
~~this wonderful old manuscript &~~

I forgot to mention also that I saw  
here the largest belt of wampum  
that was ever made in a single piece.

These Indians are occupying some of  
our



the old stone buildings & the old fort occupied  
by the French & and one old Indian  
former is said to be in possession of  
the original deed or concession to  
the \$3200<sup>acre</sup> Reserve given to these  
Indians by Louis Fourteen in 1680.

Over two hundred of the men of this  
village are skilled ~~iron~~ structural  
iron & steel workers, earning from  
\$3 to \$6 a day. They have built all  
the large bridges in Canada from  
Halifax to Vancouver.

Should you wish to correspond  
with the Catholic missionary about  
these old manuscripts, his  
address is as follows;

Father Joseph Gras,  
Caughnawaga,  
Province of Quebec,  
Canada,

I go tomorrow to Pierreville another  
village rich in historic documents  
and suggestions of Indian self-government.

This is a perfectly wonderful trip -

Faithfully,

F. H. Abbott

ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
DOUGLAS BUILDING  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

September 5th, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Lake Geneva, Wis.

Dear friend Ayer:

Your letter of August 30th to hand. Was delighted to hear from you and to learn that both Mrs. Ayer and you had returned to God's Country safely after spending a pleasant season in Europe.

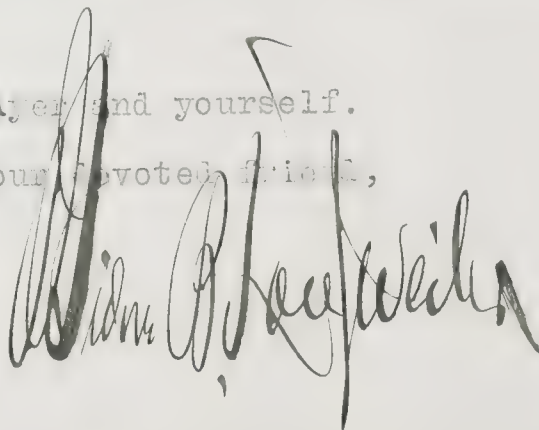
It looks as though you won't be able to make your usual February trip next year because the war may not then be at an end, although there is no doubt but that before the new year will come, the great battles will have been fought.

Was sorry that I could not be with you at Atlantic City, but am counting upon being at Lake Mohonk.

Your reference to Secretary Lane was very much appreciated, and I am by this mail writing him and quoting your splendid reference to him. There is nothing like telling public officials all the good things that are said of them, in these days when there appears to be so little appreciation of honest effort at public service.

My love to both Mrs. Ayer and yourself.

Your devoted friend,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "Isidore B. Dockweiler". The signature is written over the typed name and the word "friend,".

IBD-B



(63d Congress,  
2d Session.

H. R. 18734

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sept. 10, 1914

Mr. Stephens of Texas introduced the following bill, which  
was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs  
and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To repeal section two thousand and thirty-nine of the Revised  
Statutes of the United States and other laws relating to  
the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the United States in Congress assembled, That section two  
thousand and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United  
States and any other laws or parts of laws relating to the Board  
of Indian Commissioners be, and the same are hereby, repealed,  
and on and after the passage of this Act the Board of Indian Com-  
missioners shall cease to exist.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Neopit, Wis., Sept. 7, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of August 29th on subject of boys to attend Agricultural College with idea of turning out some with practical expert knowledge in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, etc.

As I stated to you some time ago, something of this nature should be done. We can produce the boys, from those now at Carlisle, Haskell, Flandreau, and similar institutes, or graduates from there, and if special attainments are necessary they could no doubt receive special preparation to enter, once the requirements known.

The value of a dozen of these specially equipped students returning to the Reserve in say four years' time, would be immense. They could get a push and go to their own people because of them. Each could be assigned a settlement on the Reserve and conduct actual demonstrative experimental agricultural projects and give the benefit of their scientific knowledge to their own people.

I have in mind now several boys who, if a way to finance them can be found, would, I think, make good on an experiment of this nature.

Very sincerely,

Superintendent.

Hon. E. E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.



Chicago, September 10 1914.

Mr. A. F. McColl,  
1444 Astor Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I have the remarks of Hon. John H. Stephens in the Congressional Record of February 26th. I have had it ever since it was published and studied it very carefully. It was undertaken to be a careful francup against the Indian Commission. You will notice the two letters, one from Mr. Arthur J. Parker and one from Mr. R. H. Pratt, both dated the same day in Washington with the same object in view. In looking over the Johnson charges I am only astonished to find that Mr. Johnson in his 25th question in regard to Abbott didn't say "Didn't Mr. Abbott kill his grandmother?", which would be quite as sensible in the line of charges that he has made. Mr. Parker's letter takes something of the same vein against the Indian Commission and it is not shown that he had taken any pains to find out the facts. If he did, he would have found out the Indian Commission for the last two or three years, and since I have been on it, has been very active in the investigation of the Oklahoma land frauds, in investigating the Indian Reservations at Menominee, Marakopa, Navajo, and, in fact, a general overlooking of the whole Indian field. Of course, we only report to the Indian Department and we do not publish our reports until they have gotten through with them, if at all. The Indian Commission has never had anything in the world

to do with Dr. Dickson in any way, shape or manner and Mr. Parker must be malicious in stating the contrary.

The Society of Engineers of Washington invited Father Ketcham, Dr. Elliot and myself to give them a talk on our experience with the Indians. They also, at the same meeting, after we had gotten through, listened to Dr. Dickson in making up the program of which we knew nothing about and had no interest in it only as far as our own reports went.

It gives me pleasure to say that it was after a good deal of solicitation on our part that Mr. Abbott consented to act as our Secretary. He had the matter under advisement for some time and there never has been a time any charges have been proved against him at all derogatory to his character and the Commission has always stood ready to take action upon its occurring, but we certainly should pay no attention to such charges as Mr. Johnson has formulated in this report unless substantiated by proof, which they never have been.

I am returning herewith the Congressional Record of February 26th above mentioned.

Very truly yours,





Chicago, September 10, 1914.

My dear Mr. Sells:

I have yours of September 3rd and contents carefully noted.

You will remember you asked me to see Mr. Kinney as he was drawing a bill covering the sale of timber on Menominee Reservation. As I was very busy that day and had to leave for home the next morning, I asked Mr. Kinney to dine with me at the Hotel that night and we would talk the matter over, and I asked him if he would bring the copy of what he had done. Mr. Kinney arrived and did not bring the proposed legislation, but showed me a ruling of the Department prohibiting papers from being taken from the Department or used only for the purpose of the Department which, of course, is very proper, but I did think as you had asked me to go to him that he could have gotten permission to show me the copy of it. I simply asked him what his scheme was. He said to leave the entire regulation of selling lumber to the Secretary of the Interior. This, of course, is absolutely as it should be and is perfectly satisfactory to me and I so stated to him and asked Mr. Abbott so to write you, and I supposed that was settled. You say in yours of September 3rd it would probably be included in the estimate for Indian Service for the next fiscal year amending the act of March 8th. The great objection to the law as it now stands is asking for bids demanding spot cash before the lumber is delivered. We have forced this mill onto the Menominee Indians, paid for it out of their money, and it is certainly our duty to see that they get the most out of it. This stupid regulation has tied

the mill hand and foot. They could not even sell to another Department of the Government; they could not sell to a retailer. It offered a bonus for all the wholesale lumber dealers to combine in their bidding, and which is more serious during these awful hard times we are having now, that they won't buy at any reasonable price, and you cannot sell to the country yard, which is the last word in lumber. Since this rule has been in force there has been approximately \$100,000 of these Indians' money absolutely thrown into fire and it was one of your awful inheritances from the former Indian management. They are selling very little lumber comparatively at Menominee this year when they could if they had a travelling man go to the country yards and get the full worth of it and sell a great deal more, and there is very little, if any risk at all. There are no possibilities of combination in selling this way because the yards are from five to fifty miles apart, - all retail dealers and they simply buy the lumber by carloads as they want it. The usual rule is 2% for 15 days for cash, and 90% of all the lumber sold for yards is sold that way, and if it was thought best it need not be sold to any particular yard if they would not pay in that way. We might lose two or three carloads of lumber a year; that would be the extent of it. The losses now are from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a thousand for every stick of lumber that goes out of that yard and has been ever since the mill was founded.

I was awfully glad to get your letter and anything I can do to further your interests in this matter will give me great pleasure. I shall attend the Indian Fair at Menominee on the 17th, 18th and 19th and will then make an answer to your request to report on the ideas of having a bank, the profits of which would go to the Indians, where he



could keep his money. There is about \$300,000.00 paid out for labor every year on that reservation and no place to put it. If the Indian goes outside to put it in a bank it gets away from him before he gets back. It is a very serious matter and I shall make a report on that immediately after my return.

I tell you, Mr. Sells, my sympathies go out to you and Secretary Lane. The awful amount of work, the great responsibilities and anxieties are terrific.

I have enclosed copies of existing regulations as being used at the mill, amended up to November 12, 1918. You will see how perfectly impossible they are. In this connection, Mr. Sells, I will say I have been in the lumber business for fifty years doing a very large business all the time. I have probably handled in that time, with my partners, ten billion feet of lumber and our entire net profit has not begun to be as much per thousand feet that those regulations are wasting every day at the plant.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Cato Sells,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

*see letter to  
Cate Sells  
9/10*

Regulations for the Sale of the Products of the  
Menominee Indian Mills, Neopit, Wisconsin.

*as amended to date Nov. 1912.*

1. The Manager of the Menominee Indian Mills, Neopit, Wisconsin, is authorized to keep constantly advertised for sale the products of the mills on the Menominee Indian Reservation in one or more lumber trade journals or newspapers of general circulation among the lumber trade in the vicinity. The contract or contracts for advertising shall be made for one year, shall provide for the use of a definite amount of space in each issue of the publication, and that the advertisements shall be changed at regular intervals, copy to be furnished by the said Manager.

2. The advertisement shall describe the classes and amount of material offered for sale: shall announce that proposals and bids will be received from responsible bidders at regular intervals (dates to be given) which shall not be less than thirty days after the first announcement of each of such dates, and shall specify that on the acceptance of all bids aggregating fifty thousand feet or more of lumber, or in the case of lath and shingles, the equivalent of this amount, 25% of the purchase price may be required as an advance payment as a guarantee of good faith. In case such 25% is not paid within ten days after acceptance of bid, the sale may be declared void, and the stock again



advertised for sale: Provided, That the advance payment required by this section may be waived at the discretion of the Board of Control hereinafter designated.

(Amendment approved Aug. 12, 1910.)

3. On the days specified in the advertisement the Manager may receive written proposals or bids for the products advertised. All such proposals or bids shall be carefully canvassed by the Manager, the Sales' Manager, and the Special Disbursing Agent, who shall act as a board of control, and on whose joint recommendation all sales shall be made: Provided, That sales to any one individual, firm, or corporation exceeding in the aggregate \$10,000 shall be referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval.

4. Sales may be made on dates intervening advertised dates, provided the proposals or bids equal those on which awards were made at the letting immediately preceding.

5. Proposals may be received and accepted providing for the manufacture of lumber into special dimensions.

6. Proposals may be received from commission sales agents, and accepted, provided that the price offered is equivalent to or better than the best previous sale in grade and species of the products sold, and in case a sale is effected to a customer of the commission sales agent, the reasonable and usual commission of not to exceed \$1.00 per M on carload lots may be paid the commission sales agent effecting the sale on receipt of payment by the Mills. In no case,

however, shall said commission be allowed when a deduction of same from price received would bring the net price below the best price received at the last previous sale or the average price shown by the monthly statement. In case a bid from a commission sales agent is considered in competition with other bids, the net price after deduction of commission shall be regarded as the amount of the bid made by such commission sales agent. All such sales to be referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. for approval.

(Amendment approved Dec. 27, 1909)

7. Payment in full for all material sold must be made before shipment.



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As amended to date Nov. 1912.

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considered in competition with other bids, the net price after deduction of commission shall be regarded as the amount of the bid made by such commission sales agent. All such sales to be referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for approval.

(Amendment approved Dec. 27, 1909)

7. Payment in full for all material sold must be made before shipment.



Chicago, September 10, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have your nice letter of September 7th about the boys for the Agricultural College. It is fine, and we will see what we can do with it when I come up on the 17th.

Very truly yours,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Wis.

Chicago, September 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I attended the opening of the bids of the Indian Supplies in Chicago August 25th, and the excise as far as they went that day. I returned to my home at Lake Geneva that night and was to come back Thursday for the lettings, but was taken ill and was in bed five days so that it was impossible for me to do so.

I was much pleased at the system of handling goods at the Chicago warehouse as explained to me by Mr. Sorenson after the opening of the bids and I congratulate the Indian Department on having a man apparently so well qualified for his duties.

Respectfully submitted,

*W. H. S.*

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,  
President, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.



Chicago, September 11 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

In the last paragraph, page two, four lines from the bottom of my letter to Mr. Konop, I want to put a star and a note at the bottom of the page that will come in the book:-

"Note:- My saying to Mr. Konop that I should keep his letter for future reference certainly didn't mean that I should use it politically against him, of course, as I would not do that under any circumstances, and I take pleasure in saying that upon Congressman Konop getting better posted on what was going on in my investigation on the Menominee Indian Reservation and the general work of the Commission, it must have entirely changed his mind because he has been a constant and hearty supporter of the Indian Commissioner ever since."

This is all true, Mr. Abbott, is it not, that he has supported us?

Is it no more than right that I should have this note in the end.

Use your judgment as to having leaded type or solid type used.

Very truly yours,

Mr. F.H.Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, September 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Peterson:

I have before me your letter of August 21st for which I thank you most sincerely. We may not be able to bring it about right now, but I think the Government will hold this timber for the Indians and advance the money for the cattle that is now there and put them on the road to prosperity, and shall so recommend it to the Government.

I expect, of course, to see you at Mohonk, which I shall certainly attend.

Yours very truly,

Mr. T. H. Peterson,  
~~Indian Agent, White Mountain Apache Reservation,~~  
~~Fort Apache, Arizona.~~

*Supr. Fort Apache Indian Agency  
White River, Arizona*



Chicago, September 11, 1914.

Dear Miss Barnard:

~~Dear Miss Barnard:~~  
I received your letter of the 2nd and was very glad to hear from you, and telegraphed you immediately that Mr. Fisher had returned.

I sincerely hope you will win out in your campaign.

Very truly yours,

*E. L. B.*

Miss Kate Barnard,  
Commissioner of Charities & Corrections,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

September 11, 1914.

Dear Senator Ashurst:

I have your nice letter of September 4th and contents noted.

Of course, there is interesting matter coming before your Committee and at any time I can ever be of any service to you or any member of the Committee, and if my experience is any good to you I will come at any time to do what I can to further the interest of the Indian.

I feel highly flattered at what you say is Senator Lewis' idea of me. I certainly am an admirer of his. He is a mighty good fellow. I agree with you most positively that you have an excellent committee and I congratulate you again at being at the head of it.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Henry F. Ashurst,  
Wyoming Hotel,  
Washington, D. C.




Chicago, September 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your two letters from Montreal and I am very pleased to get them. I certainly hope I will be able to get some manuscripts and especially the reports of their Indians, and I would like them as far back as possible and have them sent to "Edward E. Ayer, Newberry Library, Chicago".

Very truly yours,



Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Mannette Wis. Sept 12 1894

Mr. E. E. Ayer  
Chicago. Ill

Answered  
9/14

Dear Sir

I learned from some of the Indians that know that the mill at the reservation is closed down. The Indians want the timber looked over and they would like to have me do the work and get the men to help me that I know are all right. They come and told me that. They don't know that you ever spoke to me about it. They are men that used to live there and have worked in the woods a long time. They claim there is some thing wrong and they want to find out what it is.  
Yours truly W. H. Holmes



Miami, Oklahoma,  
Sept. 12, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your very kind letter of August 29. reached me way out here in the Indian country where I am busily engaged in putting up a new school building for the Quapaw Indians.

Until I began the building I have put in my time since July 20. going over our work on the various reservations of Kansas and Oklahoma. I am not half through with this work of inspection and there are many things to engage my attention as it seems to me that the present regime is bent on putting our Catholic Indian schools out of commission.

You may imagine how much I would wish to accept your invitation for the automobile trip to Reshewa. Nothing to my mind could be more delightful, but I am tied down here & will be for some time yet; so I will have to stay here living like an Indian until long after the Indian Fair

2. at Keshena.

I may return to Washington sometime in October. Will you be in Chicago at any time during that month? If so I might be able to return that way & stop off for a day.

I note what you say concerning our interests among the Menominees & shall write Mr. Lusk to look into the land title matter at once.

As to the school work, I do not know whether you have ever gone through our institution at Keshena or not. In all of our Mission <sup>Schools</sup> Domestic work receives much attention. The girls are taught everything they should know regarding the care of the home. They make their own dresses and in fact do the industrial work of the school. The boys may not have the same facilities, but they devote one half of each school day to work. All this was done at our Keshena school the last time I visited it some eight years ago.

I am surprised to learn conditions have changed & will have matters looked into at once.

So far as I know every Catholic Mission School is like a large family in which the Sisters and girls do all the domestic work and the



Brothers and the boys keep the farm & garden.

We cannot of course conduct anything on an extensive scale on the small amount of compensation the schools receive. At Keshena we have to cloth, board, and instruct each pupil for \$108.00 per year. In many of our sixty schools the compensation is less.

The Agents by insisting on requirements which are beyond our reach are pushing us to the wall & yet our pupils make a better showing in actual life as a rule than the pupils of other schools. My impression is that in a short time we will have to close out our work. This will be done only because we can not avoid doing it, but the loss to the Indians will be irreparable.

When I see you (which I trust will be before many moons) we can talk this matter over at length.

In the meantime permit me again to express my regret that I am bound hand & foot in Oklahoma for the present and to wish you & Mrs Ayer a most delightful Trip to Keshena.

Faithfully Yours

Wm. H. Keckham.

Letter addressed me to Washington D.C. will reach me.

September 14, 1914.

Mr. Geo. W. Holmes,  
Marinette, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Yours of September 12th came to hand this morning.

The Government is thinking very seriously of running out the timber and Mr. A. S. Nicholson, the Agent at Neopit, is looking for someone and you had better go and see him at your early convenience. I have written him about you.

Your letter is a little curious as the business is done there by the Agent and there was no reason why the Indians should have asked anyone to do this work, and, of course, they do not know that I spoke to you about the fact. Until very recently the Government had not thought of having it done; only since my report recommending it.

I hope you will be able to make some arrangement with Mr. Nicholson to do the work.

Very truly yours,

*Edw. L. Sage*



Chicago, September 14, 1914.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

The man that was recommended to me that would be a good man to get to run the timber out is G. W. Holmes, Marinette, Wis.

I have written him that you are looking for a man and requested him to see you. I know nothing of him personally more than he has been recommended very highly by people who have had lots of work done by him.

Very truly yours,

*Edward E. Ayer*

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt., Menominee Indian Mills,  
Menominee, Wis.

*Sept. 27, 1914*

1444 Astor St <sup>Anand 9/2</sup>  
Chicago Ills Sept 14<sup>th</sup> 1914 <sup>Anand 9/21</sup>

My dear Mr. Ayer

Your letter of the 10th, returning part of <sup>the</sup> Cong.  
Record of Feb 26 last, relating to Indian Affairs, is received.  
I presume you had not yet recd. the letter and data  
I had mailed you on the 9th, as your letter made no  
reference to it. Of course you understand that I had  
no malicious intent in sending you a copy of that  
Record, with the contents of which I by no means  
entirely agree. I believe the truth of the matter is  
that the Board of Indian Com<sup>rs</sup> was being judged on  
its past record, and not upon its recent history,  
which, since you, Mr Moorehead and Father Ketcham  
became members, has given it a fresh impetus for good.  
You must admit I had some reason to doubt its  
usefulness, when, a year ago last winter I received  
a letter from Mr. Vaux in which he stated that he had  
reason to believe that I had information about Indian  
affairs that the Board ought to have. I was then on  
a business trip in Oklahoma where his letter followed  
from here and reached me. I at once wrote Mr. Vaux  
that I would be glad to give him my data and  
offerred to suspend my trip - return to Chgo - get  
my stuff and bring it to Phila. to personally  
explain it. I said I would do this if my traveling  
expenses were paid. I waited at Okla. City several  
days for his reply - which was, that your "board  
had no money." Mr. Vaux later came here and  
wrote me in advance to call him up on a certain  
day at the Congress Hotel. I did so and he said he  
would try to see me, but he went away without  
doing so. Now, Mr Ayer, how about that?



2 Bad legislation and an incompetent bureaucracy were to blame for most of the outrageous conditions in Indian affairs which existed - say from 1900 to 1910, and personally I feel that the Board of <sup>Indian</sup> Commissioners must have been hibernating during most of that period - or the things that happened could not have developed. Whatever I may have thought a year or two ago, I now think that your board could render invaluable service to the American Indians - if it would try.

I am convinced that much of the hostile criticism you complain of is directly due to your employment of J. H. Abbott as Secretary. He is distrusted by too many <sup>people</sup> - and I am one of them. I am sorry to feel it my duty to <sup>make an effort to</sup> shake your faith in a man whom you apparently believe in - (if I can do so) - but I am going to try to put you right - or what I honestly believe to be right, about that person. In the first place I know Mr. A. - or knew him - at the Bureau, not very well but sufficiently well to decide that while he was extremely smooth on the surface, he was still a man I could not like. Clever enough - even adroit, but tortuous, and seldom or never "over and above board," - a very "smart" but unprincipled person - a narrow gauge man with a good head but a bad heart. We had our desks in the same <sup>at Washington</sup> room, and yet I did not get to know Mr. Abbott very well because I <sup>soon</sup> went out to Utah. The data I sent you last week showed you what I did out there, and Abbott knew all about it, <sup>and so are others,</sup> I am rather proud of my Utah record, but on my return from there to Washington Abbott was one of the first men ~~there~~ to "turn me down" by saying in that icy ~~tone~~ tone of voice, "You, Mr. Ayr, never heard him use," I wish to have nothing to say to you - meaning me!



3/ At this time I had not yet secured an interview with Secretary Fisher, and did not know that I was going to be executed. But Abbott did, and had probably assisted at the Bureau in the "frame up" that was made there to "get" me. It was found to be impossible to retain in Utah the man who was responsible for the conditions <sup>there</sup> I had exposed. Those Indians would no longer tolerate his presence among them, and ~~so~~ this man (Greene was his name) was promoted — with the approval of Fisher — to the Superintendency at Jicarilla New Mex — where, by the way, he died six weeks ago — a fortunate occurrence for the Indian Service and the Apaches of Jicarilla.

As I said, Abbott knew all about this, and the way I learned what I was up against in advance of my interview with Fisher, was the receipt <sup>at Washington</sup> of a copy of a telegram from Abbott at Washington <sup>Indian</sup> to Inspector Davis at Utah, which <sup>after I left</sup> was sent to me by a friend at the Agency out there, and which read as follows:

"Impossible to postpone Navajo conference.  
"Can you not leave Greene in charge during your  
"absence. If so, he may delay reporting at  
"Jicarilla until you return."

What did this mean? Remember that until I got this wire I still implicitly believed in the integrity & sincerity of Fisher. This message revealed to me that a man whom I knew positively deserved, not promotion, but to be kicked out of the Indian Service, had, nevertheless been promoted, in the face of all my reports to Fisher & Valentine showing his unfitness, and in spite of the fact that the Ute Indians in open Council, and in the presence of Inspector Davis and myself, had bitterly denounced him and demanded that he be sent away from their reservation — it revealed to me fully at once the <sup>great</sup> character of the men I was dealing with, and when, after waiting 9 days for an audience with Fisher I finally met him — I knew what to expect — and I was not mistaken! It also proved the kind of man Abbott was — and is — for if he had nothing to do with Greene's transfer to Jicarilla — he did know all the circumstances of the case, and gave his approval and acquiescence in the promotion ~~of~~ and promotion to a higher position in the Service of a thoroughbred Crook. (I hope this man Greene reported before his departure).



4 No wonder the Indian Bureau is a <sup>failure</sup> <sup>to other places</sup>, under this  
system of retaining crooks by transfer, and of ousting  
honest men guilty only of doing their duty. Returning to  
Mr. Abbott however, I want to say, that he is a man  
of much greater ability than Valentine, and at one  
time, for that reason, - having heard that he was talked  
of for Valentines place - I regret to say that I wrote  
Mr. Abbott a letter stating that I hoped he would  
be made Commissioner. Within a short time however  
I got information about him that made me regret my  
action in writing such a letter and I then wrote  
him again, canceling my first letter and stating  
that I hoped that a clean sweep of the Bureau  
would soon be made. So much for my personal  
account with Mr. Abbott. I am not by any means  
alone in my estimate of this man. The Indian  
Rights officials are not liars about Abbott, and  
as for Johnson's charges, even if one discounts them  
considerably, enough would still hold <sup>good</sup> to make  
Mr. Abbott's usefulness in Indian affairs - in my  
judgement - nil. His retention by your board  
hurts the board in the estimation of many. You  
have evidence of this beyond my say so.  
I am going to send you some newspaper clippings  
concerning Abbott & others. These charges cannot  
all be unfounded! They are made by poor men  
working for a living and without the means and  
time necessary to go out over the country to secure  
legal proofs - which you make a strong point of  
~~that~~ in your defense of Abbott as not having  
been presented to your board. This matter, with  
what I know myself, is all I need to know to  
justify what I have said about Abbott. Your  
board could prove or disprove these charges  
if it would go to the expense and take the trouble to  
do it.



5 I am in favor of any and every agency organized to help Indians, and therefore am in special sympathy with the Society of American Indians. I don't know it of course, but I believe that any feeling shown by Mr. Parker of that Society towards your board was due to the fact that he believed that it was Mr. Abbott who "aided and abetted" the Wanamaker Expedition idea. One of the Clippings I send you herewith is a dispatch from Washington telling how President Wilson, Secretary Lane and acting Commissioner Abbott, made records at the White House of messages they had ~~Dr~~ Dixon carry to the Indians and "let off". Abbott did this of course before he became Secretary of your board, but Mr. Parker and many others have their faith in the board shaken when they consider the character of man you have as Secretary.

No, Mr. Ayer, we poor devils of Indian Campaigners on the outside, and not supported to the extent of a postage stamp a year in our work, are not perforce, antagonistic to the Board of Indian Comm'rs. Let me quote you a few bits from several letters which I have to that effect: —

Secy. Sniffen of the I.R.A. wrote me: (Dec 1912)

"I am greatly pleased to learn that Mr Ayer has been appointed to the Board of Indian Commissioners. That body has had so many nonentities on it that its usefulness was almost wholly lost. This year, however, <sup>(1912)</sup> the Board seems to have taken on a new lease of life, as shown by its recent annual report."

In March 1913 Mr Sniffen wrote me:

"Secretary Lane received us courteously, and spoke well—in a general way. If he meant what he said, and can be wise enough not to take his viewpoint from such tutors as Abbott, Holcomb, et al, things ought



6<sup>th</sup> to work out pretty well. I had a chance to call  
his attention to a typical instance of Abbotts crooked work,  
and it appeared to make a decided impression on his mind.  
I overheard one of the Clerks in the Secretary's office  
phone to the Indian Bureau and ask what position  
A. F. MacColl held "before he was fired". Mr Abbott was  
on the other end of the line, and while I do not know  
what his reply was, you can doubtless imagine".

At another time Mr Sniffen wrote (Jan 1913)

I see that Acting Commissioner Abbott has requested  
the Board of Indian Commissioners to investigate  
the Indian Office. I do not see however what good  
that will do as the Board has no authority to  
make a real investigation". Note by A. F. MacColl  
as follows: This - if true - was merely a bluff by Abbott  
to impress the Board. He knew very well what Sniffen says  
about such an investigation was true.

Wm E Johnson - at various times wrote in this vein:

"I think we will be stronger if we write in a  
moderate tone, and do not indicate any  
feeling of resentment against any body. I have  
plenty of that feeling and so have you, but  
let us hold ourselves down".

Again:

"Professor Moorhead has turned up some good  
things in one way and another. I am surprised,  
however, that he should criticise the use  
of extreme ~~language~~ <sup>methods</sup> or language, because  
some of the language that he used, especially  
regarding White Earth matters, is about as  
strong as could be put."

Again:

"I don't think that Prof. Moorhead is justified in  
his criticism of me as I have not called  
names but have stated facts - just as he



I did, and I don't ~~think~~ think that my language has been more violent than his. But I am not going to quarrel with him about the matter. A letter came to me today from <sup>a</sup> Washington friend who is a friend of Moorehead. He says that Moorehead has no use for Abbott, and that he did not even call on Abbott while at Washington on a recent visit."

If you are satisfied with Mr Abbott - or rather if your Board is, <sup>after</sup> what I have said about him, and after you have read the matter about him I am sending you <sup>them</sup> all I have to say is, that I simply can't account for your judgment, and in my opinion it will be - boiled down - a mere matter of politics. I don't care a tinker's damn for poor old ricketty Representative Stephens or what he says, but I know the men I have quoted and believe them to be honest and truthful. <sup>every crack</sup> Prejudiced? Certainly I am prejudiced against who preys, or tries to prey, on our Indians - and the woods are full of them!

Don't think badly of Arthur Parker Mr Ayer - he is working very hard on a thankless job. I have a letter from him before me which says:

- "I am busy - alone with hundreds
- " of letters to answer, and a living to make.
- " I get no salary from the Society.
- " All this work, and the thoughts
- " it brings, breaks my heart."

Mr Parker and his Society deserve <sup>our good will</sup> ~~and~~ and financial assistance, but as they are "only Indians" I guess they will have to "root, hog, or die!"

Yours very truly

The data will go to you tomorrow. A. F. MacColl



1444 Wctor St  
Chicago Ills Sept 15/14

My dear Mr. Ayer

The matter inclosed herewith - much of which concerns F. H. Abbott - and which I advised you in my letter of yesterday would be sent you today - is hereby respectfully submitted. I have extra copies of this matter, and you may use it as you see fit. I do not forget the tone of your recent reference to Abbott in one of your letters, but I feel that I, and Sniffen, and Johnson, and others, whose veracity and good faith will bear scrutiny better than Abbotts, can make good, and substantiate the fact we allege, that he is not a fit man to be connected - directly or indirectly - with Indian Affairs.

It remains for those in official positions, and whose duty it is, to prove or disprove these charges. Even if some of them have not been formally made.

Your defense of Mr Fisher, is, also very natural under the circumstances, but I cannot see how, with the facts I have put before you - all of which I stand ready to prove - you can fail to realize that you really were not well informed as to the official character of these men. Mr Fisher need no longer be considered in connection with Indian Affairs, but, after all, it is not a matter of this man or that man or of political exigency, but of the welfare of a race of which this Government is the guardian.

Yours very truly

A. F. Mac Coll

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING  
WASHINGTON  
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia

September 16th  
1914

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

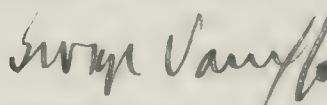
My dear Mr. Ayer:-

I am exceedingly sorry to learn  
from your letter of September 11th that you have been  
ill, and trust that you are now entirely restored to  
health again.

It is a satisfaction to me to hear  
your comments upon Mr. Sorenson. I have always felt that  
he was a very well qualified official.

Trusting to see Mrs. Ayer and yourself  
at Mohonk, I am

Yours very truly,



Chairman.

GV DS



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

Sept. 16, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your letters of September 11 have been received, and, in Mr. Abbott's absence, I have followed your instructions implicitly. Your note on Mr. Konop has been inserted and the Report has gone to Mr. J. D. Milans & Sons to be printed.

The Interior Department called for the Annual Report this morning, and, as this office had only one copy of your Report on the Menominee Indians and that had been prepared for the printer, I was obliged to send in the Annual Report without Appendix A, the Menominee Report, but the gentleman in charge of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior assured me that a galley proof of your report would be accepted, but must be submitted within a week. The printers have been told they must get in the proofs immediately.

Very respectfully,



Secretary.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Answered  
9/21*

September 17th  
1914

To the Members of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Gentlemen:-

From our office at Washington the stenographer has sent to each one of you a copy of the text of a bill offered by Mr. Stephens of Texas, the Chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives abolishing our Board. That so small an expedient as this of getting rid of us did not occur to him long before, seems remarkable, and it appears to me to be an acknowledgment of weakness on his part that he should introduce such a measure at this late day. However, it brings us face to face again with some details of the situation, and it appears to me that the Board should consider this situation very carefully and decide what changes if any should be made in its policy for the future. I am writing to urge upon you the importance of being present at the next meeting of the Board which is hereby called to meet at Mohonk Lake, New York, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 14th, 15th and 16th. You have doubtless received an invitation from Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Smiley to be their guests on this occasion.

Yours very truly,

*George Vaux, Jr.*  
Chairman.

GV DS



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON Sept. 17, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith memoranda received this morning from  
Mr. Abbott with instructions that same be forwarded to you.

Respectfully,



Stenographer.

Three enclosures.

MEMORANDA.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the letter of Mr. Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs of the Canadian Indian Service, and a copy of itinerary he kindly prepared for me.

The trip as planned covers the various types of Indian schools and reservations in western Canada including an experimental colony for ex-students. In addition to this Mr. Scott has written personal letters to his field representatives asking them to render me every possible assistance and to give me the fullest access to public records and documents.

Yours truly,



(Copy)

Office of the Deputy Supt. General

Ottawa, Canada, September 9th, 1914.

To Inspectors, Agents, Principals of Schools,

and other officers

of the Department of Indian Affairs.

I have to request that you will extend to the bearer,  
Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C., the courtesies of your office, and give him  
every assistance.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Duncan C. Scott

Del.

Deputy Superintendent General.

Itinerary for Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

SAULT STE. MARIE --

Mr. A. McNabb is the Indian Agent at the Sault, and we have a boarding school there called the Shingwauk Home. Mr. McNabb has been telegraphed to and will expect to see you on arrival.

WINNEPEG --

The Indian Office, Winnipeg, is simply a centre for several of our Inspectors, the Chief Inspector being located there. You may, if you see fit, call at the office.

BRANDON --

Stay at the Canadian Northern Hotel, the Prince Edward. Phone the Rev. T. Ferrier at the Industrial school, he will provide conveyance to the school.

ELKHORN --

Here you will stay with Mr. A. E. Wilson, Principal of the school. He will advise you what train to take for Balcarres.

BALCARRES --

When you arrive at Balcarres, phone to Mr. W. M. Graham, Inspector of Indian Reserves at the File Hills Agency. Mr. Graham will meet you and will provide conveyance to his headquarters. With him you will visit the File Hills Colony and Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and Standing Buffalo's Sioux Reserve. He will instruct you what train to take to reach Saskatoon and Edmonton.



EDMONTON --

There is a large Roman Catholic Boarding School at St. Albert 9 miles north of Edmonton, and the Stony Plain Indian Reserve 9 miles west of Edmonton. Your introduction to the Principal of the St. Albert School will give you access to that institution. I would advise your presenting the letter from His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons to Archbishop Legal who resides at St. Albert. The Agent at Edmonton is Mr. C. H. Pace, and I have written him telling him that you may visit the reserve.

HOBREMA --

This Agency is situated south of Edmonton on the line of the C. P. R., and between Edmonton and Calgary. The Agent is Mr. J. Butlin, and the station is Hobtoma. There is a flourishing Indian Boarding School a short distance from the Agency called Ermineskins Boarding School.

CALGARY --

Stay at the Palliser Hotel. Phone Mr. T. J. Fleetham, Indian Agent, who will furnish you transportation to the reserve. From Calgary you may visit, if you think it advisable, the Stony Reserve, Morley, which is west of Calgary, and spend the day there. If you decide to do this communicate by phone with Mr. J. W. Waddy. He will meet you at the train and take you to the Agency. Or you may go direct from Calgary to Macleod. At Macleod you will go west to Brocket to visit the Peigan Agency.

GLEICHEN --

Gleichen may be visited on a side trip from Calgary or on your return to Ottawa. Endeavor to arrive here by daylight. The Agency buildings can be seen to the south of the station. Walk over and call on Mr. J. H. Gooderham, Indian Agent. Mr. W. Gordon is the Assistant Agent and Mr. J. W. Jowett the Clerk. You will be entertained at the Agency, and the Agent will show you the reserve and the schools.

Peigan Agency -

Mr. H. A. Gunn is the Agent of this reserve. The Agency buildings are just south of the station. You can walk over to the office. Mr. Gunn will entertain you here and you can return

to Macleod at your convenience. From Macleod you will reach the Blood Reserve. The buildings at the Peigan Reserve are not up to the standard, but we intend to rebuild at an early date.

#### BLOOD RESERVE --

The Agent is Mr. W. J. Dilworth. I would advise you to take a motor and go out to the reserve, calling on Mr. R. N. Wilson at Standoff on the way out or back. Mr. Wilson is a friend of Dr. Grinnell. Mr. Dilworth will show you all the industries on the Blood Reserve and the schools. These buildings are also not up to the standard but we intend to rebuild at an early date.

From the Blood Reserve you return to Macleod and take the through train to Ottawa.

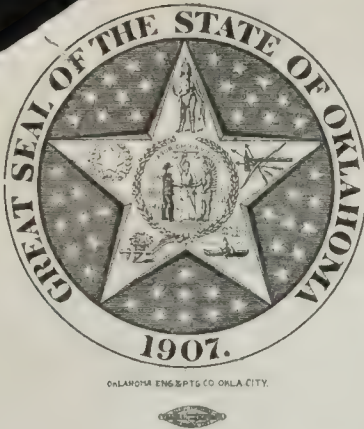


Barnard.  
Commissioner.

Miss Estelle Blair.  
Asst. Commissioner.

Dr. R. C. Meloy.  
Inspector.

721



Oklahoma City,

Sept. 17, 1914.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railroad Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Esteemed Friend:-

I received your wire but it came just as I was leaving for Oklahoma, hence the delay in acknowledging same. I found upon my return to the office here, a letter from Mr. Fisher, stating that only \$8,350, is at this time available and \$6,000. of this is about used, which leaves us but \$2,350. I told Mr. Fisher at the time I entered this campaign that I would undertake this fight for \$10,000. I find the resistance against us is more determined and better organized than I had anticipated.

They seem to be able to control the press. They cannot afford to fight me because my record contains nothing available for aggressive fighting, so their methods consist in handling the press and silencing my efforts. They are determined I shall not get to the people with this message. I am therefore, writing Mr. Fisher today, asking him to make every effort possible to secure additional funds in order that we may not fail to reach the people with our message. The heart of the masses of Oklahoma beats as truly in sympathy with justice and humanity today as it ever has during the past six years, but the organization of the selfish interest of the state is, so far as I know, absolutely unprecedented.

I shall take the stump in two or three days and take my message to the people personally, but I find the only way I can do this is to send a personal trusted friend ahead and thoroughly bill the town and to reach the farmers over the telephone and thoroughly advertise same personally.

I shall not get much help from even the local papers in securing an audience, for every one in Oklahoma knows that if I once secure an audience they will stand for what I advocate and the whole determined effort has narrowed down to keep me out of touch with the public and to silence me absolutely. I believe I will be compelled to advertise

Mr. Ayer, ---#2.

my speeches and pay for the same in the local press of the various counties.

I wish it were possible for you to run down here and spend a week with me on the campaign, as I should like to have you witness how thoroughly I shall do my own duty in the matter. It is almost heartrendering to realize that the state to which I have dedicated the best efforts of my life and the strength of my body to the point of physical exhaustion, should be bound and almost strangled in the clutch of selfish interests, who are able even to dominate the press so that the masses are ignorant as children of the tragedy which is menacing the very principles of human liberty and republican government in this community.

Do not believe me dismayed however, for I remember that our Savior and twelve disciples were also once a Minority and that all the trails of the worlds progress has ever been blazed by determined, consecrated Minorities.

I am coming, at Mr. Abbott and Mr. Smiley's request, to your Mohonk Conference and will report in person there the work done. I have served faithfully and prayerfully for ten years, the public of my state but this is the first time I have ever had to deal with machine made politics. I hope, for the benefit of posterity, that we shall be able to wreck this unholy alliance in order that the children who come after us may at least have a chance to be free. I know of no greater menace to the American republic than just such gangs as the ones we are fighting down here.

Drop me a line of encouragement at your leisure.

Sincerely and hurriedly,



Commissioner of Charities & Corrections.

KB/M.



(COPY)

St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School, Keshena, Wis.

Sept. 18th 1914.

Chas. S. Lusk, Secretary,

The Bureau of Cath. Ind. Missions,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of Sept. 15th asking about the teaching of Farming, Trades, etc. at our institution. In reply I must say, that, St. Joseph's Ind. Industrial School at Keshena has always taught gardening, farming and the taking care of stock to its pupils.

We have actually over 20 head of cattle, 5 horses and 30 hogs. All the work connected with the care of these is done by the boys under the supervision of two teachers.

For years past we have had an exhibit of our farm and garden products at the Shawano Co. Fair and never received less than a doz. first premiums in competition with the products of Shawano and Oronto Counties.

We also teach trades. About 8 boys are taking instructions in shoe-making, and the boys do all the mending of shoes for the institution and even for the people of Keshena.

About 10 boys learn the carpenter work, and they do all the repair and new work of the institution under the supervision of the carpenter teacher. Also the baking of bread and cookies is done by the pupils.

In regard to the female pupils I must say, that all girls are instructed in cooking, laundering and needle work and doing general housewifery.

The fact is, the children do all the washing, ironing and mending

for our institution under the supervision of their teachers in the several branches.

Last year - 1913-1914 the sewing department made  
 18 doz new suits for the boys  
 22 doz new underwear  
 5 doz new knit hose  
 10 doz new Sunday dresses for girls  
 14 doz new school and work dresses for girls  
 18 doz new school and work aprons  
 18 doz new pieces of underwear for girls and all the darning, mending and repairing for boys and girls.

I think this record should be proof positive that the girls at St. Joseph's Ind. Indust. School get a thoroughly practical instruction in all the branches a woman should know to be a good housekeeper.

If you take into consideration that hardly a dozen of our pupils are 15 years old or over, the work accomplished is certainly meeting all requirements the contract calls for, in industrial training. Our aim has ever been to teach our pupils everything that will tend to make them selfsupporting and useful men and women in after life.

Hoping that this letter fully answers your questions, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Simon Schwarz,

Supt.



*See letter from  
A.C. Parker  
Sept. 5  
copy to  
Z. Naughton*

September 21, 1914.

Mr. Arthur C. Parker,  
Secy-Treas., Society of American Indians,  
Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You address me as "Dear fellow American", which I feel I am somewhat entitled to from the interest I have taken in the real American for fifty years or more since I crossed the plains in 1860.

I commenced collecting paraphernalia of the Indians about 35 years ago and made the nucleus of the great Indian collection in the Field Columbian Museum, of which I had the honor of being Chairman of the Committee that raised the money, and President for first seven years, and have always been identified with it. About thirty years ago I commenced to gather my great library on their history, including 3000 volumes and 1000 authors on their languages, and altogether the greatest collection of rare books of every name and nature of Indian History that has ever been gotten together. This I presented to Newberry Library about two years ago to be perpetually useful to all students of Indian History.

I became a member of the Indian Commission about a year and a half ago. At our first meeting Mr. Moorehead made the wonderful expose of the lumber thieves in Minnesota and White Earth. I was assigned to make an investigation of the conditions of affairs on Menominee Indian Reservation. I asked Commissioner Sells to give me his best lumber man. I took one of my own best woodmen from the South; my own Treasurer of our Company here, who is an expert bookkeeper and also a fine lumberman in every direction, and my stenographer, and went to the reservation and made my report. I tried to go into all conditions there. This report would probably make a book of



perhaps 350 pages. At the same time, Mr. Elliot of Boston and Father Ketcham of Washington made examinations of the Navajo, Pueblo, Hoesalero, Marakopa, and several other tribes for the year. Of course, you ought to know that our reports are confidential reports to the Secretary of the Interior and through him to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I didn't just understand this at the time I made my report and I innocently sent a copy of my report to the Chairman of the Senate Committee and to Senator LaFollette who had fathered this scheme at Menominee. As we are not talking to the galleries, nobody can find out what we do except practically through the Indian Department. They have considered my report with the greatest thought and adopted several of its suggestions and have given me authority to publish it, which I am now doing in Washington and I will be very glad to see that you and Mr. Pratt get a copy of it, and anybody else who is interested in the protection of the Indian.

There has been such a lack of funds to carry on this work that everything I have done while a member of the Indian Commission has been done at my own expense.

I will mention now that I just came from the Menominee Reservation having visited the Indian Fair there and had a most interesting time.

This being my attitude on the North American Indian, you can imagine my mortification and sorrow at being so completely misunderstood by Mr. R. H. Pratt and yourself as exemplified in your letters to Hon. J. H. Stephens, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, on January 26, 1914 which I have before me at this moment. In Article 5 in this you unwittingly state an absolute untruth. The Indian Commission never has



lent its influence, weight, approval or association to the Wamamaker Expedition. To illustrate how careful people should be when attacking others,- you could have easily found this out from any member of the Association. Dr. Elliot, Father Ketchum and myself were sent an invitation to make a short address on our expeditions of the year before the Civil Engineer's Society of Washington and my recollection is that Dr. Elliot was first, Father Ketchum, second, and I was third. After that Dr. Dickinson, a gentleman I never had seen before and never have but once, I think, since I was introduced, and he gave some very interesting photographs of the different Indians and made a speech in regard to his trip. Each one of us was as innocent of his being there as you were.

You have undoubtedly got Mr. Pratt's letter where he makes it still stronger than you do. It does seem as if you and Mr. Pratt had consulted on the subject; Mr. Pratt's being in Washington and these letters bearing the same date and being so nearly uniform would indicate that they were written on consultation. I would really like to know what influence brought him to Washington, and got both of you to speak of the same incident and both of you making statements on subjects that you knew nothing about, and maligning as fine a lot of philanthropic gentlemen as there are in this country, who are trying to do their duty.

Of course, every crook in the country who is working against the Indian; every peddler of whisky amongst them; every thief who is stealing their land in Oklahoma and other places; every crook who is charging 20% of the cost of orphans' estates for administering them; every man that is trying to beat them everywhere, stealing their lumber, buying up their



inspectors to get fictitious leg seals, charging them two prices for goods; in fact, every disreputable crook in the United States in connection with the Indians dislikes us and takes every opportunity in print and out to malign the Commission, but when men that pretend to be friends of the Indians and belong to the different Indian societies, some of them ministers of the gospel, like our friend in Philadelphia who took one of Wilson's articles to a Philadelphia paper branding me as practically a crook and allowed them to publish it. When we find all these men, and men especially like you and Mr. Pratt writing such letters absolutely devoid of truth and taking other people's word about it and telling absolute falsehoods about the Commission when it was so easy to come to the Commission and get full information if you desired it, it is beyond my comprehension.

I am a native of Wisconsin and a member of the Historical Society there and shall be very glad, if possible, to be there. Of course, if I had had the slightest idea that you, knowing the facts, had written this letter to Mr. Stephens, I should not be there and should make a formal protest against the Society that I belong to there of entertaining a man who would do such a wrong. But Mr. Parker, I don't believe it, and I wish you every success in ameliorating the condition of your people and stand ready at all times to help in every way possible.

If you have any doubt about my earnestness or reliability I think Governor McGovern of the State of Wisconsin could enlighten you on the subject.

Yours very truly,



9/14  
September 21, 1914.

Mr. A. F. MacColl,  
1444 Astor Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return from the Menominee Indian Reservation I find your two or three last letters and enclosures.

Of course, these newspaper slips are mostly very old and there is considerable private correspondence with different people in the bunch and I have returned the whole lot to you.

I want to finish our correspondence by saying your referring to Mr. Abbott's making a bluff and imposing on the Indian Commission when he asked us to thoroughly inspect the Indian Bureau under him;- you are certainly not posted on the powers given to the Indian Commission by law, ~~whereas~~ their duty is to inspect Indian Reservations and other Departments of Indian Service. There is no department of the Indian Service that is not subject to their inspection, so you see in this case, at least, you are wrong on Mr. Abbott.

Yours truly,

Chicago, September 21, 1914.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

Upon my return from the Fair at the Menominee Indian Reservation I find yours of the 17th in regard to the kindly efforts of Mr. Stephens. For my physical comfort I should prefer that he might succeed; the only drawback being it would be such a comfort to him.

I shall certainly be at Mohonk.

Yours very truly,

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,  
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.



9/21/14

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Creek Council of Indians, consisting of more than one hundred members, at their recent session held at Okmulgee, Oklahoma:

#### R E S O L U T I O N .

Realizing that we have in the person of our present Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one of America's foremost statesmen, a man of unusual ability and of untiring energy, who has consecrated his heart and dedicated his soul to the best interests of the Indians of America, and realizing that within the short period of time that he has served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he has done more to bring about a spirit of friendly cooperation and better feeling and more thorough understanding between the Indians and remaining citizenship of Oklahoma, than has ever before existed, and realizing that through his personal efforts he has done so much to inspire the Indians of Oklahoma to attain a higher standard of moral and social conditions, safe-guarding at all times, as he has, our property rights and especially the property rights and moral and social welfare of our minor children;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That as a token of our appreciation of the services he is rendering us and the people of our Tribe, we express to him the gratitude of our people and the support of the people of our Tribe in the very splendid effort he is making to conserve our estates, the estates of our children and lift to a higher degree of citizenship the personnel of our tribe.

September 21, 1914.

Mr. Arthur J. Parker,  
Secy-Treas., Society of American Indians,  
Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

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perhaps 350 pages. At the same time, Mr. Elliot of Boston and Father Ketcham of Washington made examinations of the Navajo, Pueblo, Mescalero, Merakopa, and several other tribes for the year. Of course, you ought to know that our reports are confidential reports to the Secretary of the Interior and through him to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I didn't just understand this at the time I made my report and I innocently sent a copy of my report to the Chairman of the Senate Committee and to Senator LaFollette who had fathered this scheme at Menominee. As we are not talking to the galleries, nobody can find out what we do except practically through the Indian Department. They have considered my report with the greatest thought and adopted several of its suggestions and have given me authority to publish it, which I am now doing in Washington and I will be very glad to see that you and Mr. Pratt get a copy of it, and anybody else who is interested in the protection of the Indian.

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inspectors to get fictitious log scale, charging them two prices for goods; in fact, every disreputable crook in the United States in connection with the Indians dislikes us and takes every opportunity in print and out to malign the Commission, but when men that pretend to be friends of the Indians and belong to the different Indian Societies, some of them ministers of the gospel, like our friend in Philadelphia who took one of Wilson's articles to a Philadelphia paper branding me as practically a crook and allowed them to publish it. When we find all these men, and men especially like you and Mr. Pratt writing such letters absolutely devoid of truth and taking other people's word about it and telling absolute falsehoods about the Commission when it was so easy to come to the Commission and get full information if you desired it, it is beyond my comprehension.

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If you have any doubt about my earnestness or reliability I think Governor McGovern of the State of Wisconsin could enlighten you on the subject.

Yours very truly,

*Edward E. Ayer*

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

May I express my regret that my telegram of the 23rd instant, to the effect that, for reasons of economy the Department of the Interior would omit the first six appendices from the Board's Annual Report, left you in doubt as to whether your report was to be printed with the Annual Report or not, and necessitated a second telegram from you. The Department will not print The Menominee Report, nor any of the reports on the several Indian reservations which were made by the Commissioners during the fiscal year 1914. In these circumstances, is it understood that you wish to continue the publication of the Menominee Report? It would appear so from your telegram of this morning.

With sincere apologies, I am,

Respectfully yours,

*M. A. Watt*

Stenographer.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

*Annual 9/25*  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

Sept. 23, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In further reference to your telegram of even date, to which I sent an answer by wire, I beg to say that the Department of the Interior has written The Board of Indian Commissioners to the effect that, "As the Department is anxious to economize in every way possible in the expenditure of the appropriation for public printing and binding, it is believed that the appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F should be omitted from the Annual Report of the Board." Therefore, it will be necessary to have Mr. Milans & Sons continue with the printing of the Menominee Report, I suppose. Will you kindly instruct me if such is your wish.

Very respectfully yours,

*J. H. Milans*

Stenographer.

*Note has to continue*

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

LARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer &  
Lord Tie Company

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the  
terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

Chicago September 23 1914

M E Snow  
Board of Indian Commissioners  
Bureau of Mines Building  
Washington

Your letter twenty first Am I to understand that Board is going  
to publish my entire report and testimony as part of Annual Report If  
so I don't want to publish it myself Answer

Edward E Ayer

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Member Board Indian Commissioners



# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

IN  
CONNECTION  
WITH

# THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[1, 2 AND 16]



**THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.**

**EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.**

## **THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)**

**TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it **REPEATED**; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatable telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, **THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH**, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **REPEATED** telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, **UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED**; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; **NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.**

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the **REPEATED** telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a **REPEATED** telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. **NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.**

**CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.**

**CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.**

**EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.**

**CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT**

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COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

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[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

$\frac{2}{513}$

Chicago September 24, 1914

M E Snow  
Board of Indian Commissioners  
Bureau of Mines Building  
Washington D C

Is my report going to be published with the annual report of  
the Board If not of course I want to go on with the publication

Edward E Ayer

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Member Board of Indian Commissioners

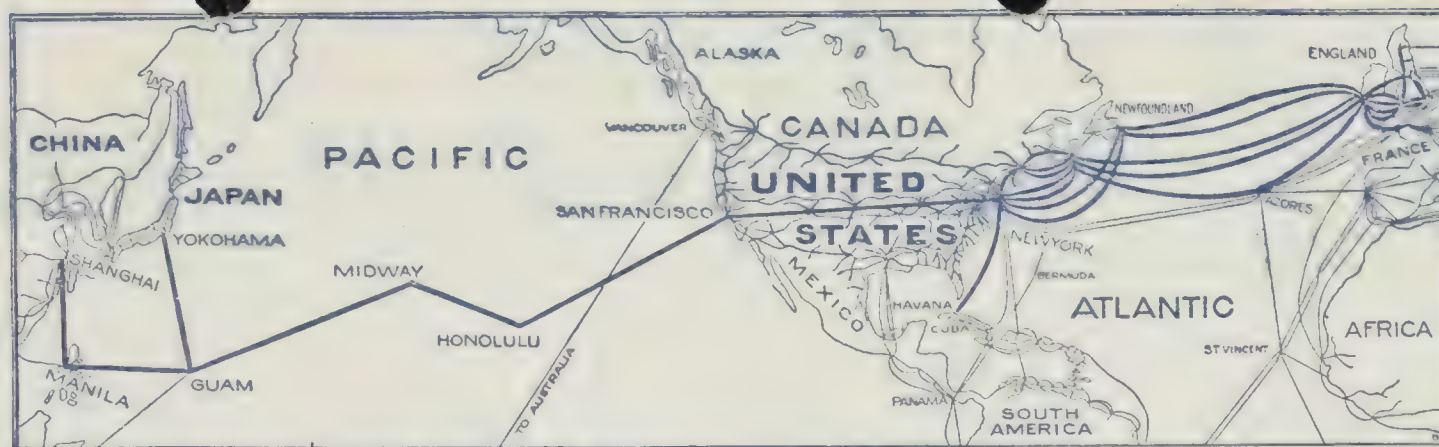


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CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
228 West 9th Street,  
Sept. 25<sup>th</sup> 1914.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

The enclosed statement from Rev. Simon Schwarz, the Superintendent of our school at Keshena will show you what we are doing there in an industrial way. I doubt if more could be expected under the prevailing conditions.

With many kind regards to  
Yourself & Mrs. Ayer.

I am faithfully yours,

Wm. F. Ketchum



## INDIANS HOLD FAIR WITH NO DANCING

---

### Civilized Chippewas Show Their White Brothers the Fine Products of Their Industry.

BEMIDJI, MINN., Sept. 19.—Two thousand persons, 500 of whom were whites, attended the big day of the Indian fair at Red Lake, which, according to Walter F. Dickens, superintendent of the agency, was not only a bewildering surprise to visitors, but probably was the first Indian fair ever held that was devoid of dances.

"That is an achievement that must be looked upon with a good deal of hopefulness," said Superintendent Dickens. "because it shows as nothing else could the zeal of the Indians in demonstrating to their white brothers their ability to raise farm products and hold a fair excelling in exhibits from the soil as well as prize specimens of stock and household displays. There was no fire water nor dancing nor any of those other adjuncts thought necessary for an Indian celebration."

Exhibits of grain grown by the Indians included specimens of oats, barley, and wheat that would average twenty-five bushels to the acre, and yellow dent corn fully matured.

What was perhaps next in importance was the stock display, which included blooded animals, the registered Holstein and Durham cattle being most numerous. The judging of the stock was done by Supt. C. G. Selvig, of the Crookston School.

There was also a fine display of vegetables and fruits, all of which were raised by the Indians. The exhibits included cantaloupes and sugar-sweet watermelons. There were also crab apples and displays of other apples and fruits.

The women and girls had exhibits of bread, pies, cakes, jellies, preserves, pickles, and other dainties. But probably the most artistic and beautiful display ever seen at a county fair was found in the display of beaded work. These exhibits not only were done neatly, but the beaded designs and colorings were gorgeous. The exhibit included among other things head dress, sacques, moccasins, dresses, belts, hat bands, banners, buckskin leggings, and jackets. All were new, having been made by the Chippewas the past year for display at the fair.

There was no disorder nor intoxication.—*New York World, Sept. 20, 1914.*

(The above news item in the New York World of Sept. 20 is a gratifying indication of the responsive sentiment among the Indians to the appeal of Commissioner Cato Sells looking toward industrial advancement and self-support. Similar reports are being received from Indian fairs throughout the country, and there is every indication that the agricultural exhibits to be held next year will be decided improvements over those of this year and that hereafter the Indian fair will "mark the start of the Indians along the road, the purpose of which is self-support and independence and that each year will be a milestone fixing the stages of the Indian's progress toward that goal.")

## *Honest with the Indians.*

In his less than two years' service as Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells, whose long residence in Iowa gives the State a claim upon him, has won a Nation-wide recognition for himself, and secured for the Government at Washington almost for the first time the regard of its Indian wards.

Mr. Sells has been able to do this by resorting to the very simple expedient of being honest with the Indians, and doing for them just what the Government has said it would do. Strange as it may seem, this is the first time a Commissioner of Indian Affairs or a National administration has found it worth while to be as prompt in fulfilling an obligation as in entering upon one.

The French, when they sold Louisiana Territory, left the American purchasers a legacy which has caused no end of embarrassment—the Indian as independent nations to be dealt with by formal treaty. The American soon accustomed himself to the forms, but he took what he wanted. The Indian, who had great respect for forms, never could understand American duplicity. To him the American always spoke with forked tongue.

The treaties with the Indians have been gathered and published in a single volume. It may be said with confidence that leaving out the merely formal ratifications of existing friendly relations there is not one treaty that was negotiated in good faith by the United States. What Germany has done in Belgium would be merely incidental if compared with what this country has done in violation of formal treaty rights on every foot of Indian ground.

Mr. Sells is to be congratulated on discovering that honesty is the best policy, even in dealing with an Indian. The acclaim he is winning is the measure of the essentially healthy tone of American public morals.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader.*



Chicago, September 26, 1914.

Mr. H. E. Snow,  
Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your two letters of September 23rd:

Please have Milans & Sons continue with the printing of my  
Menominee Report.

Very truly yours,

*F*

as often as not the way  
is - a pit fall. You  
summarize the situation  
very well in your last  
paragraph, page 3 of your  
letter. The very misery  
of it all makes my heart  
ache so that for the sake  
of peace itself I would  
wish to hear no more of it.  
Yet I wish to help what is  
right and prevent what  
is wrong.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly,

Arthur C. Parker

ARTHUR C. PARKER  
ALBANY, N.Y.

Oct. 2, 1914

Edward E. Meyer, Esq.  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Permit me to thank you  
for your very kind letter of Sept.  
21st just at hand. I deeply  
appreciate your statements  
and frank discussion of the  
matters of interest to each  
of us. I am particularly  
glad that you did not  
criticize the Society of  
American Indians, for  
statements that I am alone  
responsible for. The Society  
never took any action



against the Board of Indian  
Commissioners. I merely expressed  
my personal view. I only  
wish to support that which I  
believe just and righteous.  
Not for a moment would I seek  
to justify my own opinions at  
the expense of absolute truth.  
Better that I fall than that  
fact be obscured. I am not  
against the Board as an  
aggregate of individuals, but  
I have no great faith in the  
Secretary. In that point I  
believe the Board has more  
criticism than in any other.

Personally I have no ambitions  
for office, attention or personal  
preference. I had rather be  
an inconspicuous student  
and a quiet one. It is thus my  
hope that the Society will  
elect an officer who will  
not make my errors. This  
Indian situation is a complex  
one, and there are many voices  
calling "This is the way" - and

63d Congress,  
2nd Session.

H. R. 19077.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

October 2, 1914.

Mr. Stephens of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium or sodium, and metalliferous ores in unallotted Indian lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That deposits of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium or sodium, and metalliferous mineral deposits in unallotted Indian lands in the United States shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this Act to citizens of the United States, or to any association of such persons, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof.

Sec. 2. That coal lands or deposits or coal in unallotted Indian lands may be leased as hereinafter provided.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon the petition



of any applicant qualified under this act, to divide any of the coal lands or the deposits of coal in unallotted Indian lands into leasing blocks or tracts of forty acres each or multiples thereof, and in such form as in his opinion will permit the most economical mining of the coal in such blocks, but in no case exceeding two thousand five hundred and sixty acres in any one leasing block or tract; and thereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall, in his discretion, from time to time, upon the request of any applicant qualified under this Act or on his own motion, offer such lands or deposits of coal for leasing, and, upon a royalty fixed by him in advance, shall award leases thereof through advertisement, by competitive bidding, or, in case of lignite or low-grade coals, such other methods as he may by general regulations adopt, to any person above the age of twenty-one years who is a citizen of the United States, or to any association of such persons, or to any corporation or municipality organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof: Provided, That no railroad or other common carrier shall be permitted to take or acquire through lease or permit under this Act any coal lands or deposits of coal in excess of such area or quantity as may be required and used solely for its own use, and such limitation of use shall be expressed in all leases or permits issued to railroads or common carriers hereunder. That such a railroad or common carrier may be permitted to take under the



foregoing provisions not to exceed one lease hereunder upon and for each two hundred miles of its line in actual operation. The term "railroad" or "common carrier" as used in this Act shall include any company or corporation owning or operating a railroad, whether under a contract, agreement, or lease, and any company or corporation subsidiary or auxiliary thereto, whether directly or indirectly connected with ~~any~~ such railroad or common carrier.

Sec. 3. That any person, association or corporation holding a lease of coal lands or coal deposits under this act may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, upon a finding by him that it will be for the advantage of the lessee and the Indians owning such lands, secure a modification of his or its original lease by including additional coal lands or coal deposits contiguous to those embraced in such lease, but in no event shall the total area embraced in such ~~is~~ modified lease exceed in the aggregate two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

That upon satisfactory showing by any lessee to the Secretary of the Interior that all of the workable deposits of coal within a tract covered by his or its lease will be exhausted, worked out, or removed within three years thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior may, within his discretion, lease to such lessee an additional tract of land or coal deposits, which, including the coal area remaining in the ~~so~~ original lease, shall not exceed two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, through the same procedure and under the same conditions as in case of an original lease.



Sec. 4. That if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior the best interests of the Indian owners will be subserved thereby, lessees holding under lease blocks or areas not exceeding the maximum permitted under this Act may consolidate their leases or holdings through the surrender of the original leases or holdings and the inclusion of such areas in a new lease of not to exceed two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of contiguous lands.

Sec. 5. That where coal lands aggregating two thousand five hundred and sixty acres and subject to lease hereunder do not exist as contiguous areas, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, if, in his opinion, the interests of the Indian owners and of the lessee will be thereby best subserved, to embrace in a single lease sections or parts of sections which corner one upon another.

Sec. 6. That for the privilege of mining or extracting the coal in the lands covered by his lease the lessee shall pay to the United States for the use of the Indian owners such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall be fixed in advance of offering the same, and which shall be not less than 2 cents per ton of two thousand pounds, due and payable at the end of each month succeeding that of the extraction of the coal from the mine, and an annual rental, payable at the date of such lease and annually thereafter, on the lands or coal deposits covered by such lease, at such rate as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior prior to offering the same, which shall not be less than 25 cents per acre for

the first year thereafter, not less than 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth and fifth years, respectively, and not less than 41 per acre for each and every year thereafter during the continuance of the lease, except that such rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for indeterminate periods upon condition of continued operation of the mine or mines, except when such operation shall be interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties not attributable to the lessee, and upon the further condition that at the end of each twenty-year period succeeding the date of the lease such readjustment of terms and conditions may be made as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may, if in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, in lieu of the provision herein contained requiring continuous operation of the mine or mines, provide in the lease for the payment of an annual advance royalty upon a minimum number of tons of coal, which in no case shall aggregate less than the amount of rentals herein provided for.

Sec. 7. That in order to provide for the supply of strictly local and domestic need for fuel, the Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe in advance, issue to any applicant qualified to obtain a lease under section three of this Act a limited license or permit granting the right to prospect



for, mine, or dispose of coal in unallotted Indian lands on specified tracts, not to exceed ten acres in any one coal field, for a period of not exceeding ten years, on such conditions, not inconsistent with this Act, as in his opinion will safeguard the public interest, without payment of royalty for the coal mined or for the land occupied:

Provided, That not more than one such limited license or permit shall be issued to any single applicant hereunder.

#### PHOSPHATES.

Sec. 8, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to lease to any person qualified under this Act any deposits of phosphates or phosphate rock in any unallotted Indian lands in the United States, under such regulations and upon such terms as here herein specified, through advertisement, competitive bidding, or such other methods as the Secretary of the Interior may by general regulations adopt.

Sec. 9. That each lease shall be for not to exceed two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land, to be described by the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys, or, if unsurveyed, to be surveyed at the expense of the lessee in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations governing the survey of placer mining claims: Provided, That the land embraced in any one lease shall be in compact form the length of which shall not exceed two and one-half times its width.

Sec. 10. That for the privilege of mining or extracting the phosphates or phosphate rock covered by his lease the lessee shall

pay to the United States for the use of the Indian owners such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior in advance of offering the same, which shall not be less than two per centum of the gross value of the output of phosphates or phosphate rock at the mine, due and payable at the end of each month succeeding that of the extraction of the phosphates or phosphate rock from the mine, and an annual rental payable at the date of such lease and annually thereafter on the area covered by such lease at such rate as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior prior to offering the lease, which shall be not less than 25 cents per acre for the first year thereafter, 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth and fifth years, respectively, and \$1 per acre for each and every year thereafter during the continuance of the lease, except that such rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for indeterminate periods upon condition of a minimum annual production, except when operation shall be interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties not attributable to the lessee, and upon the further condition that at the end of each twenty-year period succeeding the date of the lease such readjustment of terms and conditions may be made as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods.

Sec. 11. That any qualified applicant to whom the Secretary of



the Interior may grant a lease to develop and extract phosphates or phosphate rock under the provisions of this Act shall have the right to use so much of the surface of unallotted Indian lands, not exceeding forty acres, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary for the proper prospecting for or development, extraction, treatment, and removal of such mineral deposits.

#### Oil and Gas.

Sec. 11. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to grant to any applicant qualified under this Act a prospecting permit, which shall give the exclusive right, for a period not exceeding two years, to prospect for oil or gas upon not to exceed six hundred and forty acres of unallotted Indian lands in the United States and are located within ten miles from any producing oil or gas well, and upon not to exceed two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land wherein such deposits are in unallotted Indian lands and are situated over ten miles from any producing oil or gas well, upon condition that that permittee shall begin drilling operations within six months from the date of the permit, and shall, within one year from and after the date of the permit, drill for oil or gas to an aggregate depth of not less than five hundred feet, and shall, within two years from the date of the permit, drill for ~~six~~ oil or gas to an aggregate depth of not less than two thousand feet. Whether the lands sought in any such application and permit are surveyed or unsurveyed

the applicant shall, prior to filing his application for permit, locate such lands in a reasonably compact form and according to the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys, if the land be surveyed; and in an approximately square or rectangular tract if the land be an unsurveyed tract, the length of which shall not exceed two and one-half times its width, and if he shall cause to be erected upon the land for which a permit is sought, a monument not less than four feet high, at some conspicuous place thereon, and shall post a notice in writing on or near said monument, stating that an application for permit will be made within thirty days after date of said notice, the name of the applicant, the date of the notice, and such a general description of the land to be covered by such permit by reference to courses and distances from such monument and such other natural objects and permanent monuments as will identify the land, stating the amount thereof in acres, he shall during the period of thirty days following such marking and posting, be entitled to a preference right over others to a permit for the land so identified. The applicant shall, within ninety days after receiving a permit, mark each of the corners of the tract described in the permit upon the ground with permanent monuments, so that the boundaries can be readily traced, and shall post in a conspicuous place upon the lands a notice that such permit has been granted and a description of the lands covered thereby: Provided, That in the Territory of Alaska prospecting permits may be granted for periods not exceeding four years, actual drilling operations shall begin



within two years from date of permit, and oil and gas wells shall be drilled to a depth of not less than five hundred feet within three years from date of the permit and to an aggregate depth of not less than two thousand feet within four years from date of permit: And provided further, That in said Territory the applicant shall have a preference right over others to a permit for unallotted Indian lands identified by temporary monuments and notice posted on or near the same, for six months following such marking and posting, and upon receiving a permit he shall mark the corners of the tract described in the permit upon the ground with permanent monuments within one year after receiving such permit.

Sec. 13. That all permits and leases of lands containing or supposed to contain oil or gas, made or issued under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to the condition that no wells shall be drilled within two hundred feet of any of the outer boundaries or the lands embraced within any permit or lease, unless the owner or lessee of the adjoining lands shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, agree to the drilling of wells and removal of the oil ~~xx~~ or gas from the two-hundred-foot tracts or reservations herein created, and to the further condition that the permittee or lessee will, in conducting his explorations and mining operations, use all reasonable precautions to prevent waste of oil or gas developed in the land, or the entrance of water through wells drilled by him to the oil sands or oil-bearing strata, to the

destruction or injury of the oil deposits. Violations of the provisions of this section shall constitute grounds for the forfeiture of the permit or lease, to be enforced through appropriate proceedings in courts of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 14. That all deposits of oil or gas in unallotted Indian lands may be leased by the Secretary of the Interior through competitive bidding under general regulations in areas not exceeding six hundred and forty acres and in tracts which shall not exceed in length two and one-half times their width, such leases to be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty as may be fixed in the lease, which shall not be less than one-tenth in amount or value of the production, which royalty on demand of the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid in oil or gas, and the payment in advance of a rental of not less than \$1 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the lease, the rental paid for any one year to be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for a period of twenty years, with the preferential right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods of ten years upon such reasonable terms and conditions as may be prescribed by law at the time of the expiration of such periods.

Sec. 15. That rights of way through unallotted Indian lands are hereby granted for pipe-line purposes for the transportation of oil or natural gas to any applicant possessing the qualifications provided in section one of this Act to the extent of the ground occupied by the



said pipe-line and ten feet on each side of the same, under such regulations as to survey, location, application, and payments to the Indian owners for its use as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and upon the express condition that such pipe lines shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as common carriers:

Provided, That no right of way shall hereafter be granted over the Indian lands for the transportation of oil or natural gas except under and subject to the provisions, limitations and conditions of this section. That failure to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior shall be ground for forfeiture of the grant by a court of competent jurisdiction in an appropriate proceeding.

#### Potassium or Sodium.

Sec. 16. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe to grant to any applicant qualified under this Act a prospecting permit which shall give the exclusive right to prospect for chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, borates or nitrates of potassium or sodium, or associated similar salts in any unallotted lands in the United States for a period of not exceeding two years: Provided, That the area to be included in such permit shall not exceed two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land in reasonably compact form, and if the land covered by such permit is found to contain such valuable deposits as above enumerated is not covered by permits or leases, may

be leased by the Secretary of the Interior, through advertisement, competitive bidding, or such other methods as he may by general regulations adopt and in such areas as he shall fix, not exceeding two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, all leases to be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty as may be specified in the lease and which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior in advance of offering the same and which shall not be less than two per centum on the gross value of the output at the point of shipment, and the payment in advance of a rental, which shall be not less than 25 cents per acre for the first year thereafter, not less than 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively, and not less than \$1 per acre for each and every year thereafter during the continuance of the lease, except that such rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for indeterminate periods upon condition that at the end of each twenty-year period succeeding the date of any lease such readjustment of terms and conditions may be made as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods.

Sec. 17. That in addition to areas of mineral land to be included in prospecting permits or leases the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may grant to a permittee or lessee under this Act the exclusive right to use or such remuneration as he may deem just, to be paid to the



Indian owners, during the life of the permit or lease, a tract of unoccupied nonmineral public land, not exceeding twenty acres in area, for camp sites, refining works, and other purposes connected with and necessary to the proper development and use of the deposits covered by the permit or lease.

Sec. 18. That the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve the authority and shall insert in any preliminary permit issued under section eighteen hereof appropriate provisions for its cancellation by him upon failure by the permittee or licensee to exercise due diligence in the prosecution of the prospecting work in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the permit.

General Provisions Applicable to Coal, Phosphate, Oil, Gas, Potassium  
or Sodium Leases.

Sec. 19. That no person, association or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold more than one lease of each of the classes of deposits herein named and described during the life of such lease; no corporation shall hold any interest as a stockholder of another corporation in more than one such lease; and no person shall take or hold any interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof which, together with the area embraced in any direct holding of a lease under this Act, or which together with any other interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations

holding a lease under the provisions hereof, exceeds in the aggregate an amount equivalent to the maximum number of acres allowed to any one lessee under this Act.

Sec. 20. That no person, association, or corporation holding a lease under the provisions of this Act shall hold more than a tenth interest, direct or indirect, in any agency, corporate or otherwise, engaged in the sale or resale of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium obtained from such lessee; and any violation of the provisions of this section shall be ground for the forfeiture of the lease or interest so held.

Sec. 21. That no lease issued under the authority of this Act shall be assigned or sublet, except with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. The lessee may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be permitted at any time to make written relinquishment of all rights under such lease, and upon acceptance thereof be thereby relieved of all future obligations under said lease. Each lease shall contain provisions for the purpose of insuring the exercise of reasonable diligence, skill, and care in the operation of said property; a provision that such rules for the safety and welfare of the miners and for the prevention of undue waste as may be prescribed by said Secretary shall be observed, including a restriction of the work day to not exceeding eight hours in any one day for underground workers except in cases of emergency, provisions securing the workmen complete freedom of purchase, requiring the payment of wages



at least twice a month in lawful money of the United States, and providing proper rules and regulations to insure the fair and just weighing or measurement of the coal mined by each miner, and such other provisions as he may deem necessary for the protection of the interests of the Indian owners of such lands and for the prevention of monopoly, and for the safeguarding of the welfare of the Indian owners.

Sec. 22. That any lease issued under the provisions of this Act may be forfeited and canceled by an appropriate proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction whenever the lessee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, of the lease, or of the general regulations promulgated under this Act and in force at the date of the lease, and the lease may provide for resort to appropriate methods for the settlement of disputes or for remedies for breach of specified conditions thereof.

Sec. 23. That all statements, representations, or reports required by the Secretary of the Interior under this Act shall be upon oath, unless otherwise specified, and in such form and upon such blanks as the Secretary of the Interior may require.

Sec. 24. That where coal or other minerals named in this Act are contained in any lands embraced in any Indian reservation which have been opened to settlement and entry, or shall hereafter be opened to settlement and entry, have been reserved from disposition, the reservation of such coal and other minerals shall inure to the

benefit of the Indian tribe or tribes to whom such Indian reservation belonged, and shall be subject to the disposition in the form and manner provided by this Act, and all proceeds arising from the lease or disposal of such deposits under any of the provisions of this act shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and placed to the credit of the tribe owning the land where such deposits are located.

Sec. 25. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to lease for grazing, agricultural and metalliferous mining purposes all or any part of the unallotted lands within Indian reservations established by Act of Congress or Executive order in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions and under such regulations as he may prescribe: Provided, That no grazing lease shall be for a period to exceed five years and no agricultural lease for a period to exceed ten years.

Sec. 26. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to prescribe and enforce all of the necessary and proper rules and regulations, and to do any and all acts and things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes of this Act: Provided, That none of the provisions of this Act shall apply to the Five Civilized Tribes or to the Osage Tribe in Oklahoma.



MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

MONROE LAKE, N. Y., OCTOBER 14 and 15, 1914.

Wednesday, October 14, 8:10 P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Vaux.  
Present: Commissioners, Vaux, Moorhead, Elliot, Knox, Ayer,  
Bailey, Dockweiler and Secretary Abbott.

The minutes of the previous special meeting held at  
ADOPTION Atlantic City were read. Upon motion of Com-  
OF MINUTES, sioner Dockweiler, the question of approving  
ATLANTIC said minutes was submitted to a roll call and  
CITY MEET- they were unanimously adopted, and the various  
actions taken at that meeting approved, veri-  
fied and confirmed.

Chairman Vaux presented the 45th Annual Report of  
the Board and explained that the reports of investigations  
made by Commissioners Elliot, Ketchum and Ayer, which had  
been and were to be printed by the Board could  
45th ANNUAL not be printed in the appendix to the Annual  
REPORT. Report, but, that the Secretary of the Interior  
had given instructions to print therewith the  
special reports of members and committees of the Board re-  
lating to purchases of supplies, which reports had not been  
printed by the Board. Upon motion of Commissioner Elliot,  
the Annual Report as submitted, was adopted.

Commissioner Ayer reported that he was having his  
PRINTING OF report on the Wenominee Indian Reservation  
WENOMINEE printed at his own expense, and he asked the  
REPORT. approval of the Board of the insertion of a  
Forerord referring to the reports of other  
members of the Board. His request was granted by unan-  
imous vote.



The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior relating to the publicity of the Board's OF BOARD'S reports was read by Chairman Vaux:

REPORTS.

OUTLINE OF  
POLICY TO BE  
FOLLOWED IN  
FUTURE.

"The Secretary of the Interior  
Washington.

"August 17, 1914.

"My dear Mr. Vaux:

"I have had a talk with Mr. Ayer, of your Commission, with reference to the reports that you submit to us. He seems to think that these reports should be printed, but I suggested to him the inadvisability of such a course until an opportunity had been given to us to take advantage of whatever recommendations your Commission might make.

"I stated to him that I regard your Commission as an advisory body, instituted and supported as a help to the Indian Service. It is not the intention of Congress to maintain such a Commission for the purpose of gaining publicity for the views of the members of the Commission. It is, however, the desire of Congress that an independent, non-partisan body of men of the highest public spirit should advise themselves as to those matters which Congress has placed within their purview, making such recommendations to us as to change in policy or administration as you find necessary, and giving us opportunity to make these changes before any publicity whatever is given to your report. So far as I know, the members of the Commission take this precise attitude as to their function, and I am writing you, not by way of criticizing anything that the Commission has done, but because I told Mr. Ayer that I would do so. I think I have already expressed these views to you.

"I believe we are as anxious to set conditions right as any group of men that can be found, and we should like to work with the Commission upon the understanding that its purpose is to help the Indians through us. Should we at any time fail to make loyal and intelligent effort to correct any wrongs you find to exist, this matter can be taken up between the Commission and myself.

"There is one matter of which I did not speak to Mr. Ayer. Would it not be advisable to have all reports which you make first considered by your Commission as a body, so that they come to us not as individual reports, but as the report of your Commission?

"Cordially yours,

(signed) Franklin K. Lane.

"Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,



After extended discussion, in which all members of the Board participated, the following was unanimously agreed upon, as the policy that would guide the Board in the future in the matter of publishing its reports, namely: That all reports of investigations made by members of the Board or under its direction should be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior; that if action should not be taken on said reports within a time deemed by the Board to be reasonable, the attention of the Secretary of the Interior should be invited to such delinquency; and in event the Board should determine that publicity of such reports were necessary in the interests of the Indians and the public service, the Secretary of the Interior should be notified in advance by the Board of its intention to make said reports public; that the Board of Indian Commissioners, as an independent body, in connection with Indian administration, must, in the nature of things, be the sole judge as to its own methods of procedure and publicity of the same, subject only to the requirement of law that it shall report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Commissioner Ayer presented two supplemental reports concerning the Menominee Indian Reservation, one relating to the establishment of a store and bank with Indian funds, and the other relating to rules for selling lumber. These reports, he explained, were prepared by him at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Both reports were approved and Commissioner Ayer was authorized to submit the same to the Secretary of the Interior. The reports referred to are inserted as a part of the minutes.

Commissioner Dockweiler referred to the following Bill for the abolition of the Board of Indian Commissioners, introduced by Mr. Stephens of Texas:

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

FOR ABOLITION OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

DOCKWEILER

AUTHORIZED

TO CONFEE

VITE SECRETARY

RY OF INTERIOR.

\*61st Congress, H. R. 18734.

\*2d Session,

\*IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

\*September 10, 1914.

\*Mr. Stephens of Texas introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

\*A BILL

\*To repeal section two thousand and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States and other laws relating to the Board of Indian Commissioners.



"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That section two thousand and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States and any other laws or parts of laws relating to the Board of Indian Commissioners be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and on and after the passage of this Act the Board of Indian Commissioners shall cease to exist."

After general discussion, Commissioner Dockweiler was authorized by the Board to confer with the Secretary of the Interior relating to this Bill.

Upon motion of Commissioner Ayer, it was voted unanimously, to approve the action of Chairman Vaux in authorizing the Board's Secretary to travel in Canada to study Canadian Indian administration, and the Chairman was also authorized to direct the Board's Secretary to travel elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining information for the Board, in the Chairman's discretion.

**AUTHORIZATION OF BOARD'S SECRETARY TO TRAVEL IN CANADA & ELSEWHERE.**

Upon motion of Commissioner Dockweiler, it was unanimously voted that the Board should address a special communication to the Secretary of the Interior, recommending the submission to Congress of a Bill prohibiting the importation of peyote into the United States, prohibiting its introduction, use or sale on any Indian Reservation, or the manufacture or sale of any product thereof. It was also voted that the communication to the Secretary of the Interior should refer especially to the discussion of this subject at the Thirty-second Lake Mohonk Conference, and that Commissioner Dockweiler present the subject in person to the Secretary of the Interior.

**RECOMMENDING SUBMISSION OF BILL PROHIBITING INTRODUCTION OF PEYOTE ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.**

Upon motion of Commissioner Dockweiler, it was voted unanimously to be the sense of the Board that the next Indian Bill should include peyote among the intoxicants to be suppressed.

**VOTE TO INCLUDE PEYOTE IN INDIAN BILL.**

Commissioner Sailey reported progress in the investigation of the New York Indians. He referred to correspondence with State officials in New York on the subject and to legislation which had been initiated in Congress since he began the investigation on behalf of the Board, looking to a determination of the validity of the Indian land.

**REPORT ON NEW YORK INDIANS**



claim. He also reported that Commissioner Walker had written him that he would be unable to devote any time to this subject as a member of the Committee, whereupon Commissioner Moserhead, by unanimous vote, was included as a member of this Committee, to act with Commissioners Bailey and Vaux.

Commissioner Ayer reported information which had come to WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE him concerning the White Mountain Apache Indians and INDIANS: REC Board recommended that the Legislative Committee of the INDIANS: REC Board consider recommending the advance of money by OMKENDING Congress to buy cattle for these Indians; the appropriate PURCHASE OF to be reimbursable and collected from the GATTLE FOR. proceeds of the sale of timber on this reservation at a later date, when the timber could be marketed to advantage. Upon motion of Commissioner Dockweiler, Commissioner Ayer's suggestion was adopted.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M., until 3:30 P.M., Thursday, October 15th.

Thursday, October 15, 3:30 P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Vaux.  
Present: Commissioners, Vaux, Moserhead, Elliot, Knox, Ayer, Bailey, Dockweiler and Secretary Abbott.

Chairman Vaux reported that the auditor for the Interior DISALLOWAN- Department had refused to allow any of the traveling CES BY AU- expenses of the Board's Secretary, on the theory that DITOR FOR only members of the Board were permitted by law to INTERIOR use the appropriation for the Expenses of the Board DEPARTMENT; of Indian Commissioners. He invited attention to SUSPENSION the fact that there was no precedent for this ruling OF CERTAIN of the auditor, but, that on the contrary, Secreta- ITEMS IN AS ries of the Board, who were not members thereof, had, COUNTS OF in the past, traveled under authority of the Board BOARD MEM- and that the legality of such travel had never before BURE. been questioned. Reference was made particularly to the travel of the Board's former Secretary, Mr. H.C. Phillips, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to make an investigation on behalf of the Board.

The Chairman also called the Board's attention to another ruling by the auditor for the Interior Department which had sus-



pending certain items in the accounts of members of the Board where their expenses had exceeded \$5 a day and where travel had been on extra fare trains. It was pointed out that this ruling was made notwithstanding the following general authority covering this question, granted by a former Secretary of the Interior:

**"OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

**"Finance -- Accounts:**

**"Waiving of Indian Office Regulations:**

**"Oct. 31, 1912.**

**"The Honorable,**

**"The Secretary of the Interior.**

**"Sir:**

**"The regulations of the Indian Office approved by the Department March 1, 1904, provide as follows:**

**\*\*Section 303, paragraph 5, hotel expenses (board and lodging), not exceeding \$5 per day, when the detention is incident to or necessary for the performance of the duties for which the travel is ordered: Provided, that, under unusual circumstances a greater amount not to exceed \$8 a day may, with the special approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be allowed \*\*\*\*\***

**\*\*Section 303 - Travel on limited trains will not be allowed, except when absolutely necessary and when specially directed by the Secretary. When unusual routes or expensive means of transportation are charged for, explanatory certificates setting forth the necessity for the same must accompany the accounts, and if approved by the head of the Department, such charges will be allowed. All persons are required to travel by the shortest and most direct route."**

**"In view of the fact that the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, most of whom occupy important public or professional positions, receive no compensation for their services, but give their time to the Government at a financial sacrifice and that time saved by travel on limited trains is especially valuable to them, I have the honor to recommend that the requirements of the sections quoted be waived so far as the members of the Board are concerned, so that they may be permitted to travel on limited trains and to incur expenses for subsistence and lodging at not exceeding \$8 per day without specific authority."**

**"Very respectfully,**

**(Signed) F. H. Abbott,**

**"October 23, 1912.**

**"Acting Commissioner."**

**"APPROVED:**

**(Signed) Samuel Adams,  
Acting Secretary.**



Commissioner Dockweiler, by unanimous vote, was requested to call upon the Secretary of the Interior and appeal from the decisions of the auditor in these cases.

Commissioner Eliot reported that he would begin his investigation of the Quinalt Indians about November 1st and that he would proceed from there to California and render any assistance possible to Commissioners Dockweiler, Smiley and Ayer, the special committee on California Indians.

INVESTIGATION QUI-  
NALT INDIANS.

Commissioner Knox reported that he would undertake the investigation of the Ute Indians early in the Spring of 1915.

INVESTIGATION, UTE  
INDIANS.

Commissioner Moorehead reported that he would proceed to Oklahoma late this fall or early in the coming winter, to investigate such phases of the FIVE THIRTS situation as he and Commissioner Fatcham, the special committee on Oklahoma Indians decided practicable.

INVESTIGATION FIVE  
THIRTS.

The remaining time of the meeting was occupied by a discussion of Canadian Indian administration. The Board's Secretary made a brief report of the ground and subjects covered during his trip, stating that a full report in writing would be made at the earliest possible date. Honorable

Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in Canada, who was invited to attend this meeting of the Board, gave an interesting talk on the main lines of Canadian Indian policy and answered many questions addressed to him by members of the Board concerning the management of schools and reserves, the half breed problem and other questions. Mr. Scott expressed his gratification that the Board had sent its Secretary into Canada to study their system of administration. Following Mr. Scott's remarks, the Board unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to him for his personal courtesies and the courtesies of his Government to the Board's Secretary during his trip and studies in Canada.

CANADIAN  
INDIAN AD-  
MINISTRATION.

After full discussion, the week of February 1, 1915, was fixed as the date of the next meeting of the Board, at its offices in Washington, D. C.

The Board adjourned.

**F. H. Abbott.**  
Secretary.



## LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES

Thirty-second Annual Conference, October 14-16, 1914

### P L A T F O R M

It is the chief concern of this Conference that our dependent peoples shall have so much, and only so much, of fostering care and protection as shall assure their continuous progress toward self-government. We repose the greatest confidence in those agencies of education and religion which are engaged in cultivating the elements of personal character and intelligence upon which the hope of ultimate self-government must rest. We recognize also the educational value of experience in self-direction, and we desire that a dependent people should be left to their own resources and the ordinary course of civil government and human cooperation whenever such procedure shall not obviously incur the danger of individual and racial disaster.

#### Indians

It is evident that at certain points the dangers which threaten our Indian population are still so great as to call not only for the maintenance of the governmental protection now afforded but for a considerable increase of such protection. This is particularly the case where the property interests of the Indians, in money and in lands, are so great as to arouse the intense cupidity of powerful and unscrupulous foes, some of whom are white men while others are themselves of Indian blood.

Conditions in the State of Oklahoma, affecting particularly the Five Civilized Tribes, call for the closest scrutiny. In the event that the Oklahoma legislature shall fail to give early and adequate protection to these Indians, we see no alternative but that the Federal Government should resume full jurisdiction over all of the "restricted" Indians of that State.

The land suits begun by the Federal Government in the interest of the Indians of Oklahoma should be prosecuted, if necessary, to the courts of last resort, to the end that the lands of the restricted allottees shall be preserved from spoliation and that as much as possible of that which has been wrongfully taken from the unrestricted allottees may be recovered.

It is now well known that the increasing use among the Indians of the mescal bean or peyote is demoralizing in the extreme. We recommend accordingly that the Federal prohibition of intoxicating liquors be extended to include this dangerous drug.

The codification of our laws relating to the Indians is a matter of vital importance. The Conference accordingly recommends the immediate adoption of the necessary measures to accomplish this end.

#### The Philippines

The American people, having accepted the privilege and responsibility of fitting the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands for self-government, their undertaking should be prosecuted with conviction and fidelity by Government officials, by teachers in the schools, and by teachers of religion, in order that a moral basis may be secured on which a stable government can rest. The desire for self-government on the part of the Filipino people is a legitimate and praiseworthy ambition. It should not only be encouraged but it should be coupled with the endeavor to cultivate the essential virtues of a self-governing people.



The object of our Government should be, not so much to hasten the time when it shall be freed from responsibilities, as to advance the time when the Philippine people shall be so fused in common purposes, a common language, common sentiments and ideas and character, that they shall be clearly competent to determine their future relations with the United States. It appears from the Jones Bill, now under discussion, that in the view of the present Congress as thus far indicated a definite time cannot yet be fixed when this momentous question of the status of the Philippines shall be finally decided. It is a view with which this conference is in full accord.

With all of the divergence of opinion in this country regarding our relations with the Philippines, there has been a manifest drift toward agreement on some of the main principles involved. The time seems opportune for urging that our national obligations toward the people of those islands be recognized as obligations of the whole body of the American people; that they be no longer treated as a question of party politics; and, that proposed legislation relating to the Philippines be considered from a non-partisan viewpoint. Such unusual procedure seems warranted by the magnitude of the national interests and interests of humanity which are involved in the Philippine situation.

We urge that congressional legislation on economic matters be guided by the welfare of the Filipino people and not by the economic interests of groups of American people or of foreigners whether they be agriculturists, manufacturers, or consumers.

We recommend that under the present conditions of world-wide stagnation of commerce, which seriously affect the Philippine government, Congress extend all possible assistance to the work of the Philippine Bureaus of Science and Health.

This Conference records its gratification at the progress that has been made by the American Government in the Philippines in economic, scientific, agricultural, educational and political development. We assure the great body of official, educational and religious workers in the Philippines of our hearty recognition of their devoted and efficient labors and our earnest desire that they may be given adequate facilities for their important tasks.

#### The Civil Service

The Conference believes that the interests of good administration in Indian affairs require faithful adherence to the merit system in the making of appointments and promotions in the public service, and that security of tenure should depend solely on the record of demonstrated efficiency, to the end that public office may in a larger measure offer a secure and honorable career to those whose integrity, ability, and force of character make good government possible.

In the Philippine service, also, we maintain that the merit system should be preserved in the letter and in the spirit, to the end that the governmental organization may become increasingly efficient. We urgently recommend that the transfer from time to time of competent members of the Philippine civil service to the civil service of the United States be facilitated.

In both services, the preparation of examination questions should be intrusted to competent persons only, who possess expert knowledge and judgment in the field to which the examination relates, to the end that such examinations shall be practical in character and adapted to test the fitness of applicants to perform intelligently and efficiently the duties of the positions to which they may be appointed.

FIFTH SESSION: Friday, October 16, 9 45 A. M.

Topic: Indian Affairs

Sub-topic D. The Indian as a Human Being; His Status and Needs in Home, School and Religious Life.

MR. EDGAR A. ALLEN, Superintendent United States Indian School, Chillicothe, Oklahoma. Subject: "The Indian vs. His Property."

MR. HENRY ROE CLOUD, Winnebago, Nebraska. Subject: Indian Education.

DR. L. F. MICHAEL, Supervisor United States Indian Service. Subject: "The Psychology of Moral Instruction in Indian Schools."

Ten-minute Talks by the following Veteran Missionaries:

REV. THOMAS L. RIGGS. American Missionary Association, Oahe, N. Dak.

REV. BERNARD STRASSMAIER, O.S.B., Catholic Mission, Fort Yates, N. D.

REV. W. A. PETZOLDT, Baptist Mission, Lodge Grass, Montana.

REV. EDWARD ASHLEY, LL.D., P. E. Mission, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.

REV. E. C. DEYO, Baptist Mission, Taupa, Okla.

REV. P. FLOR DIGMANN, S.J., Catholic Mission, St. Francis, S. Dak.

REV. ARTHUR P. WEDGE, Lecturer Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indians of North America.

REV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D.D., Secretary, Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; President Home Missions Council.

DISCUSSION of Topic D.

SIXTH SESSION: Friday, October 16, 8 P. M.

Topic: Philippine Affairs

DISCUSSION in continuation of discussions in the Third and Fourth Sessions.

Topic: Indian Affairs

DISCUSSION in continuation of discussions in the First, Second and Fifth Sessions.

Sub-topic H: The Native Tribes of Alaska

MR. M. K. SNIFFEN, Recording Secretary, Indian Rights Association, who has spent most of the past summer in Alaska.

DISCUSSION of Sub-topic H.



SPECIAL NOTICES

A temporary business office of the Conference, in charge of the secretary, H. C. Phillips, will be maintained during the Conference in Room 5 of the hotel (on the office floor at foot of stairs leading from dining room entrance).

CONFERENCE OFFICE

All mail should be called for at the United States Post Office on the office floor of the hotel. Mail is not distributed from the hotel office. To facilitate forwarding of mail, members are specially urged to fill out and return to the conference office the accompanying address blank.

MAIL

Immediately after the Thursday morning session, weather permitting, a group photograph of the Conference will be taken. Members are asked to go from the session to the lawn on the west (valley) side of the hotel. Those desiring copies of the picture may leave orders with the photographer, L. M. Hermance, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the room opposite the post office Friday morning, or later by mail. The picture will be 8 x 40 inches and the price \$1.50, postpaid.

PHOTOGRAPH

On the table in the hall opposite the parlor entrance will be found an excellent exhibit of photographs of scenes in the Philippines, loaned by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and some references on subjects connected with the discussions.

LITERATURE AND EXHIBITS

Mr. and Mrs. Smiley invite the members of the Conference to make free use of the carriages (which will be in readiness at 2 P. M. daily), boats, tennis courts, golf links, bowling alleys and croquet grounds.

AMUSEMENTS

The hotel office calls attention to the importance of making advance application for Pullman tickets and of notifying the office, by noon of the day preceding departure, of the destination of baggage. The amount of baggage makes it important to obtain checks at the porter's office during the afternoon and evening preceding departure, which also makes it possible to pack trunks as late at night as desired and, by leaving them outside rooms, to have them collected before morning without disturbing the owners.

TICKETS BAGGAGE

Frissell, H.B., LL.D., Hampton, Va.  
 Frost, A.N., Lawrence, Mass.  
 Frye, Mrs. Myra E., Portland, Me.

Gill, Wilson L., \* Mt. Airy, Pa.  
 Goldfogle, Hon. Henry M., M.C.,  
 New York  
 Goodale, Brig. Gen. G.A., U.S.A., \*  
 Wakefield, Mass.  
 Grammer, Rev. C.E., \* Phila.  
 Gulick, Luther H., M.D., \* New York

Halford, Lt. Col. E.W., U.S.A., New York  
 Hall, Rev. R.D., New York  
 Hart, Joseph C., Oneida, Wis.  
 Heiser, Victor G., M.D., Manila  
 Hill, Albert C., Ph.D., \* Albany  
 Hodgson, Caspar W., \* Yonkers, N.Y.  
 Howell, Clark, \* ? Atlanta, Ga.  
 Howland, Henry R., Buffalo  
 Humphrey, Capt. C.B., U.S.A., \*  
 Wamly, Pa.

Hunt, Major I.L., \* Washington  
 Huntington, Ellsworth, New Haven  
 Huson, Hobart, ? Newalla, Okla.  
 Hutchison, R.A., D.D., Pittsburgh

Janney, Joseph, Baltimore  
 Jenkins, Chas. Francis, \* Phila.  
 Johnson, Rt. Rev. Frederick F.,  
 St. Louis  
 Jobe, Miss Mary L., New York  
 Jones, Hon. William A., M.C., Warsaw,  
 Va.

Kelley, William W., D.D., New York  
 Ketcham, Hon. William H., ? Washington  
 Kinney, Mrs. Sara T., Hartford  
 Knox, Hon. Frank, \* Manchester, N.H.

Lake, A.D., M.D., \* Gowanda, N.Y.  
 Lambuth, Rt. Rev. W.R., ? Nashville  
 Lanier, A.S., \* Richmond, Va.  
 Larson, Henry A., Denver  
 Lawler, Thos. B., LL.D., \* New York  
 LeRoy, Albert A., \* Lakehurst, N.J.  
 Leupp, Hon. Francis E., \* Washington  
 Lichtenberger, Jas. P., Ph.D., \* Phila.  
 Life, Mrs. S.J., ? Rye, N.Y.  
 Lindquist, G.E.E., Lawrence, Kans.  
 Lipps, O.H., \* Carlisle, Pa.  
 Littlefield, Hon. C.E., \* ? New York  
 Locke, Hon. Victor M., Jr., ? Antlers,  
 Okla.  
 Lockwood, Col. John S., Boston

Lutz, R.R., New York

McCormick, Frederick, New York  
 McCoy, Capt. Frank R., U.S.A., New York  
 McDonald, William, \* Albany  
 McElroy, William H., LL.D., New York  
 Macleod, William S., \* Manila  
 Marburg, Hon. Theodore, \* Baltimore  
 Marean, Mrs. E.E., Boston  
 Maus, Col. L.M., M.D., \* New York  
 Meritt, E.B., ? Washington  
 Meserve, C.F., LL.D., \* Raleigh, N.C.  
 Michael, Dr. Lawrence F., Washington  
 Miller, Hon. Clarence B., M.C., ?  
 Duluth, Minn.

Milliron, Clark J., Washington  
 Moffett, Rev. Thos. C., New York  
 Monroe, Paul, LL.D., \* New York  
 Moore, John M., Nashville  
 Moorehead, Hon. Warren K., \* Andover,  
 Mass.  
 Morris, Geo. Porry, Boston

Nicholson, A.S., \* Neopit, Wis.

Oldham, Rt. Rev. William F., \* New York  
 Oskison, John M., New York

Page, Mrs. Alfred R., New York  
 Parker, Arthur C., Albany  
 Peairs, H.B., \* Washington  
 Pettit, W.W., New York  
 Petzoldt, Rev. W.A., Lodge Grass, Mont.  
 Phipps, William H., \* Paulding, O.  
 Pierson, Delevan L., \* Brooklyn  
 Pomerene, Hon. Atlee, M.C., \* Canton, O.  
 Powers, James T., \* New York  
 Pratt, Brig. Gen. R.H., \* Washington

Quezon, Hon. Manuel L., M.C.,  
 Tayabas, P.I.  
 Quinton, Mrs. Amelia S., Syracuse

Reed, Geo., \* Washington  
 Reed, Col. Hugh T., U.S.A., \* Chicago  
 Remey, Rear Adm. Geo. C., U.S.N., \*  
 Washington  
 Remick, N.B., D.D., \* Pine Hill, N.Y.  
 Riggs, Rev. Thos. L., Oahe, S. Dak.  
 Ritter, Miss Anna J., Colony, Okla.  
 Robbins, Rev. Jos. C., \* New York  
 Roe, Mrs. Walter C., Colony, Okla.  
 Rose, Wickliffe, Washington  
 Rowley, Francis N., D.D., \* Boston  
 Rupley, Hon. Arthur R., ? Carlisle, Pa.



Sandt, Geo. W., D.D., \* Phila.  
 Scott, Duncan C., Esq., \* Ottawa  
 Scoville, Miss Annie Beecher,  
 Stamford, Conn.  
 Scudder, Doremus, D.D., Honolulu  
 Sells, Hon. Cato, ? Washington  
 Shepherd, Wm. R., Ph.D., \* New York  
 Shipman, Andrew J., New York  
 Shuster, Hon. W. Morgan, \* New York  
 Simons, James, LL.D., Charleston, S.C.  
 Sleicher, John A., \* New York  
 Smedley, Walter, Phila.  
 Smith, Hon. Jas. F. ? Washington  
 Sniffen, Matthew K., \* Phila.  
 Sterling, Mrs. E. C., Redlands, Cal.  
 Strassmaier, Rev. Bernard, O.S.B.,  
 Ft. Yates, N. Dak.  
 Strayer, Charlton B., D.D., \* New York  
 Swift, Chas. H., \* Detroit

Talcott, James, \* New York  
 Thompson, C. L., D.D., \* New York  
 Thurston, Rt. Rev. T. P., Muskogee, Okla.  
 Tracey, Hon. Jas. F. \* ? Albany  
 Turner, Fennell F., \* New York  
 Turner, John M., San Juan, P.R.

Valentine, Hon. R. G., \* Boston  
 VanArsdale, N. H., D.D., New York  
 Vaux, Hon. Geo., Jr., \* Phila.

Walk, Miss Lina J., New York  
 Ward, Wm. Hayes, D.D., S. Berwick, Me.  
 Warner, Lucian C., LL.D., \* New York  
 Washburn, Hon. Wm. S., \* Washington  
 Watermutter, Rev. G. A., Winnebago, Neb.  
 Watson, Chas. F., D.D., \* Phila.  
 Wedge, Rev. Arthur P., \* Poughkeepsie,  
 N.Y.  
 Welsh, Herbert, LL.D., Phila.  
 White, Rev. Chas. L., D.D., \* New York  
 Wightman, MaQueen S., New York  
 Willcox, Lt. Col. C. D., U.S.A., \* West  
 Point  
 Willis, F. Parker, Washington  
 Wistar, E. M., \* Phila.  
 Wood, Capt. A. N., U.S.N., \* Washington  
 Wood, Maj. Gen. Leonard, U.S.A., \* New  
 York  
 Worcester, Jean C., ? Manila

(M. J. G.)

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES

Thirty-second Annual Conference, October 14-16, 1914

GENERAL PROGRAM  
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1. PROGRAM OF SESSIONS      2. SPECIAL NOTICES      3. LIST OF MEMBERS

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PARTIAL PROGRAM

(Issued Oct. 12)

Special Note regarding Program

To provide time for general discussion, the speeches listed in this program will be short, averaging less than fifteen minutes. Credit for this is due to the cordial cooperation of all the speakers in accepting definite time limits.

FIRST SESSION: Wednesday, October 14, 9 45 A. M.

MR. DANIEL SMILEY. Opening Remarks.

HON. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, M. C., of Brooklyn, Presiding Officer of the Conference. Opening Address

Topic: Indian Affairs

MR. ARTHUR C. PARKER, State Archeologist of New York and Secretary of the Society of American Indians. Subject: "The Legal Status of the Indian."

Sub-topic A. Present Conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes

*How George Davis Jr. Chairman of the Committee*

MISS KATE BARNARD, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of Oklahoma. Subject: "The Crisis in Oklahoma Indian Affairs; a Challenge to our National Honor."

A. N. FROST, ESQ., of Lawrence, Mass., for the past six years at Muskogee, Okla., as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. Subject: Some Legal Aspects of the Situation among the Five Civilized Tribes.

RT. REV. THEODORE PAYNE THURSTON, Muskogee, Okla., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Eastern Oklahoma. Subject: The Promotion of Industry among the Indians of Oklahoma.

DISCUSSION of Sub-topic A.

*{ Thurston, Allen, Mr. Moorehead, Miss Davis, and others }*



General Program - 2

SECOND SESSION: Wednesday, October 14, 8 P. M.

Topic: Indian Affairs

Sub-topic C: Civil Service in its Relation to Indian Administration

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, ESQ., Ottawa. Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs of Canada.

CHARLES F. MESERVE, LL.D., Raleigh, N. C. President of Shaw University; formerly Super intendent of Haskell Institute.

HON. WILLIAM S. WASHBURN, Washington. Formerly a Member of the United States Civil Service Commission.

DISCUSSION of Sub-topic C.

Sub-topic B: Liquor and Peyote as Affecting the Indian Problem

MR. HENRY A. LARSON, Chief Special Officer (for suppression of liquor traffic) of the Indian Service.

MR. F. H. DAIKER, Chief of the Law and Order Section of the Indian Office.

REV. G. A. WATERMULDER, Head of Reformed Church Mission Winnebago, Nebr.

DISCUSSION of Sub-topic B.

THIRD SESSION: Thursday, October 15, 9 45 A. M.

Topic: Philippine Affairs

Sub-topic E. Future Relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands.

HON. WILLIAM A. JONES, M. C., Warsaw, Va. Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.

HON. MANUEL L. QUEZON, Resident Commissioner in Congress from the Philippine Islands. (Friday evng)

MR. GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD, Manila, Resident Partner in the Philippines of Welch, Havemeyer & Fairchild, Inc. Subject: "A Business Man's View of the Philippine Situation." (Thurs evening)

(Forbes, DeHuff & Robbins from Tuesday evening)

General Program -3

HON. W. MORGAN SHUSTER, New York, formerly Secretary of Public Instruction in the Philippine Islands and Treasurer-General of Persia. Subject: "The New Policy in the Philippines."  
(Owing to uncertainty of Mr. Shuster's plans, this address may be postponed to a later session).

MR. MARTIN EGAN, New York, formerly Editor of the Manila Times.

*Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health of the Philippines*  
DISCUSSION

FOURTH SESSION: Thursday, October 15, 8 P. M.

Topic: Philippine Affairs

Sub-topic F. Economic and Social Aspects of the Contact of Americans with the Peoples of the Philippine Islands.

HON. W. CAMERON FORBES, Boston, formerly Governor General of the Philippine Islands. Subject: General Aspects.

MR. JOHN D. DE HUFF, Carlisle, Pa., formerly Superintendent of Manila Schools and Second Assistant Director of Education of the Philippines. Subject: Educational Aspects.

PROF. C. EVERETT CONANT, Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly Official Government Translator and Interpreter at Manila. Subject: Aspects of Language.

REV. JOSEPH C. ROBBINS, New York, formerly a Baptist Missionary at Jaro and Cebu, P. I. Subject: Religious Aspects.

DISCUSSION of Sub-topic F.

Sub-topic G. The Moros as a Factor in the Philippine Problem.  
(this sub-topic may go over to the sixth session.)

MAJOR I. L. HUNT, U.S.A., Washington, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Subject: "The Moros under Spanish and American Sovereignty."

DISCUSSION of Sub-topic G.

*Major General Leonard Wood, USA.*

*Prof Wm S. Phelps, Columbia University*  
*" Paul Monroe,*





LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON  
THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES  
MOHONK LAKE, NEW YORK

GG P-T

October 19, 1914.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Within about a day or two we will send you the set of conference reports. The proceedings for some of the missing years were published as part of the reports of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the corresponding years, and this will probably help you to complete the set. There will, however, be one or two numbers which will probably be very difficult to secure.

You may be interested in the enclosed article which was given to us by Dr. Strayer for any use we cared to make of it. We are offering it to about fifty friendly papers and hope some of them will give it publicity. We are sending two or three extra copies of the article in case you care to pass it on to some newspaper men of your acquaintance.

It was a very great pleasure to all of us here that you and Mrs. Ayer could be at the recent conference, and we hope it will be the first of an unbroken series of visits.

Very sincerely yours,

*H. C. Phillips*  
Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.



## FRIENDS OF INDIAN AND FILIPINO IN COUNCIL

By Charlton Bates Strayer

Anyone who imagines that the Indian question has been solved, or that the Indian no longer needs protection, is entirely ignorant of the situation. So long as crafty men are able to prey upon the ignorant and defenceless, or, more to the point, so long as Indian affairs are made the football of politics, only by the eternal vigilance of his friends will the Indian be assured of a semblance of his rights. Indians and the Philippines equally divided the attention of the Thirty-second Annual Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. As Mr. Daniel Smiley, the host of the Conference, remarked in his words of welcome, so contented and prosperous are the Hawaiians and Porto Ricans that it did not seem necessary to give special consideration to their needs.

The rich lands held by the Indians, particularly in connection with discoveries of oil and mineral wealth, have always excited the greed of man. By means of intimidation or fraud thousands of Indians, both adults and minors, have been robbed of their titles. Frequent changes in the office of United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the divided responsibility of Federal and State Governments in Indian affairs, and frequent and sometimes successful attacks on the civil service have rendered impossible an efficient administration of a consistent Indian policy. Especially notorious have been land frauds among the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. The fact that the assistants of the Attorney-General of the United States have filed thirty thousand land suits based upon alleged fraudulent transfers, and that some of these involve public officials as high even as members of the United States Senate, is sufficient evidence of the enormity of the wrongs inflicted upon the Indians.

The Oklahoma lobby at Washington has been extremely powerful the

last few years, many members of Congress apparently proceeding on the assumption that as Oklahoma has the largest number of Indians of any state in the Union, the representatives from that State know what is best for the Indian, and that accordingly their recommendations should be supported. Covert attacks upon the efficiency of Indian administration are made on the plea of economy, a plea that may impress the uninformed. An example of this is the appropriation made by the present Congress for the administration

of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, the appropriation being made on the condition that the OKLAHOMA office of Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and that INDIAN AFFAIRS of Superintendent of the Union Agency in Oklahoma be abolished, AND THE and that there be created the office of a Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, having all the authority and duties of the two offices. In the first office, Mr. J. George Wright had ably looked after the interests of the tribes as a whole, while in the other Mr. Dana H. Kelsey had as efficiently cared for the interests of individuals. Under the new arrangement the rights of the Indian cannot be so well conserved, while promised economy of administration is a very doubtful result. It is significant also that the two offices abolished came under civil service, while the new office is outside of civil service.

The State of Oklahoma itself goes a step further when it wishes to get rid of objectionable officers. The office of State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of Oklahoma was for seven years held by Miss Kate Barnard. Miss Barnard proved to be an exceptionally wide-awake and capable official, but when she began to probe into the status of Indian minors and unearthed wholesale robberies and frauds, even compelling local politicians to return amounts as high as thirty thousand dollars stolen from Indian children, strong political pressure was brought upon her. Failing to move her either by threats or by the offer of a lucrative position at Washington, the State Legislature proceeded to cut off every cent of appropriation for her office. Supported by friends of the Indians and of good government outside of the state, Miss Barnard is now carrying on an educational propaganda that will open the eyes of the voters of Oklahoma to the frauds being practised upon the Indians. In the language of the Mohonk Platform, "In the event that the Oklahoma legislature shall fail to give early and adequate protection to these Indians, we see no alternative but that the Federal Government should resume full jurisdiction over all of the 'restricted' Indians of that State."

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## FRIENDS OF INDIAN AND FILIPINO IN COUNCIL

By Charlton Bates Strayer

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The rich lands held by the Indians, particularly in connection with discoveries of oil and mineral wealth, have always excited the greed of man. By means of intimidation or fraud thousands of Indians, both adults and minors, have been robbed of their titles. Frequent changes in the office of United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the divided responsibility of Federal and State Governments in Indian affairs, and frequent and sometimes successful attacks on the civil service have rendered impossible an efficient administration of a consistent Indian policy. Especially notorious have been land frauds among the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. The fact that the assistants of the Attorney-General of the United States have filed thirty thousand land suits based upon alleged fraudulent transfers, and that some of these involve public officials as high even as members of the United States Senate, is sufficient evidence of the enormity of the wrongs inflicted upon the Indians.

The Oklahoma lobby at Washington has been extremely powerful the



last few years, many members of Congress apparently proceeding on the assumption that as Oklahoma has the largest number of Indians of any state in the Union, the representatives from that State know what is best for the Indian, and that accordingly their recommendations should be supported. Covert attacks upon the efficiency of Indian administration are made on the plea of economy, a plea that may impress the uninformed. An example of this is the appropriation made by the present Congress for the administration

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GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
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WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOORHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. HETCHUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MICHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1914.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago,  
Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am enclosing a typewritten draft of the FOREWORD for your report which you desired to have inserted. I have sent copies also to Commissioners Vaux and Eliot for their criticism before I send the same to the printer.

I shall not send this to the printer until I know you have no further suggestions to make.

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.



## FOREWORD.

The report contained in the following pages concerning conditions among the Indians of the Menominee Indian Reservation, is the result of an investigation made by me, as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, nearly one year ago, and at that time placed in the hands of the Indian Department in typewritten form. It is being published in this form for two principal reasons:

FIRST,- The possibilities for industrial advancement of the Indians on this reservation if their natural resources of timber and fertile soil are properly utilized are so great, that I want to place the facts as I found them in the hands of officials and others interested in these Indians in readable form.

SECOND,- The Board of Indian Commissioners, of which I have the honor to be a member, has been publicly opposed and attempts have been made to abolish it. Members of the Board, none of whom ever receive a cent from the Government for their services have been referred to as "a useless body of pap suckers" on the floor of the House of Representatives.

This little volume is printed, not as a defense against any such charges, nor for the purpose of preventing such opposition, but, in order that officials and citizens

- 2 -

of this country interested in Indian affairs may see, as a matter of information, in this little volume of 200 pages, what one member of the Board has done in a humble way without cost to the Government to serve the Indians of one reservation.

The investigation of the Menominee Indians is only one of a long list of activities in which members of the Board have been engaged ~~in~~ during the past year. For the information of those interested, a brief list of investigations made during the past year by the Board of Indian Commissioners is given below. Any one of these reports may be seen upon application, at the Board's office, in the Bureau of Mines Building.

*Sec. of the Interior*

#### OFFICE ACTIVITIES.

(a) Recommendations relating to the various items in the Indian bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (transmitted to you on Mar. 28, 1914, and to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indians Affairs on Apr. 1, 1914).

(b) Preparation of digest of laws on Indian irrigation and Indian forests, and comments on same.

#### FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) Menominee Indian Reservation, by Commissioner Ayer. Report filed January, 1914.

(b) Fort Sill Indians, Oklahoma, by Commissioner Ketcham. Report filed January 5, 1914.

(c) Mescalero Apache Indians, New Mexico, by Commissioner Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.



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## FIELD INVESTIGATIONS, (Cont'd.)

- (d) Papago Indians, Arizona, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.
- (e) Navajo Indians, Arizona and New Mexico, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.
- (f) Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.
- (g) Investigation of Indian administration in Canada, by F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, during the months of August, September and October, 1914.

INDIAN WAREHOUSES AND PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES.

- (a) Investigation and recommendations relative to standard samples for clothing, by purchasing committee of the board, December, 1913.
- (b) Inspection of samples and awarding of contracts at Chicago warehouse, May, 1914, by Commissioner Vaux.
- (c) Inspection of samples, San Francisco warehouse, June, 1914, and report on San Francisco warehouse, by Commissioner Dockweiler.
- (d) Investigation of the system of open-market purchases, by Commissioner Vaux, begun June, 1914.

October 20, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Docweiler:

I feel very much discouraged in regard to the Commission and would resign immediately if it were not for my great regard for Secretary Lane and the splendid gentlemen who compose the Commission. That we should be subjected to the studied insults of some of the understrappers of the Indian Bureau is beyond my comprehension. The attitude of Assistant Commissioner Merritt has been hostile all the time. Why the Indian Commission should permit him to lobby against us I don't know. What he has done so persistently, of course, is well known I think. I refer you especially to the incident when the Senate Committee raised our funds to \$25,000. Commissioner Selle on that occasion got up and addressing the Committee said: Assistant Commissioner Merritt seems to be disturbed (or words to that effect) over this subject and I suggest that he be heard, etc. The only inference of this action is that they had both been lobbying against us. And that they should have been permitted to do this, it being none of their business how much the



Com. Docweiler-----#2

Government chose to give the Commission, surprises me at least. That some of the expenses of the Commission and traveling expenses should have been held up by the auditor of the Interior Department because they rode on fast trains and the fare was one dollar extra. That the hotel expenses had been held up because they were over five dollars per day, when Secretary Fisher had established them at eight and his order had never been changed by Secretary Lane. And when our stenographer spoke about it, Commissioner Sells said he preferred to postpone action until the Commission had asked him to put it back, also holding up our Secretary's expenses on the ground that we had no authority to send him out of Washington, all this shows the attitude of the Indian Department towards the ten gentlemen selected by the Secretary of the Interior as his advisers, that is to investigate Indian affairs and report to him. The Law States:

"And hereafter the Commissioners shall only have power to visit and inspect agencies and other branches of the Indian Service and to inspect goods purchased for said Service and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall consult with the Commission in the purchase of supplies. The Commission shall report their doings to the Secretary of the Interior."

Under this law we have nothing to do with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs except to consult with him on the purchase of supplies and he is especially commanded to bring such matters to our attention and consult with us in regard

Com. Docweiler-----#3

to purchase of all Indian supplies. The year I served under Mr. Taft's administration, Mr. Fisher's secretary, Mr. Abbott, invited us to make a thorough examination of the Commissioner's Department, which we have the right and it is our duty under the law to do. If we feel that the Department is not well run and necessary suggestions acted upon promptly of course every timber thief, every land crook, every water thief and coal grabber dislikes us and we are called pap suckers by certain Congressmen. When, added to all this, the Indian Department Chiefs lay rod against us it is too much and if this cannot be changed I am through. If it can be, and Secretary Lane desires us, I am willing to make any sacrifice of time to help.

Yours truly



act 10/24  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MOVEMENT  
AMONG THE  
NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

SECRETARIES

R. D. HALL, REPRESENTING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
124 EAST 28TH STREET, NEW YORK

G. ELMER E. LINDQUIST, REPRESENTING THE STATE COMMITTEES OF NEBRASKA, KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.  
HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

October 22, 1914.

Mr. Edward Ayre,  
Railroad Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayre:-

You undoubtedly recall our conversation relative to the Indian libraries, and our mutual interest in the Indian language. I suggested at that time that I should be glad to send you a copy of the only thing published in the Mandan language.

As the foreword on this will show, it is the work very largely of the Indian young man who led me into Christian work. I am enclosing with this a brief account of the relations between this young man and myself, which may be of interest to you, and also a report of what has been accomplished on the field during the past spring and summer.

I am anticipating being able to visit the Newberry Library to see your Indian collection some time, and I hope that it may be my good fortune to be in Chicago at such a time that I may have the pleasure of meeting you again. It was one of the pleasures of the recent Mohonk Conference to be able to make the acquaintance of yourself and your good wife.

Cordially yours,

*R. D. Hall*

RDH-T  
Enclosures:

R. D. Hall, Sec'y.

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October 1st, 1914.

### IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

The International Committee officially inaugurated this work about three years ago. We now have seventeen Associations in an equal number of schools. These are located in twelve states, and have a total membership of 1100. Three new Associations have been organized this spring.

Sixty per cent. of the above membership has been engaged in some form of altruistic service, either in school or on their reservations. Seventy-five per cent. have been in Bible study classes this past year.

One Government school superintendent recently told me that he considered this work the most practical Christian service ever promoted by the Church among the Indians.

The primary object of our work is to prepare the students in our Indian schools to become powerful influences for righteousness in their home communities; to make them an asset to their local churches - church workers rather than church members. We are reaching students from practically all of the reservations. This year we have succeeded in lining up over a score of these bright fellows in the work of their local missions, and some half dozen more are continuing their education in preparation for more effective work.

Our principal method of evangelistic work is the personal touch with students on the part of Christian students and our secretaries. In this connection hospital visitation, personal conferences in the boys' rooms, and "The Morning Watch" are yielding large results. The Gospel Teams are more and more becoming a factor in the evangelization of the race. These students are first prepared, and then go out and visit nearby reservations, where, with their testimony and prayers, they go straight to the hearts of their people. One missionary writes of a team that visited his field: "These witnesses gripped our hearts, minds and consciences at once." Another says: "Not for years have we seen such a demonstration of the working of the Spirit of God."

We are testing out the young men who indicate a desire to follow Christ and to be of service to their people by tying them up to some form of Christian service in the school or on their home reservation. These boys have been valuable in taking charge of and conducting a Junior Association for the younger boys in the school. They can reach the younger boys as no white man can.

### FIRST INDIAN STUDENT CONFERENCE

When the Society of American Indians met in Denver, Colorado, last fall, it was the unanimous decision of the Christian Indian young men there that a conference of our Indian students be held. Accordingly, we held our first Indian Student Conference at Estes Park, Colorado, in June, meeting with the regular Student Conference, which is held there every year, for the platform sessions,



and holding separate sessions of the Indian students at other periods. Although the invitations were issued quite late, thirty-two Indian delegates were present. They represented fifteen different tribes, and came from five states and Alaska. The contact of these bright Christian Indian fellows with the white students meant much to both sides. The native leaders of the Conference were Henry Roe Cloud and Frank Hall Wright, two of the brightest Indian Christian men of today. The results were far beyond our expectations. Every fellow went back to his school or home determined to serve the best interests of his people wherever possible, and the following extracts from recent letters will give an insight into what this means. Standing Elk writes: "I am going to school this year to study the Bible more. I help in my church and Young Men's Christian Association here, and I never give up 'The Morning Watch,' for I find that is where my strength comes from." Another fellow writes from his home: "I am facing the hardest problems that I ever have before. There is not one old Indian among my tribe that is a Christian. They hate Christianity in this community. My aim is to do bigger work for my Master this year than ever before." Still another says: "I am trying to follow the course of Bible study by Mr. Mott - Bible Study For Personal Growth - and while my time is limited, I still catch glimpses of his word. How good it is to be able to read and understand His Word."

#### AMONG RETURNED STUDENTS

The Association work on reservations in the past has largely been confined to the Dakota Nation. Recently six new tribes have been reached, and we now have a total membership in field Associations of 1771. The Board of Directors of the Dakota Associations - composed of sixteen Indians - has this year voted to assume responsibility for their own work, which includes the support of a native worker in India. They are enthusiastic in this foreign missionary work.

The first convention on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana was held this summer and was one of the most interesting experiences. Representatives were present from nearby reservations - the Blackfeet and the Piegan Tribes.

The new work at the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota continues to enlist the young men from the different churches and Indian fraternities. Dr. John P. Williamson - one of our foremost missionaries among the Indians, who has witnessed the growth of this work from the beginning - says: "The Young Men's Christian Association has, as you know, become one of the leading factors at work in moulding the type of Christianity into which the Dakota Nation is to be moulded. It is becoming, next to the Church, the power in moulding the character of the Dakota young men."

*P. D. Hall.*



## THE FADING OF THE OLD WAY.

Seven Flows was the chief priest of the Mandan Indian medicine men. For years he guarded the three sacred turtles, on which no white man had ever looked or ever was to look. He recognized the superior medicine of the white man and daily made his incantations to resist the overthrow of the ways of his ancestors.

His son-in-law, Holding Eagle, proved to be a devout follower of his ancestors' ways and peace reigned within the house. But as the Scriptures say, "The house shall be divided against itself", and so it happened that Holding Eagle's son became a playmate and fast friend of the white minister's son, Naktike. Leroy Holding Eagle (for such was the name given him on the white minister's roll) roamed the hills with Naktike his chum, covering gophers, hunting sweet roots and living a free and happy life in God's great world of mystery.

When school days arrived, it happened that for a couple of years Leroy and Naktike occupied the same desk and studied the English language together and wrote in the same copy books and learned the same Bible stories. One day Leroy asked Naktike if Jesus was really coming to the earth again and how was He coming. Would He speak the English or Mandan language? Would He ask everyone what he did, Indians same as white men?

After a couple of years Naktike went away to the white schools and Leroy back to his tribe, for his health was breaking and the confining school life was impossible. Leroy could read and write a little and loved to hear the songs he had learned at school. He had grown to love his big brother Jesus and believed in Him, and so he took home a song book and Bible and lesson helps and announced to the consternation of his grand



father and parents that he was going the Jesus way - no more could turtles satisfy the craving of his soul.

From Sabbath to Sabbath he called together his people in the old log house, and while his grandfather sang incantations to his gods outside the house and prayed that they might not wreak vengeance upon the house, inside Leroy showed the pictures of Jesus and told of His love for all, and explained that we were not to be afraid of God but call Him Father and trust Him. At first the whole force of the pagan priesthood and his own family's pressure were thrown in his way, but Leroy had seen Jesus and trusting in Him, he gathered more and more of his people around him to hear the good news.

A few years later Mahtike returned from school to find his chum faithfully working for his Master in the little log house. When they met it was with a consciousness that disease was claiming its victim, but that Divine fire glowed in the heart of this Indian chum and unselfish service was his goal. Leroy's first words were: "Mahtike, I want you to help me. I can't sing now; I can't talk loud; I want your help." They rode together to his home and he opened his trunk and produced a tablet upon which he had written as best he could in the Indian language the translation of his favorite songs about Jesus. Every song was so well translated that it fitted the English music, and Leroy wanted Mahtike to see if they were all right and to sing them to his people. "Mahtike," he said, "I am going to Jesus soon; I want to leave some songs of Jesus and His words for my people so they may learn to follow Him. Will you help me translate them?" The Sabbath following the completion of the translation, Leroy read the passages and Mahtike helped sing the songs.



The expression of joy on Leroy's face that day must have been like that of Paul's when he said: "I have finished my course."

A few days later Mahtike was sitting by the bedside of his friend when Leroy addressed the following words to him: "Who is going to tell the Indians about Jesus Christ when I am gone? My brother cannot do it for he is not a Christian yet. You know about the Jesus Way; you are my friend; I want you to come and teach my people." Mahtike had other ambitions, and little realized that the voice of God was to speak to him through this Indian chum; but before he left that room, by the bedside of this dying disciple who had heard the call of God and responded, Mahtike promised also that he would hear the voice of God as it spoke through his friend and consecrate his life to the salvation of his Indian friends.

Returning from a long trip up the river, as he approached the home of Leroy, Mahtike heard the death-song of the Indian being chanted and soon found that the song was for his friend Leroy. The broken-hearted Father conveyed the news to Mahtike that Leroy had gone away, and said, "Your friend, the last he talk he say 'I remember Mahtike's promise.'"

Thus it was that the calling of Leroy led to the calling of Mahtike, and his life of service for his red brothers testifies to the consecration of a simple little Indian boy who heard and responded to the call of Jesus Christ.

Robert M. Hall

April 21, 1912

(Mr. R. M. Hall is Mahtike in this account)



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
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FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
**BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS**  
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING  
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am enclosing herewith a memorandum of the addresses of members of the Board, as you request.

Your two communications to me I am referring to Commissioner Dockweiler. He has been attending sessions of the American Bar Association and I have not been able to see him. He will undoubtedly be at the office this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

We did have a fine meeting at Mohonk. Is it not too bad that the spirit of good will and universal desire to help uplift, which pervades the atmosphere of our Board's meetings cannot extend to all branches of the Indian Bureau and of others working for Indians. Mrs. Ayer made a real hit with Mrs. Abbott, who, I am sure, has talked about her every day since the Mohonk Conference. I know you will have a delightful trip home by automobile.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

FHA-JG.

October 26, 1914.

Mr. H. C. Phillips,  
Secretary,  
Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of October 20th and program of the Lake Mohonk Conference, which I will forward to Mr. Ayer at Hot Springs, Va.

You state in yours of the 24th that you sent, several days ago, the set of reports. I received your letter of October 19th and the article by Dr. Strayer. Also received the Platform, etc. in connection with the Lake Mohonk conference October 14 to 16th. Have you sent anything in addition to the above named? If so, it would appear that we have not received them.

Very truly yours,

905  
Secretary.



1 2 1

*Give to Puss*

A NATIONAL CONSPIRACY  
TO  
ROB AND PLUNDER A NATION.

-o-o-oCo-o-o-

OKLAHOMA'S DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES WRECKED AS A PART OF THE PLOT.

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(Editor's Note.--Miss Barnard led the state democratic ticket in Oklahoma by several thousand votes in 1907 and again in 1910. She was offered the chance to run again without opposition but she refused in order to make this fight. She was also offered a position at \$5,000.00 per year for the next four years at Washington, D. C. if she would "stay out of Oklahoma politics." Now she is "staying out" is shown in the following article. She is stumping Oklahoma now perfecting county organizations. She is fighting to control the legislature which meets January 10th. If she wins she will save the Department of Charities, re-instate the Legal Bureau in same, and force the legislature to enact laws regulating probate procedure to protect Indians and she will maintain a "People's Lobby" to protect the "People's Laws."

Eight thousand three hundred dollars has already been subscribed by "Friends of the Indians." She needs Five thousand more to win. The politicians are tearing down her bills and circulating all manner of fake stories about her cause but wherever she speaks people pack the houses. No movement has taken such hold of the masses since Joan of Arc Mobilized France.

Will you help this girl in her fight for humanity? If so, send you contributions at once to the editor of this paper or to Miss Barnard direct, address, State House, Oklahoma City. Her campaign will last till the assembling of the legislature, January 10th.)

The Department of Charities of Oklahoma has been wrecked. This is only one step in the biggest, most cold-blooded plot to rob and plunder ever contemplated in American history; a plot which reaches all the way from Oklahoma to Washington, D. C., involving millions in money and land and threatening the future of a race. A plot wherein smooth but determined grafters have laid their plans to grab the vast Coal Fields now belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations and multiplied millions in Oil and Gas Lands now belonging to the Chickasaw, Creeks and Cherokees. Two hundred millions is a low estimate of the money prize at stake and the success

of the plot means misery and poverty for ten thousand Indian mothers and the unborn babes of coming generations.

This remaining stupendous wealth is now in the hands of 33,000 restricted Indians, most of whom are ignorant and helpless and cannot read and write. The remainder of the 100,000 Indians have already been robbed.

This Conspiracy reaches from the grafter whose political power dominated the Fourth Legislature of Oklahoma; is dominating the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, and through the delegation is evidently dominating the Indian Department, as it affects Oklahoma matters at this time.

#### SCHEME TO MAKE PAUPERS OF A NATION.

It is a Plot, which, if it were staged in any theatre of the world, would stagger human comprehension; a Plot involving wealth that would whet the appetite of the Guggenheims and Rockfellers; a Plot involving starvation and rage and a blighted future for the thousands of helpless Indian women and children. And these Indians are all Government Wards, placed under the protection of Oklahoma by a Confiding Nation which believed in the Honor and Honesty of the people of this State.

#### AN APPEAL TO THE HONOR OF OKLAHOMA.

These Indians constitute one-third of all that is left--a weak, helpless remnant of a Race which once possessed the American Continent. Shall we in the evening of the life of this People rob the last survivor before we pass with him down in to the common silence of eternity? Shall we send the last orphan of this dying Race a penniless pauper back to our common God? Shall it be said,

"There is no justice for the weak in Oklahoma?"

Listen while I unfold the Plot.



THE PLOT.

Six years ago a progressive and definite plan to dispossess these 101,000 Indians of their estates was initiated.

The first step in the program was accomplished when by urging the doctrine of "State's Rights" the Federal Government was induced in 1908 to surrender its supervision of Indian minors and full-blood heirs and place this authority in the Probate Courts of Oklahoma.

The next step was to wreck the Department of Charities of Oklahoma which had sole jurisdiction over the Indian Orphans at home, and was the only arm of Government, State or National, clothed with power to protect their lands in the Probate Court - this step was taken by the last Oklahoma Legislature.

In order to weaken to the minimum the protection of the Civil Service force of the Federal Government the plotters with the help of the Congressional Delegation and the Indian Department in Washington brought about the consolidation of the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee, Oklahoma, with the office of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, commonly known as the Dawes Commission; this they did about four months ago by a special act of Congress; they also removed the office so consolidated from under the Civil Service, and placed them under political rule; they also reduced appropriations necessary to pay "District Agents" and others whose duty it has been to go into the homes of Full-bloods and half-breeds and personally help to supervise these ignorant Indian estates.

At the same time these influences aided in an effort to abolish the Board of Indian Commissioners at Washington, D. C. This Board is a non-partisan, non-political body, who serve without pay, purely in the interest of Justice to the Indian. One of the members of this Board had publicly exposed the rotten conditions in the Probate Courts of this State and the Board had also opposed the assault on Civil

Service in Oklahoma. They pretended they were seeking additional protection for Indian minors in the Probate Courts and secured an appropriation of \$85,000 of the people's money to employ Federal Probate Attorneys in all the counties where these rich estates exist. The protection of Indians was not what they wanted, for at the same time they reduced the appropriation for Civil Service employees. They consolidated the two administrative offices of the Five Civilized Tribes at a time when they had more work than ever before and just on the eve of payment of millions of money and settlement of hundreds of millions in estates. These attorneys are politically appointed outside of the Civil Service upon recommendation of the Oklahoma Delegation in Congress.

As the United States Government surrendered its jurisdiction in favor of the Probate Courts of Oklahoma in 1908, these attorneys of course have no authority under the sun, except what the courts themselves extend to them as courtesy, and they are in fact an organized legal force impeding any progress the true friends of the Indians might make and serve the political interest of those responsible for their appointments. During the furtherance of this Plot the daily press of the State has been silenced, for two years there has been no reporter visit the office of the Department of Charities of Oklahoma. The mass of Oklahoma citizens are honest God-fearing people but through the silent press the people have been kept in ignorance.

#### THE OPENING OF THE JACK-POT.

Approximately \$5,000,000 in cash, of Tribal funds are now ready for per capita distribution among about 80,000 Creeks, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles; approximately \$30,000,000 more will be ready to distribute in the near future among 40,000 Choctaws and Chickasaws; there are still nearly 25,000 separate ledger accounts



open relating to the unfinished sale and transfer of title to more than two million acres of tribal lands. Does it require argument to show that the unfinished business of the Five Civilized Tribes is so immense that only inefficiency in administration and loss to the Indians can result from reducing the employees at this time. Is it necessary to point out that the political administration of Indian affairs, which has been given full sway in Oklahoma will make life a pleasant highway for the grafters.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES DESTROYED ON THE EVE OF PAYMENT  
OF MILLIONS.

Is it an accident that the Department of Charities, the only branch of Government having any legal authority to protect these helpless minors in the courts of Oklahoma, should be destroyed on the eve of the distribution of these vast Natural Resources and Tribal Funds, the larger part of which goes to the minor members of the tribes.

A STORY OF WHOLESALE PLUNDER.

That I may not be accused of dealing in glittering generalities, let me give you the story in greater detail:

In 1908 these schemers marched on Washington, and in that year the Oklahoma delegation demanded that Congress withdraw its guardianship and protection over the Indians of Oklahoma. This supervision and control had always been vested in the Federal Government, but under the plea of "State's Rights" it was represented by the Oklahoma delegation in Congress that the proper place to supervise and administer these estates was in the courts of Oklahoma; that these courts through constituted authority could be trusted to afford Indian minors all the protection they needed, that the state possessed all facilities necessary to this end. There was a big fight but the Oklahoma delegation stood firm and in the end had its way.

CONGRESS SURRENDERED ITS JURISDICTION.

In 1904 and in 1907 under Acts of Congress restrictions came off the surplus lands of all members of the Creek Tribe except full-bloods and within 60 days from that time not one adult in ten owned an acre of this land or had a dollar in money to show for it. The tax books bear out this statement, and notwithstanding these disasters of 1904 and '07 Congress in 1908, upon the insistence of the Oklahoma delegation removed restrictions from the homesteads of all members of the Five Tribes of less than half-blood, and now all of this class of citizens would have no place to lay their heads were it not for the little remaining patrimony belonging to their children.

It is unnecessary to ask what will happen to the remaining and less competent full-blood Indians when restrictions are removed from their lands, and this is what the Oklahoma delegation, spurred on by the grafters--the most powerful and active part of their constituency, is demanding.

Also, under this last act of Congress in 1908, the estates of all minor Indians became subject to the control and authority of the County Courts of Oklahoma. The results in this case show that the state authorities, instead of keeping faith with the Federal Government, have grossly violated the trust reposed in them as will appear further on.

THIRTY THOUSAND LAND SUITS.

At one time there were 30,000 land suits instituted by the Government for the recovery of Indian lands obtained by fraud. A large majority of these suits are still pending. A few days ago the officials now in charge of these suits on behalf of the Government secured a recommendation from the five Indian Chiefs representing the Five Tribes, for the dismissal from the docket of about



6,000 of these suits. It would seem that the Government in this matter is relying for judicial guidance upon the legal wisdom of these Five Indian Chiefs.

The extent to which Indian minors have been cheated and robbed has become a National scandal. This situation is not denied by any one, but on the contrary it is recognized throughout the State and Nation. Thousands of Indian children have been cheated out of their property by their white "guardians," thousands of others by shrewd people who secured the appointment of an ignorant guardian and then took advantage of his ignorance. The Indians depending upon the good faith of their Government have been deceived and ruined. Most of them have become penniless paupers living upon the lands of their infant children. As has been stated, Oklahoma needs no crops,--she has the Indian.

#### COMMON FORMS OF PLUNDER.

Every conceivable form of fraud has been employed to get this property and the Department of Charities has in some districts prosecuted County Judges for conspiracy in connection with fraudulent land titles.

The most common form of plunder lies in the power to sell minor's land for the pretended purpose of "benefitting" the minors. Reduced to money, fake "court costs," "attorney fees," "allowances," bad loans and investments, consume 80% of the capital.

One of the leading newspapers of the State obtained from the Indian Orphan Minors thousands of dollars on its worthless stocks and bonds.

#### THE THREE "WILD" CHILDREN.

At one time the Department of Charities was informed that three "wild" children were sleeping in the hollow of an old tree

and eating at neighboring farm houses. An investigation proved that these little folks were living in this homeless, friendless fashion. Their hair was matted until it had to be cut from their heads. We found further that they were under the "protection" of a "guardian" who had 51 others under his "protecting" care. These three children had valuable lands in the Glenn Pool Oil fields. The guardian was charging up large amounts for their "schooling" and "general care", yet he did not know where the children were, had "lost all track of them", and it was with difficulty that the Department of Charities located him.

MORALITY CHEAPER THAN OIL.

There came to my attention the case of a minor Indian boy, who had valuable property in the rich oil fields. Two different oil companies wanted to lease the property. One got him in an automobile the day before he became of age and rode through the country all that day and half the night and a few minutes after twelve, midnight, the men in the first car, having their attorney and notary public present, secured his signature and acknowledgment to his lease.

In another case a minor Indian boy inheriting valuable property was kidnapped and married to a disreputable negro woman to establish his "majority." The marriage was illegal and had not been performed in the county having jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate so they gave the boy \$50.00 and married him the following day to another disreputable woman in another county. A "majority" deed was then taken and duly approved by the court.

Once we found a little orphan girl of fourteen working in a questionable second grade restaurant subjected to all the temptations and dangers of this position, when by all the rights of Christianity and civil government she should have been in the public



school. She owned a valuable estate. These instances became so numerous that the presence of scores of Indian children in the Prior State Orphan Home started a thorough inquiry by this Department, and the astounding discovery was made that these children, all of whom possessed allotments of lands, were placed in this institution by their guardians and their property had been sold and dissipated. These cases above cited are simply given as illustrations of thousands of cases equally abhorrent and repugnant.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES ENTERED FIGHT TO  
PROTECT INDIANS.

Acting under a general law governing my department, I started to intervene in behalf of these children, when the alert grafting guardians attempted to thwart me by immediately removing the children from the State Orphans Home. I found also that I could not intervene in behalf of 90 Choctaw and Chickasaw children in the Murrow Orphans Home because this was not a State institution and at that time I had no jurisdiction over children outside State institutions. This was in 1911 and I went immediately before the Legislature and asked that the power of the Department of Charities be extended to allow me to intervene in behalf of all minor Indian orphan children when it appeared their estates were being mismanaged or dishonestly handled. This bill was bitterly fought, but it became a law. I introduced a second bill creating the office of Public Defender. All the efforts of the land grafters were hurled against this bill, but in spite of all opposition, I fought the bill past both branches of the Legislature when it suddenly became known that the Governor intended to veto it. My friends in the Senate, Senators Menninger, Franklin, Colville and others, said "Kate, if the Governor does veto that bill, we will fix it so you can employ a lawyer." This they did by increasing the amount of my appropriation about \$5,000 and specifying that

\$2500. of this was to be expended for legal service. This was done while the general appropriation bill was in conference and the grafters in the House and Senate could do nothing but vote for the whole bill.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES BECOMES MENACE  
TO OKLAHOMA GRAFTERS.

Armed with this authority the Department intervened in a large number of cases for the benefit of Indian minors. We prosecuted Democrats and Republicans without fear or favor. We started out to investigate the full extent of these wrongs; to set in motion such machinery of State as would prevent their repetition. When the work was well under way the grafters gave warning that the law must be enforced in a manner "Satisfactory" to them. I told them I knew no authority but the laws of Oklahoma and the dictates of my own conscience as revealed by Almighty God.

In the prosecutions which followed wholesale disclosures of graft were made and thousands of dollars in money and land were returned to some 1380 Indian orphan children. We were winning in all our cases and the result was many people were willing to arbitrate rather than go to court. Failing in their efforts to dictate to me the grafters held a secret meeting in the summer before the Fourth Legislature and decided to "control" the Department of Charities or WRECK it. If they could control the legal bureau connected with the Department and place it in "friendly" hands, the Department would be saved. With this idea in view they got their representatives elected to the Legislature and the evidences are plenty that they controlled the machinery of this Legislature. From the opening day they started a fight on my attorney,--a man who had been prosecuting grafters without fear or favor. After several weeks he resigned



rather than further imperil the Department. I placed in his stead a young reform worker, a lawyer, who was a prominent member of the Y. M. C. A. This attorney, Judge Lockridge, by name, they demanded be also removed and that in his place I should name one Frank Montgomery, a lawyer friend of theirs from Muskogee. They acknowledged they had no fault to find with Judge Lockridge. Mr. Montgomery came to my office and when I asked him what work he had performed for the democratic party which made his service more valuable than mine, he answered, "I had charge of the election machinery in Muskogee in the fight between C. N. Haskell and Robert L. Owen and I voted 800 more democrats in the election than there were democrats in the town." I refused to appoint Montgomery. During the 24 hours that the grafters thought I was going to concede their demands a notice appeared in the "Oklahoman" stating "the fight had stopped on the Department of Charities and it will be provided with ample funds."

REFUSED MONEY FOR STAMPS AND TELEPHONES.

I was told if I would appoint Frank Montgomery as my attorney I would be given "all the money I wanted in the appropriation bill," but when I refused I was left without money for office help, field help, stamps or telephones. This action of the legislature in wrecking the Department of Charities was an unblushing disregard of their oath to support the constitution of the State, since the Department of Charities was a creation of the constitution and therefore imposed the duty upon the legislature of providing it with funds and making it useful and effective. I furnished \$350.00 of my own money and solicited additional money from my friends, and at this time the Department of Charities of Oklahoma is financed upon the money of humanitarians and philanthropists--a fitting reward for doing right in public office in a Christian civilization!

WRECKED DEPARTMENT TO COVER THIEVERY AND GRAFT.

The bold action of the Fourth Legislature in wrecking a constitutional office - and tying the hands of an officer elected by the people, is unexampled in the history of Nations. Thieves and robbers have always preyed upon the property of others, but it remained for the land grafters of Oklahoma to attack and destroy a constitutional office in order that their past and future villanies shall be covered and to make easy the looting of the remaining Indian estates.

CONSPIRACY TO CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

The story of the conspiracy to control or wreck my Department I am going to tell you in detail. The following letter is a part of it:

"Lee Huckins Hotel,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
February 25, 1913.

Miss Kate Barnard,  
Commissioner of Charities & Corrections,  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Miss Barnard:

We have been advised that you contemplate the appointment of F. L. Montgomery of Muskogee, Okla. as attorney for your department and we each of us take pleasure in expressing to you our confidence in the personal integrity of Mr. Montgomery as a man, and in his ability as a lawyer.

(Signed) Very respectfully,  
J. E. Wyand,  
E. P. Hill,  
J. H. Maxey."

The above very adroitly written letter was received by me the day following a conference in the parlor of the Lee Huckins Hotel with the men whose names are signed thereto. At that conference they demanded that I appoint Montgomery as attorney for the Department of Charities. After they left I looked up the law and found they had violated it in attempting to interfere with an appointment in my Department. I took their endorsement and went to the county attorney to ~~to get an endorsement~~ <sup>to get an endorsement</sup> ~~to get an endorsement~~ <sup>to get an endorsement</sup> The county attorney agreed that I had a



case and further agreed to have the three named men arrested on the floor of the Legislature the next morning. When morning came I found that he was not in a position to do this. I asked him why and he said that Oklahoma City was fighting for the permanent location of the State Capitol, and that it was against their policy to interfere with legislators at this time.

Governor Cruce sent on two occasions stirring special messages to these frenzied law makers demanding proper probate legislation for the protection of the Indians, which were met with derision and insults. Montgomery, the man I refused to appoint, was one of the first Federal Probate attorneys appointed by the Indian Department to "protect" Indians under the new political plan.

#### A SILENT PRESS.

The mass of the people of Oklahoma are honest. These politicians and grafters knew this. They feared the awakening which would surely follow a knowledge of such crookedness. For this reason they brought sufficient influence to silence the press, and for two years there has not been a reporter in the Department of Charities, except from the country papers. The reporters pass my office door and visit all other departments of State daily.

This, my friends, is a brief outline of what has happened. The Indian is now perfectly helpless so far as my Department is concerned and nothing but an awakened public conscience can defeat the plans and purposes of the grafters.

#### MOHONK CONFERENCE HELPS.

I went before the Mohonk conference to secure moral support and financial aid of the prominent men and women who belong to that group of humanitarians. As the main purpose of this organization is "to befriend the Indians and other dependent people", my appeal met

with warm welcome and hearty support which seemed to be almost unanimous. However, the European War had made it difficult to secure more than small donations from these people, so I came to New York City in quest of funds. Something happened, however, during that Mohonk conference which disclosed the sinister influences which must be confronted in this fight and that they are not confined to grafters in Oklahoma.

I was appalled at the recent meeting of the Mohonk Conference of friends of the Indians to find men representing large missionary interests among the Indians allied with the officials in the Indian Bureau to such an extent that they were more interested to know whether my fight would affect those officials than to know how it would affect the Indians. One of these men without solicitation on my part volunteered the information that \$5,000 could be easily raised to help my campaign provided I would agree not to criticize the policy of the Indian administration in Oklahoma. This man, however, lost interest in my cause when I said I could not accept money which implied a compromise with principle, that I must be free to fight any man anywhere who stood for the policy which made grafting possible on Indian estates. The Mohonk Conference went on record strongly favoring Civil Service and the platform adopted by that body contains the following lines:

"In the event that the Oklahoma Legislature shall fail to give early and adequate protection to these Indians, we see no alternative but that the Federal Government should resume full jurisdiction over all of the 'restricted' Indians of that State."

AN APPEAL TO THE STATE AND NATION.

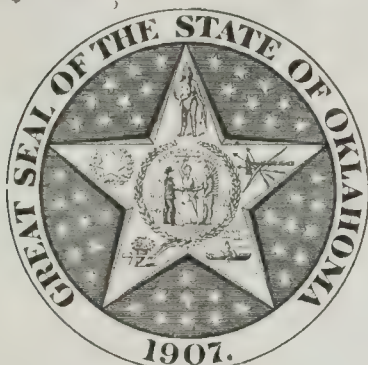
I am in this fight to the finish - I want you to stand by me until the hand of partisan politicians is wrested from the control of Indian affairs in Oklahoma and in the Nation. Stand by me till the Department of Charities and Corrections has sufficient funds



*Miss Kate Barnard,*  
Commissioner.

*Miss Estelle Blair,*  
Asst. Commissioner.

*Dr. R. C. Meloy,*  
Inspector.



OKLAHOMA ENGRAVING CO. OKLA. CITY



*Oklahoma City,*

October 26, 1914.

Hon. Warren K. Moorehead,  
Andover, Mass.

Esteemed Friend:-

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott accompanied me to New York City. We secured a room at the Knickerbocker for the sake of appearance and took our meals out at cheap places.

At the Knickerbocker, Mr. Abbott called in Mr. Dixon of Philadelphia, who is the business agent of Wanamaker. Mr. Dixon was tremendously interested and thoroughly enthused and he hurried out to try to raise funds. In the meantime I went down to Miss Spence's School for Girls and delivered an address there. She was Ann Morgan's teacher and in her school at the present time she has Mariam Harriman, Margurite McCook and that class of girls. I had spoken to this school two years before and when I entered the room, the applause lasted fully two minutes. At the close it was the same. Miss Spence was so impressed that she took me herself in an automobile to see some of the editors and she has agreed to see that the New York press carries the message of our fight to the world. She gave me a check for \$200.00 and stated she felt sure I would hear from some of the girls in her school. However, I am doubtful about this, for the reason that these girls have no funds of their own. They are just young girls and what I did for them was an effort for the future without much hope to get tangible results just now.

I was given \$50.00 from members of the Conference. Mr. Dockweilder gave me \$10.00 of this and Mr. ~~Vogel~~ gave \$10.00. Mr. Abbott seemed delighted that Mr. Dockweilder had contributed even this small amount. He said that Mr. Dockweilder's position in the democratic party and his wonderful influence in national affairs at Washington meant much for our cause and this little contribution was simply an evidence that I had succeeded in enlisting his sympathies.

Mr. Moorehead, --#2.

Mr. Abbott seemed to think this meant much to him personally when the fight comes on him at Washington. Mr. Abbott told me that they were going to fight him because he had gone out of his way to enter into this political fight. I think my work at Mohonk will stop the effect of this effort and the fact that I secured Mr. Dockweiler's sympathy will mean that he will have this additional member of the board who has also taken an interest in the fight.

Now, we are paralyzed here for the lack of funds. I have a mailing list of 210,000 names. This cost \$2,000. to secure and I have the story which I enclose. This is ready to type and send to this 210,000 active influences in Oklahoma the moment I can secure the funds and I pray God that you will get busier than you ever did in your life to see that something is done at once. I should never have started this fight had I not been guaranteed \$10,000. The war has kept me from getting \$1,700. of this and the terrific fight of the grafters here compells me to have more than the original amount collected. I have everything in sight for victory excepting the money to carry out my plans. This fight must be made between now and the 10th of January. I suggest that you write Mr. Dixon a strong letter, stating the character and success of my fight at Mohonk and with every confidence you have in me when I say that I can positively win victory here if they will get me \$4,500. I myself, will raise the difference down here in small amounts.

If possible, could you write a strong letter to Mr. Fisher stating the effect of my work at the Mohonk Conference and in both a letter to him and Mr. Dixon, do not fail to state that I turned down an offer of \$5,000. for this cause in order to stand by Mr. Abbott. These big men surely will not allow me to be without the paltry sum needed to bring victory to so great a cause after I have exercised that self sacrifice.

With a prayer that you may succeed, I am,

Sincerely and hurriedly,



Commissioner of Charities & Corrections.

KB/L.



PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ALBANY, N. Y.  
ANDOVER, MASS.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
MANCHESTER, N. H.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Y, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
H, ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON Oct. 27, 1914.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

In compliance with your letter of October 20, I handed to Commissioner Dockweiler the typewritten copy of laws governing the activities of our Board. Commissioner Dockweiler has doubtless written you the results of his visit with the Secretary of the Interior, and you know from him that our Board is still in good standing with the Secretary. You will be interested to know that Representative Johnson, of Washington, the one Congressman who supported Mr. Stevens by making a speech against the appropriation for the Board, has arranged to join Commissioner Eliot personally on November 3 in an investigation of the Quinalt Reservation, and has offered the aid of the Commercial Clubs of Hoquiam and Tacoma to make the investigation as thorough and complete as possible.

You will also be interested to know that Commissioner Ketcham is arranging to go with me to Flathead within the next ten days if possible. Commissioner Dockweiler called with me upon Senator Myers of Montana and urgently recommended that Commissioner

other make this investigation with me.

I have returned the foreword to Commissioner Vaux, who thought that the phraseology in one or two sentences could be improved. I shall have the copy ready for the printers as soon as they want it.

I hope you and Mrs. Ayer are enjoying yourselves at Hot Springs.

Cordially yours,

*J. W. Smith*  
Secretary.



*acknowledged  
11/2*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Andover, Mass., October 30, 1914.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago, Ill.

*Answered  
11/10*

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have received a long letter from Miss Barnard, which I enclose. Can you take up this matter with Honorable Mr. Fisher or anyone else? Miss Barnard is in the last ditch of the fight. I have given her what little money I could spare, but with my book coming along, I can do no more than devote three or four chapters in said book to a strong plea for Oklahoma. The Indian Rights people would probably have raised the money, <sup>but</sup> that for their dislike of Mr. Abbott. I told him to keep in the background for the good of the cause, but I think he made a tactical mistake in being with her so much. This was perfectly proper, but it was like a red flag to a bull so far as Doctor Grammer is concerned.

I cannot raise money in Boston, for the reason that the Red Cross and relief committees for European sufferers <sup>or</sup> have approached everybody.

The Mohonk people having indorsed Miss Barnard (as have the best people in Oklahoma) and her Department being wrecked by the grafters; and the Federal Government having permitted the Oklahoma Congressmen to remove all the old and tried employees in charge of the Five Civilized

*Tribes (with the sole exception of Kelsey) the fight narrows down to this proposition - Kate Barnard's appropriation is cut off, but her Department of Charities and Corrections still remains, although it is powerless. The Government is doing so little, that the only hope for the Indians in Oklahoma is for Kate Barnard to carry her campaign from now until January 10th and see that the voters are thoroughly aroused, and the legislature, pledged to protect the Indians, elected. Her fight is half won at the present time.*

*Now friend Ayer, I know you will not like my writing you a begging letter. But, it is not for me. Can we do anything to help this woman win her fight? That is my sole purpose in writing. I have begged Mr. Abbott to get busy and do all he could to help her. Please take up the matter direct with her, if you possibly can.*

*Very sincerely yours,*

*Warren K. Moorhead*



PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
WES. WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
MANCHESTER, N. H.  
ER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
BOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

October 30, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your note of October 28th came this morning and I will reply immediately so that you may receive my letter before you leave Hot Springs. Your clipping from the New York Evening Post concerning the dismissal of James J. Crossley, United States District Attorney, I took immediately to Dr. Claxton, Director of the Bureau of Education and in charge of the Alaska Indians. All the reports concerning the work of Mr. Crossley in that bureau are excellent and showed that he was always alert in assisting representatives of that bureau in the protection of Indians. In this particular case our Board would have no jurisdiction to make inquiry, inasmuch as Mr. Crossley is under the direction of the Department of Justice, to which department our Board has no duty and no authority to make reports. Our Board undoubtedly has the same authority, if not more, to investigate Alaska Indians as it has to make investigations anywhere that have a bearing upon Indian administration in the United States. Dr. Claxton is preparing some rules and regulations pertaining to limited self-government on the part of some Indians in Alaska and he has asked me to review them and criticize them before they are promulgated and printed. His request I was very glad to grant. Some day I hope the Board of Indian Commissioners will be able to attain to sufficient influence and have sufficient support to enable it to work out a system of Indian administration that will commend itself to our government as suitable for the Indians of the United States as well as of Alaska. It is ~~anomalous~~ <sup>anomalous</sup> that the Bureau of Education is administering the affairs of Indians in Alaska, while we have a Commissioner of Indian Affairs administering the affairs of some of the Indians in the United States, while others are under State control and while the native tribes of the Philippines are under the control of a commission appointed by the Secretary of War. From what little I know about the methods of administration of Alaskan Indians by the Bureau of Education, I am compelled to believe that these Indians probably have a more progressive kind of government than the Indians in the United States. When our Board has had time to digest the principles and methods of Indian administration in Canada which my report will set forth, I can think of no task more important for us to set ourselves to than a study of the methods of administering Alaska Indians,

F. E. A. -----2.

and possibly also the methods of managing the Philippines, and from a study of all, work out a complete plan of government elastic enough to cover all, and perhaps place them under the same department of government. For a comprehensive scheme of this kind the simple, practical common-sense plan of Canada will serve <sup>as</sup> a most valuable model. It is a big and comprehensive task, but if a Congress one of these days will give our Board Twenty-five or Thirty Thousand Dollars a year, I can think of no better equipped body of men in the country to undertake just such a task and nothing would appeal to me more personally than to take a humble part in trying to work it out. We are surely not making satisfactory progress in the working out of our Indian question and we shall never begin to make suitable progress in that line until we have come to the point where we can have a definite Indian Act, a definite Indian policy and a definite plan providing for a progressive system of self-government for our red brothers. When I started this letter I intended only to say that, while our Board could not interfere in the Crossley case, that, in my judgment it could well consider the Alaskan Indian question at an early date in the future.

The proofs of your report on Menominee in its final form have just come from the printer and they will have my immediate attention.

In accordance with your request, I am sending the clipping, together with your letter, to Commissioner Vaux. I shall write you as soon as the question of my traveling expenses is determined in some way. Commissioner Dockweiler, I think, did not have an opportunity to go into this matter with the Secretary.

Sincerely yours,

*W. A. A. A.*  
Secretary.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,  
The Homestead,  
Hot Springs, Va.

FVA-JC.



November 3, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
MEMBERS OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS:  
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So far, no appointment has been made to the position now temporarily occupied by Mr. Dana H. Kelsey, at the head of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. An unconfirmed story is abroad here to the effect that Mr. Kelsey is not to be appointed permanently by the Secretary of the Interior to that position, for the reason that the two Oklahoma Senators notified the Secretary that his appointment would not be confirmed in the Senate; but, that the Secretary has said that he would appoint some democrat, consulting only the fitness of the man and not the wishes of the Oklahoma Senators. This story, if true, serves to illustrate how thoroughly the Oklahoma delegation now has the situation in the Five Civilized Tribes in their own hands. It matters not how sincerely the Secretary of the Interior may strive to find a democrat of the highest type for this office, and the Secretary will do better to appoint a democrat than a republican under such a law, the cold facts are, that the appointee must be an Oklahoma democrat, not a democrat from another State, and an Oklahoma democrat satisfactory to both Senators, else they can block his appointment just as effectively as they are said to have blocked the appointment of Kelsey. The legislation which thus takes ultimate control out of the hands of the Secretary of the Interior was recommended by the Indian Bureau. Mr. Wright and Mr. Kelsey are both still serving on temporary appointments. From what funds they can properly be paid in view of the recent law providing for the appointment of their successor by the President, I do not know.

Recently, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has extended the time of payment to purchasers of unallotted land in the Five Civilized Tribes, the payments involving about Four Millions of Dollars. I do not question the wisdom of this extension, in view of the hard times in Oklahoma. I mention it merely as another evidence of the large amount of uncompleted tribal work yet remaining there which should have prevented the premature consolidation of the two offices there.

**F. H. Abbott.**

Secretary.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

ADDRESS ONLY THE  
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

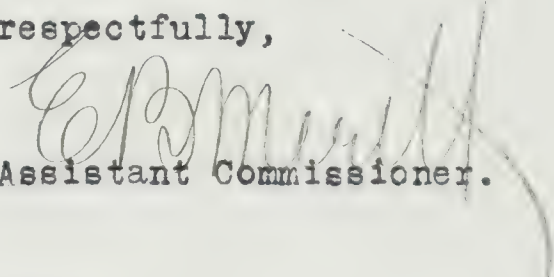
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
WASHINGTON.

November 7, 1914.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I take pleasure in enclosing  
herewith, for your information, a copy  
of the latest roster of officers of  
the United States Indian Service.

Very respectfully,



Assistant Commissioner.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

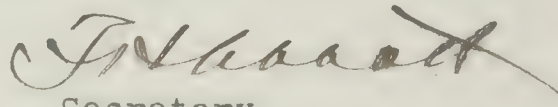
Nov. 7, 1914.

Mr. J. A. Faber,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Faber:

Inasmuch as Mr. Ayer does not wish to be consulted further regarding his Menominee Report, I am forwarding copy of the Foreword to you, in order that you may have it on hand, should he wish to see it at any time. This is the form in which I am sending it to the printer. In accordance with Mr. Ayer's wishes, the draft of the Foreword was sent to Mr. Vaux, and was passed upon by him. The two slight changes which he recommended have been embodied in the present form.

Very sincerely yours,

  
Secretary.

## FOREWORD.

The report contained in the following pages concerning conditions among the Indians of the Menominee Indian Reservation is the result of an investigation made by me, as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, nearly one year ago, and at that time placed in the hands of the Indian Bureau in typewritten form. It is being published for two important reasons:

First,- The possibilities for industrial advancement of the Indians on this reservation are great, provided their natural resources of timber and fertile soil are properly utilized. I therefore desire to place the facts as I found them in readable form in the hands of officials and others interested in these Indians.

Second,- The Board of Indian Commissioners, of which I have the honor to be a member, has been attacked on the floor of the House of Representatives, and members of the Board, who do not receive a cent from the Government for their services, have been referred to as "a useless body of pap suckers." This report is printed, not for the purpose of preventing attacks of this character, but, in order that officials and citizens of this country interested in Indian affairs may be given an opportunity to ascertain exactly what one member of the Board has done in a humble way, without cost to the Government, in connection with one Indian reservation.



The investigation of the Menominee Indians is only one of a long list of activities in which members of the Board of Indian Commissioners have engaged during the past year. A list of other investigations follows:

OFFICE ACTIVITIES.

(a) Recommendations relating to the various items in the Indian Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior on March 28, 1914, and to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.)

(b) Preparation of digest of laws on Indian irrigation and Indian forests, and comments on same.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) Menominee Indian Reservation, by Commissioner Ayer. Report filed January, 1914.

(b) Fort Sill Indians, Oklahoma, by Commissioner Ketcham. Report filed January 5, 1914.

(c) Mescalero Apache Indians, New Mexico, by Commissioner Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

(d) Papago Indians, Arizona, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

(e) Navajo Indians, Arizona and New Mexico, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

(f) Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

(g) Investigation of Indian administration in Canada, by F. E. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, during the months of August, September and October, 1914.

INDIAN WAREHOUSES AND PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

(a) Investigation and recommendations relative to standard samples for clothing, by purchasing committee of the Board, 1913.

(b) Inspection of samples and awarding of contracts at Chicago warehouse, May, 1914, by Commissioner Vaux.

(c) Inspection of samples, San Francisco warehouse, June, 1914, and report on San Francisco warehouse, by Commissioner Dockweiler.

(d) Investigation of the system of open-market purchases, by Commissioner Vaux, begun June, 1914.

Any of the above reports, which has been completed, may be

-3-

seen upon application at the Board's office, at the Bureau of  
Mines Bldg., Washington, D. C.



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
**BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS**  
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING  
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1914.

Dear Mr. Faber:

Your letter of November 2nd just came to my desk. Your earlier communication was not acknowledged as it should have been, as I wrote Mr. Ayer at Hot Springs giving him the status of the work. The morning your letter with statistical corrections came, Mr. Nicholson was in my office and he very kindly made the corrections on the proof sheets from the printer. Yesterday I mailed the Foreword to Chairman Vaux for his final criticism, having myself made one or two minor changes in phraseology which I thought would improve it. The moment it comes back from Mr. Vaux I will send it to the printer and then mail a copy to Mr. Ayer, so that if he still has any further suggestion to make, the same may be noted on the proof sheets when they come to me from the printer for final correction.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

*F. H. Abbott*  
Secretary.

Mr. J. A. Faber,  
Secretary,  
Edward F. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

FHA-JG.

Chicago October 22, 1914.

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy. Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have forwarded yours of October 20th in regard to draft of Foreward for Mr. Ayer's report to his care of Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va. He will probably be there for a week or two.

I am enclosing some of the sheets of Mr. Ayer's report which M. E. Snow sent here for correction. I am also sending, next attached, corrections sent me from Neopit. Unfortunately, Mr. Nicholson was away and the men who took charge of this work sent the other sheets which ~~you~~ sent here for correction, and corrected sheets, addressed to J. A. Faber, Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D.C. on October 10th, which I presume you have received.

I hope this will now enable you to straighten the matter out.

Yours very truly,



P.S.

Mr. Ayer instructed me to advise you that when you got things finally arranged to go ahead with the publishing of the book without again referring it to him. I advised M. E. Snow to this effect.



TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,  
NEOPIT, WIS.  
NET CASH.  
INSPECTION AND  
TALLY AT MILL  
FINAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS  
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE  
NORWAY PINE  
BASSWOOD  
ROCK ELM  
SOFT ELM  
BIRCH  
MAPLE  
HEMLOCK  
OAK  
ASH  
SHINGLES  
LATH

October 21st, 1914.

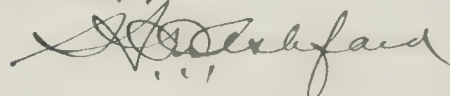
Mr. J.A. Faber,  
C/O Edward E. Ayers  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:-

I have your letter of the 20th inst. and note same. The original papers I mailed to J.A. Faber, Sec. Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D.C. on October 10th. I mailed copies thereof to J.A. Faber, Sec. Board of Indian Commissioners, Chicago, Ill. on the 16th inst. (No street address is given in this letter), and as per my telegram of the 20th I mailed another set of copies to Edward E. Ayers, Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill. These should reach you this morning.

I had no means of knowing that you are Mr. Ayers secretary and not Sec. of Board of Indian Commissioners until Mr. Marble informed me yesterday. I very much regret my errors in this matter and the delay occasioned thereby. If upon receipt of this letter you have not received the papers, kindly wire me again, and I will mail you another set of copies.

Yours truly,



Cost Keeper.

HCDA-TMF.

# WESTERN UNION



# TELEGRAM

Form 1864

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

114CHLI 19 COLLECT 2 EX KF

NEOPIT WIS OCT 20-14

EDWARD E AYER

RY EX CHICAGO

PAPERS MAILED J. A. FABER

SECRETARY BOARD INDIAN COMMISSION CHICAGO

SIXTEENTH, NICHOLSON. ABSENT COPY MAILED TODAY

H C D ASHFORD

COST KEEPER

Mar 4 700

105  
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.  
Phone Wabash 4321 Local 200

*Carlton*

1056A



October 20, 1914.

Mr. H. C. D. Ashford,  
% Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt. Menominee Indian Halls,  
Neopit, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Received your telegram today reading as follows:

"papers mailed J.A.Faber, Secretary Board Indian Commissioners  
Chicago sixteenth Nicholson absent Copy mailed today".

I have not yet received the papers you say were mailed on the 16th.  
I inquired of all departments of the Post Office that would know about  
it and they cannot give me any information. I also inquired of Mr.  
Sorensen the Storekeeper of the Indian Commission Storehouse here.

Presume the copies which you say you mailed today will have to  
answer. I am Mr. Ayer's Secretary, not Secretary of the Board of  
Indian Commissioners. If the papers which you say were mailed on the  
16th should be returned to you, kindly send them on to me.

Very truly yours,

Secretary

Chicago, October 17, 1914.

M. E. Snow,  
Bureau of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of October 13th:

The pages of Mr. Ayer's Menominee report referred to were sent to Mr. A. S. Nicholson, Superintendent, Menominee Indian Reservation, Neopit, to see if he could ascertain where the discrepancies came in. He has not yet returned them. I wrote him a few days ago to forward them at the earliest possible moment and as soon as I receive them will send them to you. Mr. Ayer instructed me to state that he wishes Mr. Abbott to go carefully over the proof and go ahead with the work without referring the matter again to Mr. Ayer.

Very truly yours,

Secretary.



# WESTERN UNION

Form 260



RECEIVERS NO.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Charge Ayer & Lord Tie Co

## TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms  
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Chicago October 20 1914

A S Nicholson  
Supt Menominee Indian Mills  
Neopit Wis

When will Menominee report sheets sent you for correction be  
returned

Edward E Ayer

## ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatd telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams*.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

### NIGHT TELEGRAMS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day.

### DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less. Subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible.

Telephonic delivery permissible. Day Letters received subject to express understanding that the Company only undertakes delivery of the same on the day of their date subject to condition that sufficient time remains for such transmission and delivery during regular office hours, subject to priority of the transmission of regular telegrams.

### NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to midnight for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night telegram rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible. Mail delivery, postage prepaid, permissible.



TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,  
NEOPIT, WIS.  
NET CASH.  
INSPECTION AND  
TALLY AT MILL  
FINAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE  
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS  
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE  
NORWAY PINE  
BASSWOOD  
ROCK ELM  
SOFT ELM  
BIRCH  
MAPLE  
HEMLOCK  
OAK  
ASH  
SHINGLES  
LATH

October 20th, 1914.

Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:-

In response to your telegram of this morning beg to advise that the original papers sent by you to be corrected were duly corrected and mailed to J.A. Faber, Sec. Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D.C. on October 10th. Copies of same were made and mailed to J.A. Faber, Sec. Board of Indian Commissioners, Chicago on October 16th, in response to his letter of the 15th inst. No street address, Chicago was given in this letter.

Mr. Marble is here to day and has just advised me that J.A. Faber is your secretary. Of course I had no means of knowing from his letter. I am making duplicates again and inclosing herewith.

Mr. Nicholson was absent in the east when your letter was received, and is still absent.

Regretting these errors ~~committed~~, I am,

Very respectfully,

*W. Washburn*  
Cost Keeper.

HCDA-TMF.

ENC.

*See letter  
to J.A. Faber  
10/22*

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON Oct. 13, 1914.

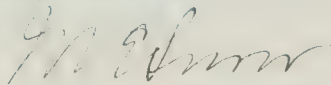
Mr. J. A. Faber,  
Secretary to Hon. Edw. E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

About the first of the month I sent Mr. Ayer certain pages from Exhibits 33 and 33A of his Menominee Report. There were grave errors in the tables on these pages, and if they were due to faults in transcription, it would hardly be right for me to let them go into the book. Will you kindly tell me whether the letter and papers referred to have been received by Mr. Ayer, and, if not inconsistent with your duties, let me know what action he has taken.

This letter is addressed to you as it is very possible that Mr. Ayer has gone to the Lake Mohonk conference.

Very truly yours,



Stenographer.



Chicago, October 15, 1914.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt. Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Wis.

Dear Sir:

We wrote you October 7th sending you some sheets in connection with Mr. Ayer's report to be looked over and corrected by you if necessary. Will you kindly advise me if you received them and when you think they can be returned as they are asking for them from Washington.

Very truly yours,

Secretary.

Chicago, October 7, 1914.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,  
Supt. Menominee Indian Mills,  
Neopit, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the enclosed sheets in reference to Mr. Ayer's Menominee Report. You will notice on the sheet marked "170" there is a mistake in the addition apparently of 10,000,000 feet of lumber. On sheet No. "136" should there not be some such item as "On Hand" 28,325,980 feet in order to make the figures 70,736,044 agree? On sheet marked "173" you will also note the mistake in addition. I am attaching to the sheets numbered the original sheets which I understand came from your office.

Will you kindly look these over carefully and make necessary corrections and return to me at your earliest convenience as Mr. Ayer is having this report put in book form and desires to get it finished as soon as possible?

Very truly yours,

Secretary



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN  
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.  
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.  
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.  
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.  
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

Sept. 30, 1914.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In going over the proofs of your Menominee Report a third and last time. I added up the figures in the enclosed tables, as a check upon the printer. These tables having been submitted in testimony it had not occurred to me to check up the additions. However, there appear to be errors. Could they be due to mistakes in transcription, or were they contained in Mr. Nicholson's original reports? Will you please tell me what to do?

Respectfully yours,

*M. E. Snow*

Stenographer.

November 10, 1914.

Dear Mr. Moorehead:

I arrived home last night, and this morning find yours of October 30th.

It will be impossible for me to contribute any more toward the fight in Oklahoma.

I can't tell you, Mr. Moorehead, how Mrs. Ayer and I both enjoyed the meeting at Mohonk. It was just as fine as it could be and I am sure it will do good. I was profoundly impressed with the day on the Philippines. I thought it was splendid; and what splendid people the Smileys are? I shall always be anxious to know more of them.

We had a beautiful run from Mohonk to Hot Springs, Va.; about 400 miles there, and then the run home of 1000 miles. We had exquisite weather, beautiful scenery, fine roads, and everything turned to our comfort.

Yours very truly,

*Edw. Ayer*

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead,  
Andover, Mass.



Chicago, November 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I enclose three copies of the two recommendations that were approved by the Commission in Mohonk; one copy for Secretary Lane, one copy for Commissioner Sells, and one for your files. I wish you would kindly have them delivered at your convenience.

I wish you would quietly see Secretary Lane's Secretary and tell him I wish, if he had time, to personally read these two recommendations, and see if Secretary Lane won't read the one on selling lumber.

Yours very truly,

*Edward E. Ayer*

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

*Copies with Mr. Ayer's report*

Chicago, November 11 1914.

Dear Mr. Sells:

You will remember you requested me, when I was last in Washington, to report further on the stores and bank that I talked with you about on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I have forwarded a report and another one on the selling of lumber to the Commission to be delivered to you.

Yours very truly,

*Edward G. Ryan*

Mr. Cato Sells,  
Washington, D. C.



November 13, 1914.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

During our splendid meeting at Mohonk, I met a splendid young man, Mr. Robert D. Hall, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association work amongst the Indians. He sent me a little book that he and Leroy Holding Eagle had translated and published in the Mandan Language, I believe being the only thing ever published in that language, and also sent me the enclosure which I know will appeal to you and your sweet wife.

Mrs. Ayer and I will never forget the splendid time we had at Mohonk with you all. We went from there to Hot Springs and then back home, 3100 miles altogether, with the auto and enjoyed every minute of it.

Your devoted friend,

*Edward Ayer*

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,  
Morris Building,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

NOV 16 1917

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your note of November 11th. The young lady from the Office of the Board of Indian Commissioners to-day delivered me the memorandums from you concerning stores and banks, also sale of lumber on the Menominee Reservation.

For all of which I thank you. With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,



Commissioner.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago, Ill.



Miss Kate Barnard,  
Commissioner.

Miss Estelle Blair,  
Asst. Commissioner.

Dr. R. C. Meloy,  
Inspector.



*Answer*  
*11/19*

*Oklahoma City,*

November 16, 1914.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railroad Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

Esteemed Friend:-

Enclosed find clippings, showing progress of the fight.  
I have a stack of clippings from other papers, but wish  
to save them for my own reference.

I have success just at hand here. We have a mailing list  
of 210,000 voters which cost us \$2,000.00, I am anxious  
to get this story out to this 210,000 voters now while I  
am stumping the state. I leave tomorrow morning to make  
fifteen speeches in this fight. Surely your men up there  
will not compell us to shut up shop and call off our  
speaking dates just on the eve of success for the lack of  
\$1,700.00.

I can assure the movement success if I can get the amount  
named.

Hurriedly,

*M. E. Barnard*

Commissioner of Charities & Corrections.

KB/M.

11/19

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Fort Peck Agency,  
Poplar, Montana.  
November 17, 1914.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Mrs. Snow has just forwarded a copy of your last Menominee report. I have written her to keep at it till she gets the one to Secretary Lane personally as you request.

Father Ketchum and I have had a perfectly delightful time on Flathead and I am on Fort Peck finishing up work he started here. I have a good note from Dr. Eliot. He is having a splendid trip on Quinaielt and the rest of his itinerary.

I expect to be in Chicago Friday or Saturday and will call on you if you are there and open to callers.

It is zero weather here but motoring is fine and I am out all day each day visiting Indians, traveling from 40 to 80 miles daily.

Sincerely,

*F. H. Webster*

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.



November 19 1914.

Dear Miss Barnard:

I have yours of November 16th and the contents carefully noted.

Of course you understand, I have already made a very liberal contribution for the work down there and it is positively all I can give under the circumstances. The calls on us for help to the unfortunate Belgians, and the Red Cross generally, and our own country being hard up in every direction,- thousands of poor, especially in these great cities, take all the money we can afford to give for these things. I am very sorry, of course.

Mrs. Ayer and I enjoyed the meeting at Mohonk very much and were very glad to meet you and understand better the work you are trying to do, which is, of course, very fine. Individually, as I said before, it is out of the question for me to subscribe any more.

Yours very truly,



Miss Kate Barnard,  
Commissioner, Dept. of Charities & Corrections,  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Miss Kate Barnard  
Commissioner

Miss Estelle Blair  
Asst. Commissioner

Dr. R. C. Meloy  
Inspector



OKLAHOMA ENG. & PRNTG CO. OKLA CITY



Oklahoma City

November 23, 1914.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,  
Railway Exchange Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

*Answered*  
11/26

Esteemed Friend:-

We love you just the same for the splendid help you have given us even if you are not able to give further. You have been liberal and generous to such an extent that the Indians of this state must be forever under obligations to you and the only reason we dared to ask for more was because we found ourselves in such a crisis.

However, I am just accepting an invitation to speak for the Twilight Club of New York City on December 8th. This is one of the most brilliant gatherings in America and I am quite sure I shall be able to raise some funds there. Am stumping the state now and meeting with tremendous success. I am having bigger houses than even the candidates for Governor had during the campaign. If you have been keeping in touch with the clipping bureau, which I hope you have, you must by this time see the big results we are getting in publicity from the larger press, which is bound to affect congressional action.

I wish I had time to write you a decent letter, but I leave on an early morning train for another week stumping, the big cities in in the southwest part of the state. I shall report to you from time to time. In the meantime, know that we love you and are grateful to you for your splendid generosity.

Sincerely and hurriedly,

Commissioner of Charities & Corrections.

KB/M.



Chicago, November 21, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I notice in your letter from Fort Peck Agency you say that you have told your Secretary to hold my report until she could get it to Secretary Lane personally.

Of course, she don't want to undertake to get to Secretary Lane but give it to his Secretary.

Very truly yours,

*Edw. Rayburn*

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.

### Executive Council

SHERMAN COOLIDGE,  
President.  
*Faribault, Minn.*  
WM. J. KERSTAW,  
First Vice-President  
CHAS. E. DAGENETT,  
Vice-Pres. on Membership  
MRS. EMMA D. GOULETTE,  
Vice-Pres. on Education  
CHARLES D. CARTER,  
Vice-Pres. on Legislation  
ARTHUR C. PARKER,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
*Albany, N. Y.*  
PROF. F. A. MCKENZIE,  
Associate Chairman  
JOHN CARL PARISH,  
Associate Secretary

# The Society of American Indians

## A National Organization of Americans

ORGANIZED AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, APRIL, 1911

MEMBERSHIP: ACTIVE, ASSOCIATE AND JUNIOR

ACTIVE: PERSONS OF INDIAN BLOOD ONLY

HEADQUARTERS: WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Barrister Building*

*Washington, D. C.,*

### Advisory Board

HENRY ROE-CLOUD,  
Chairman  
*Colony, Okla.*  
JOHN M. OSKISON  
MRS. MARIE L. BALDWIN  
HOWARD E. GANSWORTH  
ROSA B. LAFLESCHE  
DR. ROLAND NICHOLS  
MRS. ANGEL DECORA-DEITZ  
HORTON G. ELM  
REV. JOSEPH K. GRIFFIS  
REV. ASA R. HILL  
CHAS. R. DOXON  
OLIVER LAMERE  
MICHAEL WOLFE  
ROBT J. HAMILTON  
SAM'L L. BONNIN

Nov. 24  
1914

Dear Fellow Member:-

Our Conference at the University of Wisconsin was one of the most successful we have ever had. It faced some very grave problems and finished with a clean record. Every member should be grateful for the splended achievements of the Conference and for the telling work of the Society. Never in our history have we had greater influence for good. Our strength has lain in our sticking to broad principals that cover the many minor issues of reservation progress or abuse. Our appeals for the determination of the status of the Indian as embodied in our Carter Code Bill have commended us to the thought of influential men and women. We beleive that our effort to awaken Indian progress from the inside and develop native leadership has counted for a new era of progress and life for the red man, and we want to thank you for the help your membership has given us, Mr Ayer. May we hope for even greater interest

During the first two weeks of December our Executive and Legislative committees will meet in Washington. At that time we shall visit the President of the United States and present him with our appeal. At their own expense our strong men will gather in your name as representatives of the Society and present their memorial in behalf of our Indian people. You can assist by sending in your suggestions as to what that great memorial should contain to Mr. Dennison Wheelock of West De Pere, Wis.

We have a very serious and expensive work to do during the coming year. Our principal support comes from the donations of our members. Membership fees do not cover half of our expense. We want you to help your Society by getting new members, by getting subscribers for the Quarterly Journal. As a magazine our Quarterly is one that may well be studied with great care. Will you put your shoulder to the wheel and push this year? Write me and tell me what you are willing to do. We invite you to fill in one of the enclosed subscriptions for our 1915 campaign. For full information as to our achievements and plans read the "Quarterly" with care.

Mr Edward E. Ayer,  
Chicago, Ill.

Very faithfully yours,

*Arthur C. Parker*  
Secretary-Treasurer.



1      SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.  
SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

From Sept. 30, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1914.  
From detailed report submitted to Auditor for the Bonding Co.  
(Books always open to inspection)

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| RECEIPTS.                                       |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Membership Dues . . . . .                       | \$ 959.50        |
| Legal Aid Committee . . . . .                   | 71.15            |
| Loan . . . . .                                  | 14.00            |
| Telephone . . . . .                             | 4.95             |
| Donation by Colorado Publicity League . . . . . | 500.00           |
| "    " Denver Convention Ass'n . . . . .        | 500.00           |
| "    s " Members of S. A. I. . . . .            | 644.66           |
| Refunds on Notes . . . . .                      | 45.00            |
| Subscriptions to Quarterly Journal . . . . .    | 286.50           |
| Sale of Pins and Buttons . . . . .              | 29.75            |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>\$3055.51</b> |

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| DISBURSEMENTS                                   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Office supplies and furniture . . . . .         | \$ 98.96          |
| Salaries for stenographers and clerks . . . . . | 599.48            |
| Postage . . . . .                               | 214.82            |
| Traveling . . . . .                             | 343.70            |
| Express, phone and telegrams . . . . .          | 68.43             |
| Printing, folders, stationery, etc. . . . .     | 283.35            |
| Loan to help member . . . . .                   | 45.00             |
| Printing of Quarterly Journal. . . . .          | 674.60            |
| Freight on " " . . . . .                        | 13.32             |
| Paid to Legal Aid Committee . . . . .           | 50.00             |
| Cuts for Quarterly . . . . .                    | 38.18             |
| Loan repaid . . . . .                           | 14.00             |
| Refunds . . . . .                               | 7.00              |
| Expense of Denver Conference . . . . .          | 209.78            |
| Assistance to Indians in distress . . . . .     | 25.00             |
| Pins and buttons . . . . .                      | 70.27             |
| Paid to Secretary account Salary. . . . .       | 100.00            |
| Sundries . . . . .                              | 24.35             |
| Bond for Treasurer . . . . .                    | 6.25              |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>\$ 2976.59</b> |

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| INDEBTEDNESS   |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Bills for supplies and printing . . . . .  | \$ 700.00 (now paid) |
| Due on Secretary's salary for 1913<br>for 3 months full time . . . . .           | 500.00               |
| Secretary's salary for 1914<br>----5 months time \$833.33, not charged . . . . . | 000.00               |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>\$1200.00</b>     |

FOR 1915 WE NEED A WORKING FUND OF \$5000.  
RED MEN, FRIENDS, THIS SOCIETY MEANS MUCH TO YOU  
WHAT WILL YOU DO TO BACK OUR WORK?

# *The Society of American Indians*

NEEDS FOR THE YEAR 1914 A WORKING FUND OF \$5,000

This fund is needed for: Legal Aid, Watching Legislation, Spreading Information, Making Investigations, Supporting Our Publication, Protecting Indians from Frauds and Injustice, Showing Indians better Opportunities in Life, Arranging for the Annual Conference, Expenses of the General Office of the Society, Clerical Hire, Printing, Postage, Labor,

TO THE END THAT THE INDIAN RACE MAY AWAKEN TO A TRUE UNDERSTANDING  
OF MODERN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION AND BECOME A RESPONSIBLE,  
COMPETENT FACTOR IN THE NATIONAL LIFE.

When the Indian understands, there will be no problem. When the White American understands, there will be greater friendship. When both races understand, there will come mutual sympathy and a union of interest that will bring to the Indian a new life, and to America a duty fulfilled.

Date.....

To The Society of American Indians:

Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

To support and encourage The Society of American Indians in all laudable efforts,

I pledge the sum of \$....., to be paid in installments as follows:

Date.....Amount..... Date.....Amount.....

Date.....Amount..... Date.....Amount.....

Name.....

Address.....



November 24, 1914.

Memorandum for  
Members of Board of Indian Commissioners:

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Having just returned to the office after an absence in the field of a little more than two weeks, I respectfully submit the following brief report covering the main points of interest in connection with my field trip as well as developments at the Washington office during my absence:

Field Investigation.

On November 7th in response to a telegram from Commissioner Ketcham, I left Washington and joined him at Omaha on November 9th. At Omaha we received a visit from the Commissioner of the Commercial Club, who presented to us arguments in favor of continuing the Omaha warehouse. He was requested by Commissioner Ketcham to correspond with Chairman Vaux.

On November 11, we arrived at Missoula, Montana, where we met superintendent Morgan of the Flathead Reservation and the local officials of the General Land Office and began a four days' investigation of conditions on the Flathead Reservation.

On November 15, under instructions from Commissioner Ketcham, I arrived at Fort Peck (Commissioner Ketcham having spent one day there on his return east) and spent three days practically all the time visiting Indian homes on the reservation. These two investigations will be covered in special reports.

On my return east, I stopped off in Minneapolis to inquire at the U. S. Attorney's office as to the progress being made in the White Earth suits and also what was being done by the government to enforce the Treaty of '55 respecting the enforcement of prohibition in a large part of the State of Minnesota.

In Chicago I conferred with Commissioner Ayer and with his approval consulted Mr. Sorensen superintendent of the Chicago Indian warehouse respecting some questions of the open market purchase of building materials which had been brought to my attention on the Flathead Reservation where a complete new agency plant has recently been finished, labor and materials being secured on open market.



### Prohibition in Minnesota.

You are aware that the Supreme Court of the U. S., about six months ago reversed the decision of the Lower Court and held that all the territory in Minnesota within the boundaries of the Treaty of 1855 is dry territory. Mr. H. A. Larson, chief special officer, with whom I rode on my way west has been in that territory for about two weeks and has given general notice that the terms of the Treaty are to be enforced. The opinion was expressed in the U. S. Attorney's office that there was no way of evading the law. The enforcement of this Treaty will make very much easier the work of suppressing the liquor traffic in this territory for the officers of the Indian Liquor Service.

### Prosecution of White Earth Frauds.

I spent several hours with Mr. E. C. O'Brien, special assistant to the attorney general and with Miss Warren, a White Earth Indian in Mr. O'Brien's office, discussing the White Earth situation. Since the decision of the Supreme Court holding that any quantum of white or negro blood makes a mixed blood of an Indian under the terms of the so-called 'Clapp Act or mixed blood Act, the Department of Justice is working on three separate lines of cases.

First,- An action is being prepared for the U. S. Court to determine whether the U. S. Courts have criminal or civil jurisdiction in cases where a mixed blood Indian has been defrauded. The Department of Justice, after a wide difference of opinion among the lawyers of that department, is proceeding to make a test case on the theory that an Indian of the mixed blood being in the relation of ward to the government in other respects, the government in spite of the 'Clapp Act' has sufficient interest to give it jurisdiction to protect the mixed blood who may have been defrauded through the operation of that Act. Personally, I do not believe there is very much hope in this litigation.

Second,- A representative of the Department of Justice has recently been bringing frauds inflicted on these Indians to the attention of the County Courts of Minnesota and rendering assistance to County attorneys in the bringing of actions in the State Courts. This line of action, you will recall, is similar to the work done with a considerable degree of success in Oklahoma by Mr. James E. Cresham under the former



administration. This line of work if vigorously and conscientiously prosecuted and if accompanied by sufficient publicity to put the fear of God in the heart of the State Courts, has, in my judgment promise of considerable success.

Third,- Some 30 cases, being types of about 300 similar cases of full-bloods are being pushed for trial and will probably be heard in February. They would have been heard during this month but for Judge Morris having been called to Omaha to sit in some of Judge Munger's cases because of Judge Munger's illness. In this class of cases the question of quantum of blood will be the only issue. It is understood that the defense will alter its previous plan of procedure and attempt by alienists to establish that none of these Indians are full-bloods, but that all of them are mixed-bloods within the meaning of the 'Mixed Blood Act'.

Miss Warren, as well as Mr. O'Brien, spoke with special confidence concerning the roll prepared by Commissioner Moorehead.

I read the government's petition in one case, where the land of a full-blood Indian boy, a student in Carlisle, had been obtained by means of a false affidavit from the boy's father alleging that the boy was dead, whereas the boy is still alive. This fraud apparently was perpetrated by a banker, either through the collusion of the boy's father or on account of his ignorance of what he was signing. I am told that there are many cases just as bad as this. Indeed, these land frauds at White Earth promise to be a small edition of the Oklahoma frauds.

#### Office Work.

I am pleased to be able to report progress made by the Board's clerks during my absence, in the investigations of taxation of Indian lands and open market purchases, and the case of Good Boy, a Sioux Indian from the Rosebud Reservation, detained in the U. S. Hospital for the Insane in this city has been carefully looked into and all the papers and data in the case turned over to Chairman Vaux. Upon getting the Flathead and Fort Peck reports out of the way I shall again resume work on my Canadian report.



Rations for Old Indians.

On the Flathead and Fort Peck Reservations Commissioner Ketcham was impressed by the apparent neglect of the old Indians by the government and by the apparent insufficiency of the ration. During my conference with Commissioner Ayer in Chicago, he expressed the same view with respect to the old Indians on the Menominee Reservation. It is my profound conviction that the ration to old Indians should be doubled.

In order that, if the Board deems advisable, this subject may be brought in proper form before the Board's legislative committee, I suggest that each member of the Board who has noted particular cases of poverty among old Indians on Reservations visited, should make a memorandum of the same and send to the Board's secretary, in order that there might be a compilation of specific cases from various reservations which might be used effectively as a justification for a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior to require an increase in the size of the ration.

Allotment to Fort Peck Indian Children.

Members of the Board will recall the successful efforts of their secretary last winter in securing legislation in the last Indian Bill providing for the allotment of land to new born children on the Fort Peck Reservation, these efforts having been made after the officials of the Indian Bureau refused to give any assistance in the premises. You will be interested to know that about 67,000 acres of land have been allotted to about 230 Indians on this reservation which would not have been allotted except for the change in law which was brought about as indicated above. As an evidence of appreciation, about 25 of the English-speaking Indians on this reservation called on me at my hotel at Poplar, Montana and expressed their appreciation of my efforts.

**F. H. Abbott.**  
Secretary.

P.S. Last Saturday night in Chicago your secretary was a guest of Professor Salisbury of Chicago University at a meeting of the Adventurer's Club and responded briefly to a request from the President to make a few remarks on Indians.



Inclosure.

Ed-  
Schools  
E A C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 926.

Washington

November 27, 1914.

To Superintendents:

Leaflets treating of the subject of alcohol  
are herewith inclosed for the use of teachers in  
preparing the pupils for the essay contest of  
this year.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

11-WWW-23

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 924.

Office of Indian Affairs

Winter Farming  
Activities.

Washington

November 27, 1914.

To Superintendents:

Now that the active farming season is closed, it is important that all superintendents and farmers give attention to those winter activities which are just as essential to successful farming and stock raising as is the work done in the few rush months of actual preparation of the soil, planting, and caring for growing crops.

The winter is the period during which the white farmer reviews the effect of his past labors, and makes plans for his future agricultural efforts. It is understood by white men to be the season when the greatest care and attention are necessary in connection with successful stock raising.

If this season is important to the white farmer it is of even greater importance to the Indian farmer. It should not be permitted to be a period in which the Indian loses interest in industrial development, in stock raising or in the improvement of his farm and home--a period of sluggishness and inactivity. It should be the time when the cessation of the active out-door work incident to the growing of crops permits the Indian to make plans for the future, to decide upon the area of his allotment he will cultivate during the coming season, to select his seed and to determine the kind of crops which he proposes to grow on the land cultivated; to give consideration to the up-breeding of his live stock and that close attention to the feeding and care of his stock during the cold weather which are so essential to their health and growth.

It is important, therefore, that superintendents see that the government farmers are alive to the necessity of maintaining the enthusiasm of their best Indian farmers during the winter, of encouraging those who have farmed some during the past year to farm more during the coming year, and to get in touch with those who have done but little industrially and endeavor to persuade them to agree to make even a small attempt during the next season.

It depends upon the government farmers whether the winter season is permitted to be a time of no industrial value to the Indians under their charge or a period in which the industrial interest of the Indians gathers greater momentum for the following season.



To successfully maintain this interest it is necessary that the government farmers keep in constant touch, by frequent visits, with every Indian family within their districts. It is the season when more time can be given by the government farmer to each visit, and he can therefore ascertain more clearly the industrial condition, needs, and resources of each one of his charges, and, at the same time, through a proper manner of approach, he should be enabled to reach a better understanding with every Indian in his district. The information obtained through these frequent visits should make his industrial status reports, form 5-572, accurate and of real value, and the winter is the time of the year in which they can best be prepared.

The frequent visits of the Government farmers should, first and foremost, enable them and their superintendents to know whether or not want or suffering exists in any Indian family and to take steps to prevent it.

If he finds no vegetables for winter use it will give splendid opportunity to impress the need of a good garden next year. In a fruit-growing country the establishment of small orchards should be encouraged. The Indian should be urged to make plans for better and larger gardens and should be urged to haul manure from around his barn or stock shed and corral to fertilize the garden or the poor or wash spots in his tillable land.

In every case it should enable them, through friendly advice, to see that each Indian makes the most of his resources and the opportunities afforded him by his past industrial success to care for himself and his family during the cold weather.

They should see, also, that the Indians have arranged to properly feed their live stock and have the shelter necessary to protect them. They should see that throughout the winter all of the Indian property is properly cared for and that the agricultural implements owned by Indians are protected from the weather and that such repairs as the implements may need are made so that they will be ready for use in the spring.

The government farmer should discuss and carefully advise with each Indian farmer with regard to their agricultural plans for the following year. Where an Indian has individual Indian money arrangements should be made as to the manner in which it should be expended in connection with industrial development of the Indian. The improvement of Indian homes and barns and the construction of the necessary outhouses and fences should be planned during the winter and the authority procured in advance so that funds will be available for the prompt construction of the improvements when the open season comes.

Where an Indian has cattle or stock the breeding qualities of the bulls and rams, if he owns any, should be discussed. Plans should be made to fatten and to dispose of the useless animals and to procure young male stock of proper breed. Where Indians own small herds arrangements should be made for the joint breeding of their herds and male stock for that purpose should be procured. Likewise the up-breeding of the native horses should be urged and plans made for the breeding of all mares to stallions of such conformation as will bring a colt of the best value. Where a disposition is found on the part of an Indian having grazing land to raise live stock he should be advised and assisted in the purchasing of a few cows to start his herd.

The raising of hogs and poultry should be suggested wherever practicable and the Indian should be advised, with due regard to his condition, how to get at least a small start.

In general, the farmer should take advantage of the long visits which he should make the Indians during the winter in getting in most friendly relationship with them. He should take the opportunity of advising and assisting them, with due regard to the climatic conditions of the reservation, its industrial possibilities and the condition of the Indians, along every line of industrial activity which should aid in raising them to a higher standard of living.

In connection with the community meetings suggested in Circular 871, June 31, 1914, emphasis should be placed on agriculture and stock raising during the winter season, and where sufficient interest is apparent among the Indians additional meetings to those now planned for should be held. These community meetings, if properly managed, should be of the greatest value. Let the Indians bring their families and after talks on agriculture and stock raising conclude the evening with proper social pleasures. I note that the speakers in the community meetings planned for during this year are usually the farmers or the day school-teachers of the district or of the adjoining district. This is proper but it would be even better if we could get the successful Indian farmers on the reservation to do some of the talking.

In arranging for talks by farmers, school-teachers or other employees, endeavor to select speakers whose talks are bright and enthusiastic, full of optimism for the development of the reservation and each Indian, not too scientific or over the heads of the hearers. The talks should be arranged to fit conditions on the reservation where the meeting is held and the position of the Indians in the scale of advancement or progress. These



meetings, if properly arranged, should be of the greatest value not only in maintaining and increasing the industrial enthusiasm of the Indians, but, through the introduction of short and cheery talks by the doctors, nurses, field matrons, school-teachers and other employees, should present a great opportunity for pushing a campaign for better homes, better health, and greater general advancement of the Indians in every line.

The local meetings at various schoolhouses may, where the season would permit and the area of the reservation is not too great, be followed by a general meeting for the entire reservations held at the agency or other available place just before the opening of the farming season for the purpose of devoting the best energies of the entire agency and school force to the development of a big wave of industrial enthusiasm.

I feel that the industrial development of the Indian and his property is one of the most important duties which confronts the Indian Service, and I must insist that every employee on Indian reservations, and particularly those directly responsible for industrial development, shall be full awakened to this fact and understand that if they are to remain in the Service they must give their earnest and continuous service in seeing that the Indian receives every aid from them for his industrial betterment.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

E-L & O

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 925.

Office of Indian Affairs

Authority for  
expenditures.

Washington

November 27, 1914.

To Disbursing Officers:

I have noticed a tendency on the part of many field officials to make purchases, employ labor, and incur expenses without previous authority therefor on the hypothesis that an emergency or exigency existed. In such cases the disbursing officer relies upon a mere conclusion that an exigency existed without submitting the facts upon which the conclusion is based.

Section 195 of the Regulations provides that specific authority must be obtained for purchases of any kind whatever except in cases of special exigency for which reasonable forethought can not provide or foresee, such as repairs to machinery, water and heating system, etc., when the absolute necessities of the Service will not admit of delay incident to securing the desired authority. In such cases purchase may be made by the superintendent before authority is obtained.

Your attention is also invited to Sections 196 and 197 of the Regulations. This matter was recently before the Comptroller of the Treasury, who said:

"The mere statement that an exigency exists for the purchase of an article is by no means conclusive upon the question. An exigency or emergency justifying such a purchase must be, not the creature of some one's imagination, but a condition predicated upon facts."



Circular No. 925--2.

In this connection your attention is also invited to Circular No. 901.

Oftentimes an emergency may exist which would justify the superintendent in incurring an indebtedness, but, at the same time, there will be sufficient time to wire for the necessary authority to meet the conditions. Such action will be beneficial both to the superintendent as a disbursing officer and to the Office. This should be done wherever practicable. It is not intended, however, that telegraphic authority should be requested in each and every case, particularly where the expenditure is small in amount. You must use your discretion, but give the Office the benefit of the doubt.

Purchases and expenditures should be made wherever practicable upon authorities granted by the Office and Department, except in cases of exigencies or emergencies, clearly within the spirit of the law and the regulations.

E. B. MERITT,  
Assistant Commissioner.

11-CDW-2

November 28, 1914.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have your memorandum dated November  
24th and am very much pleased with it.

Yours very truly,

*Edw. Hayes*

Mr. F. H. Abbott,  
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,  
Washington, D. C.



November 28, 1914.

Dear Miss Barnard:

I have your nice letter of November 23rd  
and contents noted.

I wish you every atom of success anybody  
can have in their desires.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Earl Ray".

Miss Kate Barnard,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.



November 30, 1914.

Memorandum for  
Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners:

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There is enclosed herewith copy of a Report on the Fort Peck, Blackfeet and Flathead Irrigation Projects in Montana, dated September 4, 1914, submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by C. B. Lohmiller, Supt., of the Fort Peck Reservation, Arthur E. McFatrige, Supt., of the Blackfeet Reservation, and Fred C. Morgan, Supt., of the Flathead Reservation, and W. S. Hanna, L. M. Holt, and Henry E. Dietz, Supts., of Irrigation.

This report is the result of an investigation made under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, following the acute discussion of the subject of Indian irrigation projects under the Reclamation Service before the Indian Committees and on the floors of Congress at its last session. You will be interested to read this report and to retain it for future reference for two reasons: 1st, For the data it contains on these important projects; and 2nd, Because the recommendations are identical and in absolute harmony with the recommendations made to the Senate Committee last spring by the legislative committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners. For confirmation of this statement read particularly paragraphs Nos. 6 and 7 on page 67 of this report, and paragraphs Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on pages 68 and 69, and compare them with the recommendations made in my printed Brief on Indian Irrigation, and my statement on the Flathead Irrigation Project contained on pages 242, 243 and 244, in Part I of the Hearings before the Senate Committee on H. R. 12579, and page 638, Part II, of the printed Hearings on the same Bill.

You will recall that Commissioner Sells criticised the Board for proposing "a \$500,000 appropriation, twice the amount for the Flathead irrigation project, in conflict with the ideas of the Indian Bureau and the Department of the Interior and the Indians of that reservation." (See page 634, Part II of the Hearings before the Senate Committee on H. R. 12579). The commission appointed by Commissioner Sells, in its report, specifically recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 a year for Flathead and recommends identically the same legislation in connection therewith that the Board recommended, and identically the same legislation as was provided in

Secretary.



the amendment of Senator Myers, which your Secretary endorsed before the Senate Committee. It is interesting to compare the commission's report with the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, printed on pages 379 and 380, Part I of the Hearings referred to above, with which it is for the most part in conflict.

With the exception of paragraph 1 on page 68 and several other places where the action of the Reclamation Service is referred to, the commission's report is sound. The references to the Reclamation Service and its work leave inferences wholly unfair to that Service. The Reclamation Service has never expended a penny on Indian reservations without the authorization of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the action taken by the agents of that Service in filing for water rights not only is commendable but is in accordance with the policy which should be continued.

There is some danger, I think, that those misinformed as to existing law and existing conditions on these reservations may try to separate the Reclamation Service entirely from construction work on these reservations in the future. Such separation would involve legal difficulties on account of vested rights. The legislative committee of the Board will do well to keep this in mind.

In order that the commission's report may stand at its real value, I should say to you that the reports of the Reclamation Service containing all the data incorporated<sup>in</sup> it. It contains nothing new in the way of recommendations from the superintendents who have repeatedly heretofore joined the Reclamation Service in recommending the earliest possible completion of these projects, and there is nothing new in the matter of recommended legislation for correcting the system of financing, all recommendations contained therein having been first made, as heretofore stated, by our Board. But it is a well rounded out compilation, prepared with care, and, with the exceptions noted, I think should be adopted by the Secretary of the Interior and accepted by Congress, either by enacting the Myers amendment or by enacting into law the legislation recommended in the last annual report of the Board.

**F. H. Abbott.**  
Secretary.